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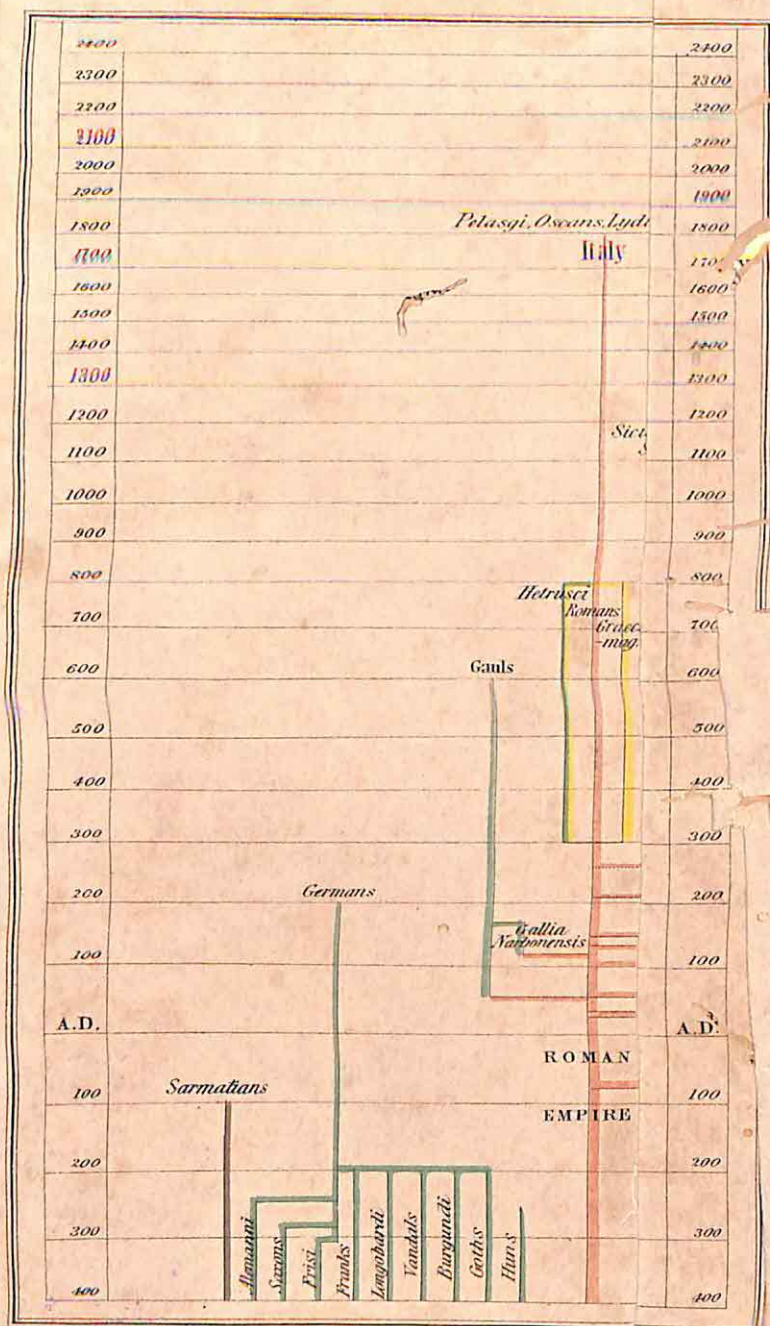
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Illustrating the Rise and Fall of all the



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OF
ANCIENT HISTORY,

FROM
THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE FALL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

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WITH
INTRODUCTORY ESSAY ON THE USES OF HISTORY AS A STUDY,

BY
SIR JOHN STODDART, KNT., LL.D.

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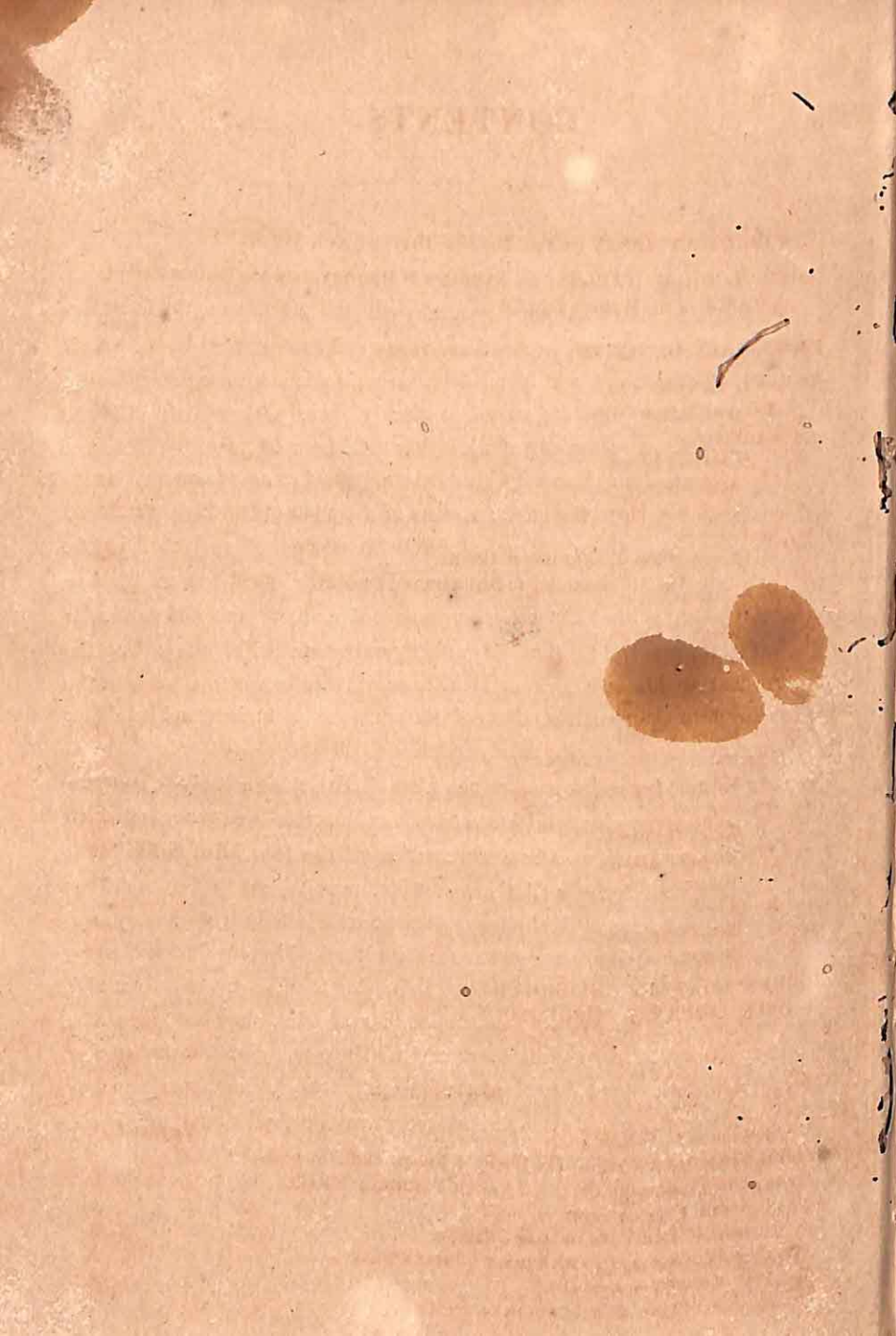


PREFACE.

THE system of education now most generally adopted makes so many demands on the time of teachers and pupils, that brevity and condensation have become "the order of the day;" and in no department is this more necessary than in the study of History. Events crowd so thickly those pages "rich with the spoils of time," that any method of abridging the labour of acquiring a correct knowledge of circumstances and dates must be regarded as an advantage.

The work now given to the public consists of a simple consecutive statement of events and dates, by which a connected knowledge of ancient Historic records may be easily obtained; and there is nothing calculated to bias or perplex the mind of the student by any coloured or party-views of particular events. The teacher will feel himself perfectly untrammelled in interpreting the text according to his own views. It is, in short, an attempt to express in the most concise form the prominent facts of the annals of antiquity; and its claims on public consideration may be briefly stated.

The volume contains a Discourse on the Uses of History as a Study—an extensive and complete synopsis of the famous deeds and notable occurrences of which our earth has been the theatre from the creation till the downfall of the Western Empire—a copious index (or Dictionary of Reference)—and numerous tables, indispensable to students of Mythology, Ancient and Ecclesiastical History, and Biblical Literature:—all so arranged as to make it a readily consulted and easily studied "Chronicle" of ancient times. To render it more extensively useful, various maps have been added; and particular mention may be made of a new and original "Chronological Diagram," which at one view shows the rise, progress, and termination of each of the ancient empires: so that, altogether, the Editor trusts that the work will be found a trustworthy manual, filling up a want that has been very generally experienced.



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a. (ante)	.	.	.	.	.	means	Before Christ.
a.	.	.	.	.	.	—	archon.
acc.	.	.	.	.	.	—	accuse—s—d.
adv.	.	.	.	.	.	—	advocate—s—ed.
A. Longa	.	.	.	.	.	—	Alba Longa.
app.	.	.	.	.	.	—	appoint—s—ed.
Ass.	.	.	.	.	.	—	Assyria.
ass.	.	.	.	.	.	—	assassinate—s—d.
Bab.	.	.	.	.	.	—	Babylon—ian.
beg.	.	.	.	.	.	—	begin—s, began.
bish.	.	.	.	.	.	—	bishop—s.
cap.	.	.	.	.	.	—	capital.
Cap.	.	.	.	.	.	—	Capitol.
capt.	.	.	.	.	.	—	capture—s—d.
Chi.	.	.	.	.	.	—	Chinese, China.
Chr.	.	.	.	.	.	—	Chronology.
conv.	.	.	.	.	.	—	convert—s—ed.
ded.	.	.	.	.	.	—	dedicate—s—d.
def.	.	.	.	.	.	—	defeat—s—ed.
dep.	.	.	.	.	.	—	depose—s—d.
dest.	.	.	.	.	.	—	destroy—s—ed.
Eccles. (or Ec.)	.	.	.	.	.	—	Ecclesiastical.
estab.	.	.	.	.	.	—	establish—es—ed.
exp.	.	.	.	.	.	—	expel—s—led.
fl.	.	.	.	.	.	—	flourish—es—ed.
gov.	.	.	.	.	.	—	govern—s—ed, governor.
imp.	.	.	.	.	.	—	imperial.
inst.	.	.	.	.	.	—	institute—s—d, institution.
inv.	.	.	.	.	.	—	invent—s—ed; invade—s—d; also invasion.
Jer. (Jerus.)	.	.	.	.	.	—	Jerusalem.
k.	.	.	.	.	.	—	king.
mar.	.	.	.	.	.	—	marry—ries—ried.
mig. (or migr.)	.	.	.	.	.	—	migrate—s—ed; also migration.
mt.	.	.	.	.	.	—	Mount.
ob. (or obt.)	.	.	.	.	.	—	obtain—s—ed.
oc. or occ.	.	.	.	.	.	—	occupy—pies—ped.
op. (or opp.)	.	.	.	.	.	—	oppose—s—d; also opposition.
Per. (or Pers.)	.	.	.	.	.	—	Persia, Persian.
Ph. (or phil.)	.	.	.	.	.	—	philosophers, philosophy.
Ph. (or Phen.)	.	.	.	.	.	—	Phœnicia, Phœnician.
prep.	.	.	.	.	.	—	prepare—s—d; also preparation.
proc. (or procl.)	.	.	.	.	.	—	proclaim—s—ed; also proclamation.
prop.	.	.	.	.	.	—	propose—s—d; also proposition.
rav.	.	.	.	.	.	—	ravage—s—d.
rev.	.	.	.	.	.	—	revoit—s—ed; also revolution.
sl.	.	.	.	.	.	—	slay—s, slain, slaughter.
soph.	.	.	.	.	.	—	sophist, sophistical.
subd.	.	.	.	.	.	—	subdue—s—d.
suc.	.	.	.	.	.	—	succeed—s—ed, succession.
sug.	.	.	.	.	.	—	suggest—s—ed, suggestion.
Tib.	.	.	.	.	.	—	Tiberius (Cæsar).
victor.	.	.	.	.	.	—	Victorious (in Olympic Games).
victor.	.	.	.	.	.	—	Victorious.
worsh.	.	.	.	.	.	—	Worship—s—ped.

INTRODUCTORY ESSAY

ON

THE USES OF HISTORY AS A STUDY.

THE word History (*ἱστορία*) has, in its Greek original, two significations, namely, the acquisition of knowledge by research or inquiry, and the narration of events, real or supposed. The English word History bears only the latter of these meanings, except in the combined expression, *Natural History*, which signifies a knowledge of the various species of natural productions, animal, vegetable, and mineral, with their respective properties and uses.

Meanings of
the word
History.

The term 'History' has been variously defined. Cicero says, "it is a narration of past events beyond living memory," and Plutarch employs nearly similar expressions. Dionysius of Halicarnassus calls it "Philosophy teaching by examples." Vossius characterizes it as the knowledge of those particulars, the memory of which conduces to virtue and happiness. And Dr. Johnson styles it "a narration of facts and events delivered with dignity." Although each of these definitions is applicable to History considered under a certain aspect, yet no one of them is fully descriptive of it as a great division of human knowledge. In that view, therefore, we define History to be *the narration of real events delivered for the information, benefit, and entertainment of those to whom it is addressed*. This definition, it will be observed, consists of two parts, the one relating to the *substance* of History, the other to its *end*. In point of substance, nothing is to be deemed strictly historical which does not relate occurrences that have actually taken place. Narratives of imaginary events, professedly delivered as such, are called *fable*: and an indiscriminate mixture of these with actual occurrences constitutes *fabulous history*. This latter term, however, is seldom applied to any compositions but those in which the fictitious manifestly predominates over the real. From the fallibility of human judgment, some alloy of fiction will be found in the works of the most careful historians; and the distinguishing of this from the unalloyed truth is no mean object of the philosophical study of History. The end of History is threefold—to establish Truth, to minister to Utility, and to afford Pleasure: the first of these objects is absolutely essential to the

Definition of
the term
History.

historical character; and of the two others, though utility be doubtless the more important, pleasure is generally the more captivating. The three objects, however, cannot properly be separated in historical composition. Uninteresting and unimportant truths, facts pleasingly told, but doubtful or spurious, and a tedious and inanimate mode of relating events great or small, are alike to be avoided by the historian, if he desires to produce a work, which, in the noble words of Thucydides, shall be "an everlasting possession"—*κτῆμα ἐς αἰῶν*.

Foundation
of the study.

In the division of the human faculties, that by which we contemplate events as occurring or having occurred, in time and space, with a sense of their reality, forms a peculiar and important feature. It is essentially different on the one side from *Imagination*, which wants the sense of reality, and on the other from *Science*, which contemplates not events, but ideas and general conceptions. Hence arises Lord Bacon's well-known division of human knowledge into *History*, *Poetry*, and *Philosophy*. In fact, all that we know, if not poetical or philosophical, must be historical; but in each of these large acquisitions of the mind, we may observe that some portion is cultivated and some uncultivated. Of the former alone it is possible to treat theoretically. The wide deserts and unknown tracts which lie out of the pale of a sovereign's law, and are even untrodden by any who obey his precepts, are not to be reckoned as any part of his political power. It is with distinguishable elements that we work; and not with a dark and confused chaos. All events, which we consider as having actually occurred, however trivial they may be in themselves, or however slightly we may have noticed them, are in truth viewed historically; but History, considered as a study, imports some selection from these notices, some discrimination of these events. It is not enough that a man should recite to us with fidelity things which in themselves are entirely puerile and inconsequential. We do not call such a babblers an historian. History must instruct and it must interest; it must tend to make us wiser and better, and must gratify our taste, whilst it improves our intellectual and moral faculties. It must, therefore, select such occurrences, and place them before the mind in such an order as may best conduce to the attainment of these important ends.

Sacred History.

The first, most obvious, and most important distinction of History is into *Sacred and Profane*. This is a distinction depending on the character of the narrator. Sacred History, properly so called, differs from mere Ecclesiastical History, inasmuch as it does not simply record what has happened, in the dispensations of Divine Providence, to the Church; but it delivers these and other important truths, from an authority not to be questioned. If the grounds of this distinction be disputed, it belongs to the domain of science, or of faith, or of both, to settle that dispute.

We enter not here into such a contest. We assume the existence of the Deity, and the revelation of His will; and these positions being admitted, it must follow that the events delivered by inspired writers, in order to unfold to us more or less plainly the mysteries of the Divine dispensations, must stand on a very different, and a far higher footing, than any facts resting on mere human authority.

Lord Bacon, the great classifier of knowledge in modern times, has given the following classification:—he first distinguishes History into Natural and Civil. Natural History, he considers, first, *ex statu*, and, secondly, *ex usu*. Under the head of *status* he arranges Generations, Prætergenerations, and Arts; and Generations he divides into those of, 1st, the heavens; 2d, the airy regions; 3d, the land and sea; 4th, the elements; and, 5th, the species of animals and plants. No part of this falls within the modern or proper use of the word History. Civil History, according to him, includes *Literary*, *Civil* (properly so called), and *Sacred History*. Of Literary History he says, that some particular parts had been touched in a jejune manner by lawyers, mathematicians, philosophers, and others; but that a general literary History was in his time a desideratum. He, therefore, proceeds to state its substance, the mode of forming it, and its use when formed. He considers that it should include an account of the origin, progress, migration, oblivion, and revival of learning and the arts; the mode of teaching and practising them; their sects and controversies; their encouragements and persecutions; the principal books, authors, schools, and colleges. On the mode and use he makes some judicious observations, and then proceeds to Civil History, properly so called, in which, after touching generally on its dignity, difficulty, and principal defects, he proceeds to classify its productions: first, according to their degree of perfection; the imperfect being memoirs and epitomes; the decayed being antiquities and fragments of old writers; and the perfect histories being those of times, persons, or actions. Those of times he distinguishes—first, into universal and particular; and, secondly, into annals and diaries. A second classification of Civil History, according to him, is into mere History, and mixed; of mixtures he notices especially two, the mixture of History with civil philosophy, and with natural philosophy. Sacred or Ecclesiastical History, he says, agrees with civil, in being distinguished into that of times, persons, and actions: and it is besides divided, according as it relates to the affairs of the Church, in its advance, establishment, or persecutions; or to prophecies; or to Divine judgments. Lastly, this author enumerates, as appendages to History, orations, epistles, and memorable sayings of individuals. It is for our readers to determine, whether these distinctions of Lord Bacon's are, upon the whole, of sufficient practical utility

Bacon's
classification
of History.

to be adopted with profit by the writer, or student, of History. To us, we frankly confess, they appear involved in that confusion, which pervades some other attempts of this celebrated man to introduce a new order into the prevalent modes of education and study. He sets out from no clear definition, connecting his two great branches, Natural and Civil History. He acknowledges that the one relates entirely to species, the other to individuals: but of species there can be no narration; because a species being a conception of the mind, its contemplation belongs to philosophy and not to History, at least in the modern and strict sense of the latter word. We say nothing of the distinction of generations, prætergenerations, and arts; or of the classes of generations; which in the present state of physical science are perfectly unenablen. It is more immediately relevant to our present subject to observe, that the term *civil* seems strangely applied to include Sacred History; and that the great distinction of *sacred* and *profane*, together with the reason on which it is founded, is in consequence entirely taken away.

Other
classifica-
tions of
History.
Vossius.

The learned Gerard Vossius divides History into divine, natural, and human. By divine, he means the historical part of the Holy Scriptures; and by natural, such works as Theophrastus's History of Plants, and Aristotle's History of Animals. The human history (with which alone we are here concerned) he distinguishes into true, false, and partially true. The true he again distinguishes into that of places, times, and persons; and that of persons into universal, general, and singular. To the universal belong such works as those of Diodorus Siculus and Trogus, purporting to contain the events of all ages; to the general, in whole, belongs Livy's Roman History; to the general, in part, the History of the Peloponnesian War, by Thucydides; and, finally the singular is confined to Biography. Some authors have classed historical *books*, rather than historical studies.

Essential
qualities.

Lucian.

Our definition leads us next to consider the *end* of History, which we have said is threefold—to establish truth, to minister to utility, and to afford pleasure. Lucian strongly contends that those earlier writers who asserted that History should combine pleasure with utility, were wrong, and that utility (which, according to him, implied truth) was the sole end of History. But this is a narrow view of the subject. We trust we shall show that History, in order perfectly to attain its end, must possess three essential qualities. Inasmuch as it must contain a narrative of real events, its first essential quality is *truth*; and, since it is intended to instruct and to amuse, its other essentials are *utility* and *pleasure*. From a happy combination of all these will arise that dignity which belongs to History, in the rank of human studies.

"History," says Cicero, "is the light of *truth*:" a noble expression, and one which reflects honour on the pure and upright mind of its author. On the clearness and steadiness of this light, depends its whole value, in guiding us through the obscure and difficult passages of life. We can reason but from what we know; and without truth, our fancied knowledge is worse than that ignorance of which we are aware, and which, at least, does not inspire us with a fatal confidence. It is manifest, then, that an untrue History is no History at all, but a fable, so much the more pernicious because it assumes the garb of truth. The historian who misleads his readers, violates his first duty towards them. If he does it through carelessness and negligence, he is censurable in no light degree; but if he does it wilfully, he is a base and infamous impostor. Yet in human works we must not expect perfection. The truth of History derived from mere human authority must be imperfect. It is an impression difficult to shake off, in the reading of History, that we are perusing an exact account of events as they really happened, without exaggeration or diminution, without suppression or addition. A little reflection, however, will teach us that this can never be the case in a narrative of any length. Where is the impartial mind, untinctured by prejudice, which can see every fact in its true light? Where is the powerful grasp of knowledge which can embrace all the long and complicated details that go to the making up of every action of importance? To every human mind some infirmity of passion or prejudice must cling; from all human knowledge some large deductions must be made for the absolute impossibility of correcting an error. Hence some writers have foolishly inferred that there is no truth in History; or, at least, that its truth is greatly outweighed by its falsehood; that it is rather a source of error than of knowledge; and that there is no resource to the student but in a general scepticism. This practical absurdity is the necessary result of a philosophy aiming at more than it can accomplish. The abstract nature of truth is first delineated in just and pleasing colours, and then the abstraction is substituted for the reality; we are taught to expect what we can never obtain; and in our disappointment, like children deprived of the toys which they eagerly covet, we foolishly reject or undervalue the advantages in our power. This fault pervades the lectures on History delivered by M. Volney, about fifty years ago, in Paris. He sets out with an error in ranking History and natural philosophy alike among the sciences; and then, because the evidence of History is clearly different from that of natural philosophy, he infers that History is of far less importance, and of far less social and practical utility, than it had ever before been considered. Ancient writers would not have fallen into this error; they all term History

Essentiality
of truth in
History.

Volney.

an *art*, and not a *science*; and they would as little have thought of confounding the operations of the mind in matters of science, with those which relate to historical testimony, as of treating politics like a question of abstract reasoning, according to the method of Jean Jacques Rousseau. The truth of History is like the truth established on legal trials. It may not be positive, but with due care it is sufficient to enlighten the conscience, and to guide the conduct. How weakly would he argue who should contend, that because judges and juries sometimes err, witnesses sometimes deceive, the innocent sometimes suffer, and the guilty sometimes escape, therefore the administration of the law is altogether an evil, and society would do better without it! Just as weak are the arguments directed against the utility of History, because its evidence is sometimes fallible. This is nothing more than the old sophistical form of argument, from the abuse of a thing against its use. It is the general commonplace of all those declamations against governments, and society in general, with which the disaffected and factious, in modern times, have sought to bring about revolutions, and to subvert all established order.

Utility
essential in
History.

The next essential quality of History is *utility*. Vain is the difference between truth and fable, if no advantage* be derivable from either; and a fable, an apologue, a parable, professedly the work of imagination, is far more valuable, if it inculcate sound doctrine and virtuous sentiment, than a whole volume of History, unmeaning in itself, or written with views pernicious to mankind. The foundation of the utility of History is to be found in the common adage—"Example is better than precept;" an adage which has been somewhat varied in expression by the best classical writers, but which, in the common proverbial form, possesses as much force as truth. "*Pauci prudentiâ,*" says Tacitus, "*honestâ ab deterioribus, utilia ab noxiis discernunt; plures aliorum eventis docentur.*" Seneca says, "*Longum iter per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla.*" It is true, that fable agrees with History in presenting instruction in the form of example; but the latter possesses the great and invaluable superiority which arises from the belief of reality. Hence it is more philosophical. Granted, that History "is philosophy teaching by example;" but the question immediately presents itself, what philosophy is that which History should teach? what is the utility which ought to be its main and principal object? The answer is as ready as the question, virtue, the moral improvement of man, his duties here, and the means which fit him for happiness hereafter; these form not indeed the sole, but certainly the first and highest aims, which both the writer and reader of History should have in view. In this sense, Cicero calls History "the mistress of life;" and Tacitus

Utility
essential in
History.

says, "It is the peculiar office of the annalist to take care that virtue be not passed over in silence; and that men may fear to do or speak evil, from the infamy which may await them in the opinion of posterity." One instance from History of amiable virtue, or of despicable vice, has often done more than a whole course of ethics, to recommend the former, and discountenance the latter. Has not the continence of *Scipio* become proverbial? And is not *Nero* the very synonym of a tyrant? To improve us in virtue, however, though the first and highest, is not the only use of History; it also serves to form and strengthen the intellect: it opens to our view the nature of the great scene in which we are called to act a part; it wonderfully multiplies the objects of our thoughts, and, as it were, forces us to the task of comparing them together, and reducing them to order and arrangement. Hence the penetration is sharpened, the attention is fixed, the judgment is strengthened, the mind habituates itself to the divine faculty of "looking before and after;" it acquires the habit of turning itself about more quickly, discovering expedients and solving difficulties; it is not taken unawares by the shafts of fortune, does not cry out upon chance, or come (as Cicero says) to that foolish exclamation, "Who would have thought it!" but meets unabashed the storm which has fallen on nobler heads, and submits at once, with dignity and humility, to the will of Providence. Hence, "the study of History," says Polybius, "is the best school in which a man can learn how to conduct himself in all the situations of life." It is certainly most useful to those who are destined to act a part on the widest theatre; and it forms an indispensable branch of education to the legislator and the statesman; but above all, must it be useful to nations and communities of men, which would cease to exist, if we were ephemeral creatures, like "the flies of a summer," or only gregarious, for common purposes of spoil and rapine, like the wolves which are driven down from the Alps in winter by the pinchings of hunger, and flee back in the spring, each to his solitude among the mountains. But nations cannot be perpetuated, otherwise than by maintaining certain institutions, and following certain principles and examples; for though there is nothing ever at a standstill in human affairs, and every new age brings new discoveries and opinions, and wants and desires; yet if there be not preserved a constant memory of what has gone before, and a sort of deference and veneration for antiquity, the chain of national identity will soon be broken; and with the body and form of what we once were, will perish the national spirit. Thus it is, that in the words of our great philosophic dramatist—

"Mighty states, characterless, are grated
To dusty nothing."

History tends to prevent these perpetual dissolutions of human society, not only by tracing the salutary principles of our own conservation, but by showing us the fatal accidents which have undermined or broken up the social edifice, in other ages and parts of the world; for it is History which, as Sir Walter Raleigh says, "has carried our knowledge over the vast and devouring space of so many thousands of years." By it we behold the world as it was first created, inhabited, governed, deluged, re-peopled; we see how kings and kingdoms have originated, flourished, and fallen; we see virtues and vices producing their natural fruits; we live with our ancestors, and connect age with age, in one unbroken succession; and, in fine, we are enabled to frame a wise and permanent policy, by calculating the consequences of past actions, if we will not be dazzled by a single light, but compare the various passages of History with each other.

History
compared
with
experience.

It is an idle dispute, whether a knowledge of History, or experience in the ways of the world, is the most effectual means of teaching us how to act with and towards our fellow-men. In the study of History, too, if well and powerfully written, we see the picture at full length, the whole succession of cause and effect is traced, the false colouring is washed off, the impostor of the day becomes the convict of posterity, and he who was blamed and calumniated while living, is embalmed after death in the regrets, the admiration, the love of mankind.

How far
History is
effectual.

It may be said, that History does not always work these wonders. True! Neither have the sweet enticements of poetry, nor the unanswerable arguments of philosophy, nor even the splendid promises and terrible denunciations of religion, brought mankind to that happy state for which, contemplating human nature in the abstract, we should say it is ultimately calculated. This, then, is no more an objection to the utility of History, than to that of any other species of knowledge. It is a proof of human imperfection, and it is nothing else. But are there not some evident advantages which have resulted from the study of History in modern times? Has it not advanced civilization? Has it not perpetuated public virtue, as the images of their ancestors for so many ages kept alive the spirit of the Roman nobility? Has it not broken down many of the barriers which vanity and ignorance raised between nations? Has it not moderated ferocity in war; and barbarous customs, laws, and punishments in peace? Has it not enlightened superstition, allayed bigotry, and annihilated the most odious forms of religious intolerance; and may we not hope, that by recording the dreadful effects of pretended philosophy in modern times, it will finally eradicate the fatal madness of atheism? "To converse with historians," says a celebrated writer, "is to keep good

company." Surely those who associate with Tacitus and Livy, with Thucydides and Xenophon, with Guicciardini and Davila, must be dull indeed if they do not derive from their companions something more than the entertainment of an idle hour.

But is it nothing that History adds largely to the stock of our innocent pleasures? This it does, however rudely executed; this it has done in all stages of the progress of mankind. The love of History is as inseparable from human nature as the love of fame. Hence the cairn, the Runic song, the knotted threads of the South American savage, and all those various means by which man has sought to connect himself with those of his own race who preceded, and those who were or are to follow him. The chief interest of History has been said to arise from the vices and follies of mankind. This is by no means true. The source of the mistake probably originates in this, that curiosity, or the vague desire of knowledge, is one of the deepest-rooted, as well as most useful and necessary, inclinations of the human mind. Hence we are led to devour, too often with an indiscriminating appetite, whatever is related to us in historical connection. We want to see the end of the story; and this, indifferently, whether it be a tale of woe or joy, of triumphant vice, or of virtue persecuted and depressed. But it cannot be said that mankind does not sympathize much more strongly with the virtuous than with the wicked: it is not true that we do not feel greater pleasure in reading those histories which present illustrious examples of patriotism, of generosity, and whatever else ennobles and exalts the human mind, than those which only abound in petty intrigues, and the various artifices of a low-minded selfishness and corruption. The decline and fall of a great empire is no less instructive than its rise and growth, but it is surely not by any means so interesting; and though the mode of execution may do the writer credit, yet the choice of his subject rather testifies against his heart. Machiavel himself laments that his subject necessarily abounded in examples of weakness and wickedness. "Of these slothful principles," says he, in his introduction to the Florentine History, "and of these most vile arms, my History will be full." But in choosing for a subject the life of Castruccio, he rejoices "that he has found in it many things which, both as to virtue and as to fortune, are highly exemplary. Millot considers in History only two objects,—truth and utility; but why should we suppose that this is the only branch of literature to which the rule of the poet does not apply—

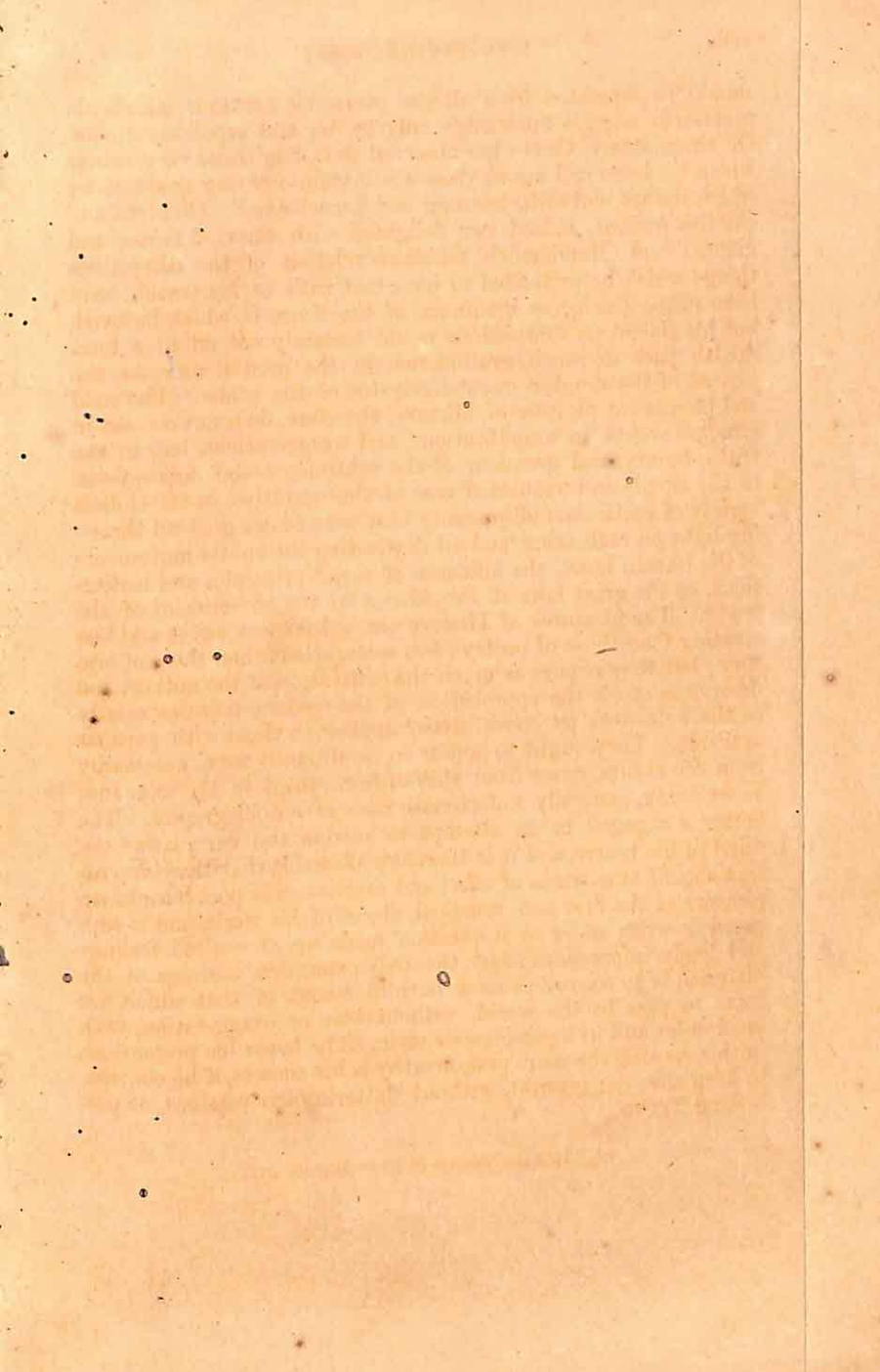
"Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci?"¹

The Author of nature has not so ordered it, that all our duties

¹ "He has effected every point who has combined the useful with the agreeable."

should be separated from all our pleasures, nor that we should necessarily acquire knowledge only by dry and repulsive studies. On the contrary, Cicero has observed that, "in those very things which we learn and know, there are certain inviting qualities by which we are moved to learning and knowledge." Children and childish nations, indeed, are delighted with tales of fairies and giants; and Mandeville's fabulous relation of the marvellous things which he pretended to have met with in his travels, may have suited the gross ignorance of the times in which he lived, but his ridiculous fabrications would certainly not afford a hundredth part so much gratification in the perusal now, as the journal of the simplest circumnavigator of the globe. The solid and permanent pleasure of History, therefore, does not consist in strange events, in amplifications, and exaggerations, but in the truth, beauty, and grandeur of the sentiments and descriptions, in the simple and unaffected ease of the narrative, in the endless variety of particulars all pressing as it were to one goal, all throwing light on each other, and all illustrating the subtle movements of the human heart, the influence of social principles and institutions, or the great laws of Providence in the government of the world. The pleasures of History are indeed less sweet and fascinating than those of poetry; less ostentatious than those of oratory; but they require as much the cultivation of the author, and deserve as much the approbation of the reader; more especially as the rule, *artis est celare artem*,¹ applies to them with peculiar aptitude. They ought to appear to result, as it were, necessarily from the events, never from the author, except in the sole, and, as we think, generally unfortunate case of autobiography. The orator is engaged in an attempt to subdue and carry away the mind of his hearer, and it is therefore allowable that the composition should bear traces of effort and exertion: the poet has chosen pleasure as the first and principal object of his work, and is supposed to write under an inspiration made up of exalted feelings and lively impressions; but the only ostensible business of the historian is to convey to us a faithful record of that which has come to pass in the world, without bias or exaggeration, with lucid order and in a perspicuous style. The lower his pretensions in this respect, the more praiseworthy is his success, if he contrive to keep alive our interest, without flattering our passions, or perverting TRUTH.

¹ "It is the business of art to disguise art."





CHRONOLOGY

ANTEDILUVIAN PERIOD.

SCRIPTURE CHRONOLOGY

B.C. ? *The Creation of the Universe.*

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—*Moses.*

"Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God; so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear."—*Paul.*

"By the word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth."—*David.*

The earth in a chaotic state.

"And the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."—*Moses.*

"Matter," says Dr. Eadie, "was created in order to be shaped. It was brought into existence for the purpose of afterwards making it into various forms and adaptations."

"The idea of an original chaos, without any very material variation except as to form and expression, has been adopted by the most ancient writers, as well as by the poets and philosophers. Orpheus and Hesiod among the first; Sanchoniathon, Moschus, and Manetho, among the second; and among the last by no less a person than Plato himself, who says that chaos, or first matter, was the *præteritum*, stock, out of which every thing was composed."—*Cor's Sacred Biography.*

"Between the first creation of the earth and that day when it pleased God to place man upon it, who shall dare to define the interval? On this question Scripture is silent. * * * We must consider the old strata of the earth as monuments of a date long anterior to the existence of man, and to the times contemplated in the moral records of his creation."—*Dr. Sadleir.*

"Moses does not deny the existence of another order of things prior to the preparation of this globe for the reception of the human race, to which he confines the details of his history."—*Dr. Buckland.*

"The length of time that may have elapsed between the events recorded in the first verse, (Gen. i.) and the condition of the globe as described in the second verse, is absolutely indefinite. How long it was, we know not; and ample space is therefore given to all the requisitions of geology. The second verse describes the condition of our globe when God began to fit it up for the abode of man."—*Eadie's Bib. Cyclo., p. 179, Edit. 1851.*

B.C.

The Six days' Creation.

"In six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is."—

Fourth commandment.

First day—Light.

Second day—Atmospheric air, or the "firmament."

Third day—Removal of the superficial waters of the earth into capacious channels. Grass, herbs, vegetables, and fruit-trees are caused to grow.

Fourth day—Sun and moon adapted to "rule the day and the night," and to regulate seasons, days, and years. The stars also now shed forth their light upon our planet.

Fifth day—Fishes and Birds produced from the waters.

Sixth day—Cattle, wild animals, reptiles.

4004 Adam and Eve formed. They are said to have been "created in the image and likeness of God." Marriage instituted; Adam and Eve are commanded to multiply their race, and to replenish the earth, and to "subdue" it. They are placed in the Garden of Eden—supposed by some to have been in Armenia, by some in Palestine, and by others in India, Ethiopia, Tartary, China, Persia, &c.

B.C.

—(Other dates—5411, Dr. Hales; 5502, Alexandrian Era; 5492, Era of Antioch; 5508, Era of Constantinople; 4713, Julian period; 3760, Jewish Era; and 5593, Grecian Era.)

[Tradition furnishes among the heathen abundant testimonies, both to this garden, and the blissful condition of its innocent inhabitants. Who can doubt that the Elysian fields, the garden of Adonis, the garden of the Hesperides, the Fortunate Islands, Ogygia, Taprobane, and other bowers of happiness, conceived by the ancients, referred to the Paradise of Adam and Eve? Vegetable food appointed for the sustenance of man and beast.

"The ancients all agreed in this fact. Poetry and philosophy contended that man lived upon the produce of the earth only."

Seventh day—A day of rest—a Sabbath. "God rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it."—*Moses.*

Man in a state of innocence, purity, and happiness.

[The golden age conceived by the ancient

- poets and philosophers, is evidently borrowed from the paradisaical state.]
 God's command to Adam and Eve to dress and keep the garden.
- 4004 Prohibition not to eat of the fruit of a certain tree—the tree of knowledge.
- ? Temptation and fall of Adam and Eve; promise of a Messiah; the offenders are expelled Eden.
- 4903 Birth of Cain (13999.)
- 4902 Birth of Abel (13998.)
 Cain follows the art of husbandry.
 Abel's avocation is that of a shepherd.
- 3875 Sacrifice of Cain and Abel; murder of Abel; banishment of Cain. Cain settles in the land of Nod (13871.)
- 3874 Birth of Seth (5181 Dr. Hales.)
 ? Cain founds a city in the land of Nod, which he calls after the name of his son, Enoch.
- ? Cain's descendants increase:—Irak, Mëhujael, Methusael. Many discoveries and inventions are ascribed to the mental activity of Cain's progeny.
- ? Polygamy introduced by Lamech, one of Cain's descendants.
- ? Jabel, the son of Lamech and Adah, first spreads tents for human habitations, and constructs pens for cattle.
- ? Jubal, his brother, invents the harp and the organ.
- ? Tubal-cain, son of Lamech and Zillah, is a worker in metals.
- ? Seth's descendant's multiply:—Enos, Cainan, Mahalaleel, Jared, &c.
 [The Arabians have a tradition respecting Cainan, that he held universal empire, was celebrated for his wisdom and miraculous powers, and that a communication with reference to the flood was made to him, which he caused to be written on tables of stone.]
- 3544 Jared, the son of Mahalaleel, born (4451 Dr. Hales.)
 [According to an ancient Arabian tradition, Jared was the first of the line of Seth who broke through the command of Enos, which prohibited intermarriages with the Cainites.]
- 3382 Birth of Enoch (4289 Dr. Hales.)
 [The Arabian name of Enoch is Edris, and the traditions respecting him state

- that he was an eminent astronomer, mathematician, prophet, and religious professor. Jude records a tradition of his having predicted the coming of the Lord to execute judgment upon the ungodly and impenitent. And Paul says, that before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God.]
- 3074 Death of Adam, aged 930.
 Social depravity greatly increases, chiefly in the line of Cain.
- 3017 Translation of Enoch, 365 years old.
 "He walked with God, and he was not, for God took him."
 Seth's descendants follow in the general demoralization which has overspread the family of Cain.
- 2962 Death of Seth, aged 912 years.
 Intermarriages between Seth's and Cain's descendants tend greatly to the universal obliteration of every moral and religious principle.
- 2948 Birth of Noah: his father prophetically alludes to the blessing which God, through him, would confer on the earth.
 "Awful and universal degeneracy."
 "The wickedness of man was great in the earth, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."
- ? Marriage of the sons of Noah.
- 2466 God commands Noah to build an ark; the ark commenced.
 Noah, "a preacher of righteousness," warns men of the approaching judgment.
- 2448 Birth of Japheth.
- 2445 Birth of Shem.
- 2443 Birth of Ham.
 Further progress of society in wickedness; violence is now added to immorality.
 "The earth was corrupt before God; and the earth was filled with violence."
- 2354 Death of Lamech, aged 777 years.
 [Lamech is the first man on record who died a natural death before his father.]
- 2348 Death of Methuselah, aged 969 years.
 The ark finished: Noah and his wife, and his three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, with their three wives, &c., enter it.

THE FLOOD.

The Deluge: "In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventh day of the month," Noah and his family entered the ark. "And after seven days the waters of the flood were upon the earth;" for "the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened. And the waters bare up the ark, and it was lifted above the earth. And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and all the high hills that were under the whole heaven were covered. And every living substance was destroyed which was upon the face of the ground, both man and cattle, and the creeping things, and the fowl of the heaven; and Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark."—(3155 Hales.)

At the end of five months the waters are assuaged, and the ark rests on the summit of Mount Ararat.

At the end of eight months the tops of the highest mountains are seen.

Noah sends a raven and a dove out of the ark, the former goes "to and fro," the latter returns to Noah.

A dove is again sent out, which returns with an olive leaf in her mouth.

The dove, is sent out the third time, but returns to the ark no more.

[We have been thus minute, in order to show the correspondence between the Mosaic account, and that given by Berosus. See Babylonian Chronology.]

- 2347 Noah and his sons, and all the living creatures that are with them in the ark, depart from it.
 God renews his command and benediction for the multiplication and active persevering industry of the human family.

ANTEDILUVIAN CHRONOLOGY OF PROFANE HISTORIANS.

Indian Chronology.

According to Megasthenes, quoted by Clemens Alexandrinus, the Hindoos, in the time of Alexander the Great, did not carry back their history farther than about B.C. 5369. But "since his time," says Dr. Hales, "the Brahmins have invented eras of the most extravagant antiquity, which are, in fact, no other than vast astronomical cycles formed by retrospective calculations like the Julian period." The Hindoo *Maba Yuga* consisted of four lesser Yugas, or ages, corresponding to the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron ages of the Greeks. In the first age (Satya Yuga) all mankind were virtuous; in the second age (Treta Yuga) only three-fourths; in the third age (Dwapar Yuga) about half; and in the fourth (Cali Yuga) only one part was good.

The tradition of the four primitive ages "gave occasion," says Sir John Stoddart, "to the monstrous fiction of the four Yugs or Jogues, into which the Puranas assert the duration of the present world to be divided, the length of each of which is supposed gradually to diminish, compared with the preceding; but to what extent, and in what proportions, the various sects and various sacred books widely differ. All of them, however, are marked by the common tendency of Indian writers to incredible exaggerations of space and time."

Periods of the four Indian Yugs:—

	Mr. Halhed.	Sir W. Jones.
Satya Yug,.....	3,200,000	1,728,000
Treta Yug,.....	2,400,000	1,296,000
Dwapar Yug,.....	1,600,000	864,000
Cali Yug,.....	400,000	432,000
Total,.....	7,600,000	4,320,000

"Both these and many other statements of a like nature are manifestly founded upon astronomical calculations."

"The Cali Yuga," says Wilford, "is the era of the deluge, which is made to occur by Davis's calculation in the year B.C. 3103."

Babylonian Chronology.

"Berosus agrees in the fact that there was a general deluge; but he assumes that Babylon existed previously as an empire under ten successive monarchs, whose reigns amounted all together to 120 *Saros*. What measure of time a *Saros* was is very uncertain. According to Eusebius, it was intended by Berosus for a period of 3,600 years, which would give an antediluvian monarchy of 432,000 years; whilst other writers reduce the *Saros* to 223 lunar synodical months, which would afford for that monarchy little more than 2,160 years, that is to say, nearly the same as recent chronologists allow for the whole antediluvian period."—Sir John Stoddart.

Babylonian Kings from Berosus, quoted by Dr. Hales:—

- 4355 Alorus, a Babylonian.
- 4275 Alaparus, or Alaparus.
- 4225 Amelon of Pantibbla.
- 4095 Ammenon of Chaldea.
- 3975 Megalarus of Pantibbla.
- 3795 Daonus, a shepherd of Pantibbla.
- 3695 Euedoreschus of Pantibbla.
- 3515 Amempsimus of Larancha.
- 3415 Otartus, a Chaldean of Larancha.
- 3335 Xisuthrus, son of Otartus.
- ? Xisuthrus is warned by Saturn, in a dream, of an approaching flood which should destroy all the human family.
- ? He is commanded to build a ship; Xisuthrus obeys, and puts on board his wife, children, and friends.

- ? After a time he sends out certain birds, which soon return.
- ? A second time he sends them out, they return with mud on their feet.
- On the third occasion they return no more to Xisuthrus.
- ? Xisuthrus, with his wife, daughter, and pilot, leave the ship, and are immediately translated to the sky.
- ? Xisuthrus addresses his friends from the sky, telling them they were in Armenia, and that they should proceed again to Babylonia, and there found a kingdom.
- ? Division of the earth.

Chinese Chronology.

"Some of the Chinese are said to maintain that the world had existed from the beginning of its creation six ages, or 64,800 years, when their first emperor Ya was born. It is probable that these extravagancies are the mere echo of Indian traditions introduced at different times by the Buddhist missionaries."—Sir John Stoddart.

According to Bailly, the creation is placed by the Chinese at 6158 years before Christ. The deluge (according to the statement of the Jesuit Martinus) is placed by the Chinese at B.C. 3000. Some have supposed that Yao, others that Fo-Hi, was the representative of the Noah of the Scriptures.

Phœnician Chronology.

The Phœnician records, no longer extant, give to their kingdom an antiquity of 30,000 years! Sanchoniathon, who, it is said, lived about one hundred years before the Trojan war, has left a chronological table (found in Eusebius) of the antediluvian and a few of the postdiluvian heads of the generations of mankind.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>! Protoponos and Æon; their parents were the <i>Wind and Night</i> (Adam and Eve, 5411 according to Dr. Hales.)
 They feed on the fruits of trees.
 ? Genos and Genea; they worship the sun as Lord of heaven. (Cain and Cainah 5281, Dr. Hales.)
 ? Phos, Pur, Phlox; they discover the art of kindling fire by rubbing sticks together. (Enoch 5091, Dr. Hales.)
 ? Cassios, Libanos; a race of giants, after whom mountains are named. (Irad 4901, Dr. Hales.)
 ? Memrumus, Usous, and Hypsouranios; an illicit and depraved progeny. (Mehusael 4731, Dr. Hales.)
 Hypsouranios settles at Tyre, where he invents the art of building huts of reeds, sedge, and papyrus.
 Usous introduces the practice of covering the body with the skins of wild beasts.
 Usous first makes a canoe of the stump of a tree, in which he ventures to embark.</p> | <p>He deifies fire and wind: consecrates two pillars to their worship, and sacrifices wild animals.
 ? Agreus and Halieus; they deify their immediate ancestors, &c. (Methusael 4566, Dr. H.)
 They practise hunting and fishing.
 ? Chrysor and Hephaistos; they discover the art of working iron. (Lamech 4404, Dr. H.)
 Incantation, divination, navigation, and logic introduced.
 The method of making bricks and building walls therewith discovered.
 ? Technites and Geinos (the "artist" and the "son of earth"); they discover the use of stubble in the manufacture of bricks, &c. (Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain 4239, Dr. H.)
 They worship Hephaistos as a God.
 [A blank.—No notice being taken by Sanchoniathon of the deluge, "perhaps," says Dr. Hales, "because the impious and idolatrous race of Cain were destroyed therein, whom he chose to record, in preference of Seth's pious line."]</p> |
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Epoch and Seasons of the Deluge.

This event occurred, according to

Septuagint,.....B.C. 3246	Samaritan,.....B.C. 2998	Marshall,.....B.C. 2344
Jackson, ... 3170	Howard, ... 2690	Petavius, ... 2329
Hales, ... 3155	Playfair, ... 2352	Strachius, ... 2293
Josephus, ... 3146	Usher, ... 2348	Hebrew, ... 2288
Persian Chron., ... 3103	English Bible,..... 2348	Vulgar Jewish, ... 2104
Hindoo, ... 3102		

It is the opinion of many, that the flood of Noah occurred in the spring—about the time of the vernal equinox.

Traditions respecting the Deluge.

"It might be expected, that an event of such an order should be corroborated by corresponding collateral evidences. Accordingly, the deluge is confirmed not merely as a whole, but in important features in detail, by tradition. Whoever has carefully consulted 'Bryant's Ancient Mythology' can have no doubt, if learning and argument in unusual combination are conclusive, that Prometheus, Deucalion, Atlas, Theuth, Zuth, Xuthus, Inachus, Osiris, Dagon, and others, were all different names by which Noah was intended."—*Dr. Cox.*

On the Universality of the Deluge.

"Many of the most eminent divines of all ages have been of opinion that the flood was not universal. It is true that almost all nations have some record or tradition of a deluge; yet this universal belief does not, as has sometimes been argued, prove a universal deluge. All modern nations have sprung from Noah, and inhabited their present countries long after the period of their progenitors, and so have carried with them from the scenes of the deluge their traditional belief in its existence. Their traditions, too, have all reference to Noah under various names."—*Dr. Eadie.*

On the Physical Effects of the Flood.

"The simple narrative of Moses permits me to believe that the waters rose upon the earth by degrees; that means were employed, by the Author of the calamity, to preserve pairs of land animals; that the flood exhibited no violent impetuosity, displacing neither the soil nor the vine. With this conviction in my mind, I am not prepared to witness in nature any remaining marks of the catastrophe."—*Dr. Fleming.*

Dr. Buckland, Professor Hitchcock, and several other writers concur in the opinion, that no external traces of the deluge are to be seen on the present surface of the earth, and that the geological phenomena, at one time so confidently ascribed to the powerful agency of the Noachian deluge, belong to periods far remote from the era of man's creation.

POSTDILUVIAL PERIOD.

Armenia.

ARMENIA (*High land*, or according to some, *the mountainous region of the Minni*) is a country at the eastern extremity of Asia Minor, measuring about four hundred and thirty miles from east to west, and about three hundred from north to south. It has often been confounded with Aramea, the land of Aram or Syria; but the two countries are totally distinct. Armenia is extremely mountainous, lying as it were on the skirts of Mounts Taurus and Caucasus; and its plains and vallies are, for the most part, at a much greater elevation than those of southern and western Asia. Tournefort observed ice in the stagnant waters near Erzurum, in the month of July; but the mid-day heat of the sun is as powerful as in those latitudes might be expected, and the lower grounds, where well shaded from cold winds, are extremely warm and productive. On the eastern side, more especially where the heat is most sensibly felt, the soil is highly fertile. Armenia is justly considered as the original country of several of our best fruits, such as plums and apricots. At the present time, almonds, figs, and pomegranates, are successfully cultivated in the warmer districts. Here, according to tradition, Noah and his family settled on leaving the ark; and here the vine was first cultivated, and the first wine made, after the flood. (Gen. ix. 20.) "I do not know," says Tournefort, "of any country that can give us a better idea of paradise. It is full of rivulets, which render it extremely fruitful; and I question whether there be any country in the world where one may gather so many commodities all at one time. The people of Erivan are simple enough to believe that the vines which they cultivate are of the same sort which Noah planted. Be this as it may, they yield a very good wine. The wine there is admirable." The country is now divided into fifteen provinces, the central one of which is the province of Ararat, where towers the lofty mountain of the same name, which eastern tradition asserts was the resting place of the ark. The Armenians and Persians call this celebrated mountain, Kûhi Nuh, the mountain of Noah.

B.C.

2346 First mention of wine: Noah plants a vineyard, makes wine, is intoxicated, and is made sport of by Canaan, the son of Ham.

Noah foretells the various fortunes of the posterity of his three sons.

[The apportionment of the world among the descendants of the three sons of Noah, (though the actual division did not take place till the days of Peleg,) is ascribed to an authoritative and divine decree communicated to Noah, and by him made known to his sons and grandsons. Traditions of this three-fold division of the earth are preserved in several of the Pagan myths.]

Birth of Arphaxad (3153 Dr. Hales.)

2310 Birth of Salah (3018 Dr. H.)

B.C. 2281 Birth of Heber, the ancestor of the "Hebrews" (2888 Dr. H.)

Migration of the whole human family westward; they come into the plain of Shinar, and settle there.

2247 Peleg born; "in his days the earth was divided" (2754 Dr. H.)

2246 The tower of Babel commenced under the superintendence of Nimrod, a grandson of Ham.

The descendants of the three primeval families unite in the undertaking. They all speak the same tongue.

2217 Reu, or Ragau, born (2624 Dr. H.)

2247 The confusion of tongues, (2614 Dr. H.) and consequent

Abandonment of the tower of Babel, and Dispersion of the human family.

Traditions respecting the Tower of Babel.

Abydenus, an Assyrian historian quoted by Eusebius, says, "that the first men who were upon the earth, relying on their strength and greatness, and despising the gods, and thinking themselves superior to them, undertook to build a high tower on the spot where Babylon now stands; that the tower had nearly reached to heaven, when the winds, coming to the help of the gods, threw down the immense mass of stones upon the heads of the builders, and that Babylon took its rise from these ruins; and whereas before that period all men had but one language, they now began to speak different tongues." Of the same import is a tradition recorded in a Chaldee work, which the emperor Alexander caused to be translated from the royal library at Nineveh, as quoted by Rosenmüller. It is, moreover, well known that the Sibylline oracle contains a similar tradition; and the classical fable of the giants attempting to scale the heavens, by piling Ossa upon Pelion, is a fiction founded on the same fact.

From the Scripture narrative, however, it does not appear that the building suffered any injury from the elements at the time of the confusion, for it is simply said, "they left off to build," because of the impossibility of carrying on the work, when they could "no longer understand one another's speech." Nor have we any reason positively to conclude that the multiplication of tongues was an unmixed evil; while it was doubtless a punishment, it was also a proper and effective means of causing to be fulfilled the designs of the Creator with reference to the population and culture of the whole world—a design which these builders had endeavoured to thwart. "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth," said Jehovah. "Let us make us a city and a tower"—a centre and rallying point—"lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth," was the impious watch-word of the builders of Babel.

Probable Destinations of the Scattered Families of Mankind.

"According to the Armenian tradition," says Dr. Hales, "Noah distributed the habitable earth from north to south between his sons: he gave to Ham the region of the blacks; to Shem the region of the tawny; and to Japheth the region of the ruddy (see 2346.)"

"To the sons of *Shem*, the middle of the earth: Palestine, Syria, Assyria, Samaria, Singar or Shinar, Babel, (Babylonia,) Persia, and Arabia."

"To the sons of *Ham*: Idumea, (?) Africa, Nigritia, Egypt, Nubia, Ethiopia, Scindia, and India, west and east of the Indus."

"To the sons of *Japheth*: Spain, France, Greece, Germany, Asia Minor, Circassia, and Europe in general."

Jewish and Christian commentators have generally agreed on the following scheme:—(See *Dr. Eadie's Early Oriental History*, pp. 2, 3.)

The Posterity of Shem.

ELAM:—the Elamites inhabited the country on the eastern border of Shinar, and north of the Persian gulf. It formed a province of the ancient empire of Persia; its capital was Shushan.

ASHUR:—the kingdom of Assyria was first planted by his posterity; but Nimrod invaded their possessions, brought them under his yoke, built Nineveh, and established a Cushite kingdom instead of a Shemite colony.

ARPHAXAD:—his two sons, Peleg and Joktan, gave inhabitants to Chaldea, (the southern

part of Babylonia,) Arabia, Palestine, and Hindostan. From him, through Peleg, the Israelites, Edomites, Ishmaelites, Midianites, &c., descended.

LUD:—The Lydians, of Asia Minor, have been traced to Lud, as their great ancestor. Nothing, however, is certain respecting his descendants and their localities.

ARAM, the father of the Syrians. Their country lay between the Euphrates and the Tigris, hence it was called *Aram-Naharaim*, "Syria of the two rivers," and by the Greeks, *Mesopotamia*.

The Posterity of Ham.

CUSH:—his descendants formed three distinct colonies: some settled in parts of the country afterwards known as Idumea, Midian, or Southern Arabia; some in the country east of the Tigris, whence their capital was called Cuthah; and some in Ethiopia, (Nubia and Abyssinia.)

MIZRAIM:—his posterity settled in Egypt—"the land of Mizr."

PHUT:—the Libyans, spoken of in Scripture, and supposed to be the ancestors of the Mauritanians, inhabited the land of Phut in Libya. Mauritanian corresponded with Barbary or Morocco of modern times.

CANAAN:—the father of the Sidonians, Tyrians, Hittites, Jebusites, Amorites, Perizzites, Hivites, Kenites, Kadmonites, Kenizites, and Gargashites.

The Posterity of Japheth.

GOMER:—his numerous descendants spread themselves over a considerable part of Asia Minor, and the north of Europe. The Phrygians, Cimmericians, Celts, Umbrians, Gauls, &c., derive their origin from Gomer; hence the modern nations of Germany, the Welsh, Irish, Highlanders, &c., claim him as their great ancestor.

MAGOG:—his posterity were located in the region of Mount Taurus, north of the Caucasus and the Caspian sea. The Mongolians are descendants of Magog.

MADAI:—the Medes sprung from Madai; their ancient possession was extremely fertile, and well cultivated; it was bounded by Parthia on the east, Assyria on the west, Persia on the south, and Armenia on the north.

JAVAN:—he gave to Greece, Ionia, Macedonia, Italy, Spain, and to many of the islands of the Mediterranean sea, their first inhabitants.

TUBAL:—his descendants, it is supposed by many, include the Tartar tribes. The Circassians, who occupy the country south of the Caucasus between the Black sea and the Araxes, have their origin from Tubal. Dr. Hales says that the Tobolski of Siberia have Tubal as their ancestor.

MESHECH:—the Muscovites trace their origin to Meshech. The first settlement of his family was from the shores of the Euxine, along to the south of Caucasus.

TIRAS:—from him, it is supposed, the Thracians sprang.

The Rival Claims of Nations to Antiquity.

"When an inquiry is made after the origin of the most distinguished states, those which are acknowledged to be of very early date spring up into a competition for antiquity with pretensions equally bold and equally uncertain; so that it becomes difficult to decide between their respective claims, while it is absolutely necessary to assert their superiority on this ground; and all may be traced to the sons of Noah as their progenitors, and to the plains of Shinar as the place whence they were dispersed into different regions. Phœnicia, identified with the Canaanites, claims to have descended from the younger son of Ham; Assyria to be derived from Ashur; Babylon, (although, for ages after Assyria flourished, comparatively unknown, and absorbed in that mightier monarchy,) to be founded by Nimrod; and Egypt to originate with Ham himself; appealing to those ancient titles which connect her either with that personage, or with his earliest descendants. In the meanwhile, it is obvious that the history of these several states, rivals to each other from the beginning, is necessarily intermingled; that their destinies are interwoven; that many of the most eminent events which have been respectively applied to them in later times; are, in fact, common property; and that the incidents which have been assigned to the parts with so little precision belonged only in truth to the whole."

India and China.

"The knowledge to be gleaned from the Jewish and Grecian writers leaves us," says Sir J. Stoddart, "much in the dark as to the early history of India; and we naturally turn, for fuller information, to the native authorities. These, however, were for a long time so little known in Europe, that the very learned Cælius Rhodiginus, the instructor of Scaliger, does not hesitate to state it as the general opinion of his time, (in the reign of our Henry VIII.,) 'that letters are quite unknown to the Indians.' On the contrary, *their writings are innumerable*. Both Brahmins and Buddhists have numerous books; those of the former are extremely voluminous, and written in a peculiar language, called *Sanscrit*, which has for many ages ceased to be a living dialect in any part of India, and was wholly unknown in Europe till towards the end of the last century. . . . Possibly, under the veil of fiction contained in the *Puranas*, traces of the early history of India may hereafter be discovered, which may serve as effectually to connect the origin of its inhabitants with that of the other parts of the globe, as the recent study of Sanscrit has connected their ancient dialects with the languages spoken at the present day over the whole of Europe. Hitherto little progress has been made in such researches; but the materials are gradually and silently accumulating, out of which rational conjectures, approaching to historical certainty, may eventually be framed. It is needless to add, that the political institutions of India, as they existed at the time of Alexander's invasion, imply ages of previous civilization, and a very considerable progress made in arts and sciences, even before they had been so successfully cultivated in Greece."

Thus wrote Sir John Stoddart in the year 1850, in anticipation, as it were, of discoveries recently made known in a work, entitled, "*India in Greece; or, Truth in Mythology*," by E. Pococke, Esq.,

According to Mr. Pococke, when the great religious wars occurred in India between the Brahminical and Buddhistic sects, the latter sect, being defeated, emigrated in large bands from Afghanistan and north-western India. They proceeded, partly by the Indus, and thence by sea to Egypt, and partly overland to Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Greece, carrying with them the evidences of their early civilisation—their arts, institutions, and religion. Not only were these countries thus colonised, but Italy and the Scandinavian nations, including Britain.

In support of these views, Mr. Pococke cites a multitude of words which, though commonly considered to be Greek, are in reality Sanscrit, or Pelasgic, and which, though without meaning in Greek, are, when considered as Sanscrit, pregnant with meaning, and adapted to throw much light on the early history of the human race. Thus, it appears, that the remarkable facts above stated, can be satisfactorily demonstrated by this novel interpretation of Grecian documents; that it is possible, also, to point out, in Cashmir, Thibet, Scinde, and the Himalayan mountains, the localities of the tribes who founded the Grecian provinces of Epirus, Thessaly, Bæotia, Attica, Acarnania, Achaia, the Locri, Corinth, and Megaris; that the Pelasgi can be satisfactorily accounted for; and that much of the Grecian mythology, and many of the heroic legends, can be stripped of their Grecian disguises, and be reduced in this manner to plain practical history—the Olympian gods and the national heroes becoming well-discriminated ordinary Indian mortals.

If Mr. Pococke's discoveries endure the test of sound, candid, scholarlike, criticism, the work in which they are embodied will prove of the highest importance to the philologist, the historian, and the ethnologist.

Babylon and Assyria.

"The Babylonian and Assyrian empires, in all historical records, are much blended together. These empires, whether distinct or united, possessed in very early times two vast cities; Babylon on the Euphrates, and Nineveh on the Tigris. The country on the Tigris was called Assyria; that on the Euphrates Babylonia; and the large intervening space was commonly termed that on the Euphrates Babylonia; and this, together with Babylonia, seems to be meant in Mesopotamia, or 'between the rivers.' According to the scriptural account, it would seem that Scripture by the land of Shinar. According to the scriptural account, it would seem that a Babylon was the first great city built after the deluge, and that it was founded by Nimrod, a great grandson of Noah, or at all events, by a tribe of his descendants, bearing his name. The origin of Nineveh is involved in much uncertainty, whether we consult sacred or profane history."—*Sir John Stoddart.*

"Asshur, the second son of Shem, probably gave his name to the country of Assyria. There is some doubt whether the reading of Gen. x. 11, should not be thus:—'Out of that land he (i.e. Nimrod) went forth into Asshur or Assyria, and builded Nineveh.' At any rate, the weight of authority favours the position, that Nineveh was founded by Nimrod."—*Dr. Eadie.*

"Though the main body of the Cushites was miraculously dispersed, and sent by Providence to their original destinations along the sea coasts of Asia and Africa, yet Nimrod remained behind, and like the 'giants and mighty men—men of renown' of the old world, who founded an empire in Babylonia, according to Berosus; Nimrod did the same, by usurping the property of the Arphaxadites in the land of Shinar."—*Dr. Hales.*

Mesopotamia and Syria.

"MESOPOTAMIA, or SYRIA between the two rivers, elsewhere called 'Padanaram' 'the plain of Syria' was the name of the country lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates. It was the first abode of men, both before and after the flood, and was bounded north by Armenia, east by Assyria, south by Arabia, and west by Syria, and embraced the modern El-jesira of Turkey."—*Eadie.*

SYRIA.—"The word Syria, called in the Hebrew *Aram*, from a son of Shem, (Gen. x. 22,) in its largest acceptation extended from the Mediterranean and the river Cydnus to the Euphrates, and from Mount Taurus on the north to Arabia and the border of Egypt on the south. It was divided into *Syria Palestina*, including Canaan and Phœnicia, *Cole Syria*, between two ridges of Mount Lebanon, and *Upper Syria*. The last was known as Syria in a restricted sense."—*Eadie*.

AFRICA:—Libya, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Carthage.

LIBYA.—Lay in Northern Africa, and was first settled by Greeks and Phœnicians, whose colonies lay along the sea coast. The Byzantines located themselves in Carthage, and in the most fertile parts of the adjacent country. The aborigines were descendants of Phut, the third son of Ham.

ETHIOPIA.—Comprehending a large territory in the south and east of Egypt, was peopled by the descendants of Ham. The Ethiopians were descended from Cush, from whom sprang Nimrod, the first to usurp dominion over his fellow-men.

EGYPT.—"The ancient chronology of Egypt," says Howard, "is a labyrinth, from which it is impossible for us, at this day, to extricate ourselves." "According to Josephus, the country, afterwards called Egypt, was originally named *Mesren*, and the people *Mesraïsi*, and he considers these names to be derived from Misraim, who is reckoned by Moses one of the sons of Ham. The extent of the territory so named is uncertain; it was seated on the banks of the Nile, and may possibly have been occupied in very ancient times by several distinct tribes."—*Sir John Stoddart*. Other historians suppose that the people by whom Egypt was colonised came from India. Among them the priest-caste predominated, the members of which occupied all the state offices, and were, probably, the first civilized tribe. "It seems to us the only rational opinion to suppose that Mizraim, the son of Ham, and the first colonists, passed out of Asia into Lower Egypt, and settling at Heliopolis or Memphis, laid the foundation of that marvellous kingdom, whose wisdom, arts, and labours, have given to it a singular and imperishable fame."—*Dr. Eadie*.

CARTHAGE.—"We know that Carthage was a Phœnician colony, and the maritime habits of the mother-country, as well as its enterprising commercial spirit, were fully inherited by the new settlement. With the usual ascendancy of a civilised people over barbarians, the Carthaginians soon widely extended their power over the surrounding country; and at an early period carried on a profitable trade, and had established colonies on the coast of Sicily and Spain. . . . We would anxiously inquire what were the manners of the Carthaginians; what progress they had attained either in the great arts of government and legislature, or in those which add comfort and refinement to our daily life. But our curiosity cannot be gratified. Time, or the jealousy or carelessness of their conquerors, has deprived us of all the information which Carthaginian writers might have afforded us; and what remains in the works of Greeks and Romans is mostly of so late a date, and comes from so fettered or prejudiced a source, that it is little worthy our attention."

Media.

"The kingdom of the Medes, lying to the east of Assyria, between Elam or Persia, on the south, and the Caspian sea on the north; and occupying that portion of country which, in the present division of the Persian empire, includes the provinces of Azerbaijan, Ghilan, Mazenderan, and the northern part of Irak. Its ancient inhabitants are generally supposed to be descended from Madai, the third son of Japheth, who, in the Hebrew text, is always put for the country of the Medes."—*Mansford's Scripture Gazetteer*.

"Media was in early times divided into six provinces, which were afterwards reduced to two, *mea*, *Arsacia*, and especially *Ecbatana*, the seat of the Median, and afterwards of the Medo-Persian monarchs. Media Atropatia contained Gaza, the metropolis of the province; also the cities of *Sanina*, *Fazina*, and *Cyropolis*. This tract, according to Strabo, was possessed by the *Cadusi* and the *Caspî*—a barbarous people of Scythian origin."—*Dr. Eadie*.

The inhabitants of Media, about the fourteenth century before Christ, consisted of six numerous tribes. Among these the Magian tribe was the most powerful, and in every sense the most important.

Persia.

"Between Assyria and India arose a great empire, that of the Medes and Persians, of which the present kingdom of Persia is a comparatively feeble remnant. If we look to Scriptural history for an account of these people, we find mention made of Chedorlaomer, whose defeat by Abraham is noticed in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis. He is entitled in our translation, 'the king of Elam'; and in the Vulgate, 'Rex Elamitarum'; but what was the exact locality or extent of his dominion is by no means clear. In passages relating to events long subsequent, we find Elam clearly signifying Persia. Thus Isaiah, (714,) prophetically calling on the Persians and Medes to overturn the empire of Babylon, which was effected nearly 200 years afterwards by Cyrus the Persian, says, 'Go up, O Elam! besiege, O Media!' * * * The extension and contraction of geographical names of places, in different ages, is one of the most disturbing circumstances to the mind, in forming historical notions and judgments. It is probable that the Elam of Chedorlaomer was no more than the country known in later times by the name of *Elymais*, which is watered by the Choaspes, (a river falling into the Tigris and Euphrates, near their junction,) and forms a part of Susiana, the modern Kohistan. Be this as it may, the Jewish Scriptures make no mention of a powerful Persian or Median monarchy, till that of Cyrus, and, indeed, (with the exception of Chedorlaomer's defeat,) nothing applying to either of these nations appears in the sacred volume from the time of Abraham to that of Isaiah, a space, according to the Septuagint, of above 1300 years."—*Sir John Stoddart*.

PERSIA.—"The early history of this country, like that of most eastern nations, is involved in much obscurity. But it is probable, from what may be gathered from the Persian annals, that the descendants of Elam, who are all included by the Persians in the reign of a king called Jemsheed, (Jem or Shem,) which is said to have lasted 700 years, enjoyed their independence for several ages with a succession of monarchs of their own, who possessed the chief power in the east; until, together with the neighbouring states, they were subdued by the Assyrians, and their country converted into a province of that empire. This event is represented in Persian history by the invasion of a foreign tyrant called *Zohauk*, whose reign continued a thousand years, which is supposed to accord with the period between the Assyrian conquest and the deliverance of Persia from its subjection to that empire, by Arbaces, the Tiglath-Pilezer of the Scripture, 747 years before Christ; the fabulous reigns of both Jemsheed and Zohauk being, in fact, two entire dynasties or successions of monarchs, first of the line of Shem, and afterwards of Cush."—*J. G. Mansford.*

In the *desiderata* found among Sir William Jones's papers, there is mention of "The History of Persia, from authorities in Sanscrit, Arabic, Greek, Turkish, and Persian, ancient and modern." This work that distinguished oriental scholar did not live to undertake. He has, however, in his sixth dissertation, given a large account of a rare and interesting tract on twelve different religions, entitled the *Dabistan*, and composed by a Mahomedan traveller, named the Mohsan Fani. According to this tract, the Persian empire, under the denomination of the Mohsan Fani. must have been the oldest in the world; and that Iran, or Persia, in its largest sense, was the true centre of population, of knowledge, of languages, and of arts; which expanded in all directions, to all regions of the world, wherever the Hindü race had settled, under various denominations. "The ancient languages and characters of Iran," says Sir William Jones, "were the Chaldaic and Sanscrit—facts which no supposition of a mere political or commercial intercourse between the different nations can account for;" hence he concludes, "that the language of the first Persian empire was the mother of the Sanscrit, and consequently of the Zend and Parsi, as well as of the Greek, Latin, and Gothic; that the language of the Assyrians was the parent of the Chaldaic and Pahlavi; and that the primary Tartarian language had also been current in the same empire." Discovering, therefore, in Persia, at the earliest dawn of history, the three distinct races of men, Sir William comes to the conclusion, that these distinct races had not been collected in Iran from distant regions, but that they occupied it as a common centre, from whence they diverged into India, Arabia, and Tartary.

Phœnicia.

"Phœnicia proper was, according to the ancient geographers, bounded by Syria on the north and east, on the west by the Mediterranean, and on the south by Palestine. Some derive its name from Phœnix, one of its ancient kings, and son of Agenor; others from the Greek word *φοινίς*, a palm, as if that tree grew in abundance in this country. Others refer it to the Red Sea, and concludes that from the Idumeans, the posterity of Esau, the Red Sea was styled *Erythræum mare*, whence the Tyrians transplanted were styled *φοινίκης*, *Phœnicians*. Others again derive their name from the more probably Hebrew. Scaliger, Fuller, and Glassius, all agree to derive the name from the Chaldaic *פניקס*, to live delicately, referring to the luxury of the Tyrians, as merchants; whence *פניקס*, the name of Phœnicians, *g. d. ῥεψίζεσθαι*, delicate. But the most probable solution is that of the great Bochart, who derives the Greek word *φοινίς* from the Hebrew *בני נכח* or *בן* the son or sons of Anak. From this Canaanitish name (and there can be no question that the Phœnicians were Canaanites) *Ben anak*, or, contracted, *Benak*, the Grecians at first formed *פניקס*, (it being very usual with them to turn *נ* into *פ*), thence *פניקס* and *פניקס*, *Phœnicia*. The Phœnician territory was generally considered by the ancients as a province of Syria; and it is rather remarkable that Herodotus indiscriminately makes use of the three names, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Syria, as if they were the same country. The Phœnicians were well skilled in astronomy and arithmetic, and to them is attributed the invention of letters. They were also noted for the manufacture of fine linen—the glass of Sidon, and the purple of Tyre. The "*Sidonia ars*" was a common proverb among the ancients; and the epithet "*Sidonian*" was used by way of emphasis to express whatever was elegant or magnificent. As merchants, navigators, and colonists, they had no equals, nor even rivals, for many ages. In ancient times their country was a great warehouse, in which might be found all the necessaries and luxuries of human life; and was long and justly considered as the emporium of the east."

Palestine.

The land of Canaan was early peopled by the descendants of Canaan, the son of Ham. They were divided into ten tribes, according to their family descent, viz., "the Kenites, and the Kenizzites, and the Kadmonites, and the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Rephaim, and the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Girgashites, and the Jebusites." Gen. xv. 18–21. Besides these nations, which first possessed the land given by promise to Abraham and his seed, there were also dwelling on the borders of Canaan other and powerful tribes:—the Edomites, descendants of Esau, on the southern border in "Mount Seir;" the Midianites, the posterity of Midian, son of Abraham and Keturah, on the north-east of the Red Sea, and also on the east of the Dead Sea; the Philistines, descended from Mizraim, on the south-west of Judea; the Amalekites, sprung from Amalek, on the west of Jordan; and the children of Moab and Ammon, the sons of Lot, on the east of Jordan.

Asia Minor.

Asia Minor comprised several geographical divisions:—1. *Northward*, on the shore of the Pontus Euxinus—Pontus, on the river Thermodon, the residence of the Amazons; Paphlagonia; Bithynia. 2. *Westward*, by the shores of the *Ægean Sea*—Lesser Mysia, also called Phrygia Minor, containing the cities Ilium or Troy, Cyzicus, Island of Tenedos, &c.; Greater Mysia; Lesbos; *Æolia*; Ionia; Caria; Doris; Chios; Samos; Patmos; Cos; and Rhodes. 3. *Southward*, along the Mediterranean—Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Cyprus. 4. *Along the banks of the Euphrates*—Lesser Armenia. 5. *Inland*—Cappadocia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Pisidia, Lydia, and Phrygia Major. Of the various families or independent tribes which in early times inhabited those countries, the Thracians in Bithynia, the Syro-Cappadocians, beyond the Halys, the Carians to the west, and the Phrygians in the centre, were the most important. The inhabitants of Phrygia claimed to be the most ancient; they even went so far as to assert for themselves an antiquity higher than that of any nation in the world. Josephus traces them to Togarmah, a son of Gomer. They are said to have been extremely superstitious in their sentiments and voluptuous in their character. Their government was monarchical. The people of Lesser Phrygia (Trojans) were also, without doubt, a very ancient people, but of uncertain origin. Bochart supposes that Ash Kenoz, the eldest son of Gomer, first settled this district, because of the resemblance perceptible between his name and several of the lakes, rivers, islands, cities, and inhabitants. The ancient historians describe the inhabitants of Lesser Phrygia as eminent amongst the civilised and polite nations of antiquity; that they were a trading and commercial people, and that monarchy was their earliest form of government. At first they consisted of petty principalities, which gradually subsided into the general dominions of the Trojan kings. Lydia, it is supposed, was founded by Lud, the son of Shem. Whether this be so or not, one fact is certain, that their origin is of very remote antiquity.

Greece.

"The early history of the Greeks, as well as the early history of most nations, emanated from tradition, and supplied their bards with subjects of song for several centuries. But it does not follow from hence that early Grecian history was an invention, because it was poetical. The subjects of history, as presented by tradition and sung by the bards, were only interwoven with fictions; and so modelled as to gratify the national pride, and to adorn the popular religion. It is at the same time true that little credit is to be given to the details of Grecian history before the era of the Olympiads."—*Heeren*.

According to Mr. Fynes Clinton, the four immigrations, under Cecrops, Cadmus, Danaus, and Pelops, are not to be accounted as the introduction of a new race of people, such as is produced by force of arms, or by large bodies of invaders, overwhelming the ancient inhabitants, but are to be viewed as examples of a smaller, received into a larger number. "These establishments," adds Mr. Clinton, "were made within three centuries of the Trojan war, when the country was already in the possession of powerful tribes, which subsisted after these establishments, and increased so far as to supersede them."

The early inhabitants of Greece cannot be distinguished so much according to their respective localities, as according to their several tribes, for we find that most, if not all, of them, migrated, as circumstances required, from one district to another. Their general situation may, however, be thus defined:—The PELASGI principally occupied the Peloponnesus, from which they extended themselves into Thessaly, &c. These people were the most powerful of all the tribes; they were found in all parts of Greece, hence the whole country at one time was called Pelasgia. The *Leleges* were established in Laconia, in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus, called from them *Lelegia*, and in Megara. The *Caucones* dwelt in the western part of the Peloponnesus. The *Dryopes* had their principal settlement in Mount Ceta, from which they extended themselves across the country westward to Ambracia. The *Aones*, *Hyantes*, and *Temices* inhabited *Boeotia* and part of *Eubœa*. Subsequently they were found in the west of the Peloponnesus. The *Carians* occupied the island of the *Ægean Sea*. These people were supposed to be *Leleges*.

Italy.

LATIUM AND ALBA LONGA.—It is supposed that the name *Italia* is deduced from *Italus*, one of the ancient kings of the country, or from the old Greek word *Ιταλος*, which signifies an *Oar*, the land abounding with this animal.

"The earliest known inhabitants of Italy are called by Cato and other writers, *Aborigines*, a term which, as *Micali* observes, must not be understood to signify a distinct race, native or foreign, but to apply to the tribes of Italy who were in the lowest state of civilization. These are said to have been first instructed in the simpler arts of social life by Janus, or Saturnus. Virgil ascribes the merit to the latter, and identifies him with the Greek *Kronos*, the father of *Jove*. * * * * * The *Siiculi*, who eventually gave name to Sicily, are said to have had their first seat on the banks of the *Tiber*, where they were sufficiently powerful to carry on long wars against the *Umbri*. The latter, however, at last prevailed, and the *Siiculi* passed over into Sicily."—*Sir John Stoddart*.

"The researches now carried on with so much spirit in Italy hold out the hope that we may obtain, ere long, some more satisfactory knowledge than is at present attainable respecting the antiquities of the different nations of Italy. Pelasgian inscriptions, written in a character clearly distinguishable from the Etruscan, have been discovered at *Agylla* or *Ceræ*. And the study and comparison of the several Indo-Germanic languages is making such progress, that, if any fortunate discovery comes in to aid it, we may hope to see the mystery of the Etruscan inscriptions at length unravelled."—*Dr. Arnold*.

MAGNA GRÆCIA, AND ETRURIA.—"Prior to the eminence obtained by the Romans, there were, in Italy, two main centres of that refinement which gradually spread over the Peninsula. These were the countries called Magna Græcia and Etruria. The Grecian adventurers who had landed on the south-eastern part of Italy (Magna Græcia) built, or seized from the natives, the towns of Metapontus, Croton, Sybaris, Tarentum, Locri, and others. The governments in all these were republican. They rapidly acquired wealth and splendour. The new Greek cities, in a short time, sent out colonies themselves to neighbouring lands; and the whole coast, from Tarentum on the Adriatic, to Cumæ near Naples, was studded with Grecian cities."

ROME.—"The traditionary Romulus is a mere symbol, or representative of a tribe who occupied a fortified hill, which they (being perhaps of Pelasgic or Greek origin) called *Roma*, the 'strength,' or 'stronghold.' Another tribe (of Latin or Sabine origin) were called *Quirites*, from the Sabine word, *quiris*, a spear, they being good spearmen."—*Sir J. Stoddart.*

"It is probable that the Latins belonged to that great race which, in very early times, overspread Greece and Italy, under the various names of Pelasgians, Tyrrhenians, and Siculians."—*Arnold.*

SICILY.—Tradition reports that the Siculi, when expelled Italy by the Umbri, drove the Sicani before them. This tribe, it is said, had arrived from Spain some years previously, and having destroyed or expelled the Aborigines, occupied their settlements. Dr. Stoddart imagines that both the Siculi and Sicani were one tribe. They probably had a common origin.

The Northern and German Nations.

In this division of our chronology we have recorded the dates of the most remarkable of those barbaric inundations, which from time to time swept over the fairest and most civilized portions of the east and west. Though the invading tribes were known by different names, yet as they all, or nearly all, proceeded from a common source, and as their historic importance, taken singly, extends over but a comparatively brief period, the necessity and propriety of including them under one general appellation, and in one chronological category, will at once be evident. These barbaric tribes were known as Scythians, Tartars, the Getae and Massagetae, the Sarmatians, Cimmerians, Teutones, Ubii, Helvetians, Gauls, Goths, Celts, and Huns; the Germans, Slavonians, Scandinavians, Cherusci, Chatti, Allemanni, Heruli, Burgundians, Marcomanni, Suevi, Quadi, Alani, Hermunduri, Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Vandals, &c.

Above a thousand years after civilization had begun to spread itself along the coasts of the Mediterranean, and while the great empires of Assyria and Persia were growing up and falling to pieces, the immense region which reaches from the sea of Okotsk to the British Ocean, and from the north of India to the Polar regions, by far the largest compact portion of the habitable world, was either a desert, or only occupied by a rude sort of pastoral life. The most general fishing and hunting, and others gradually adopted a rude sort of pastoral life. The most general name of these tribes in ancient times was *Scythæ*, or Scythians, whom we are now in the habit of considering as the origin of the Tartars; but there were many others, as the *Getae* and *Massagetae*, supposed to be the ancestors of the Goths; the *Sauromatae*, or Sarmatians, of the Slavonian nations; the *Ugri*, or *Unni*, of the Huns, &c., who were sometimes distinguished from, but more frequently confounded with, the Scythians. The population of some of these tribes becoming at length redundant, driven by casual famine, or incited by the hope of plunder and conquest, they, at different periods, and in various directions, burst forth from their homes, often repelled, but more frequently overrunning and subduing countries richer and more polished than their own.

THE SCYTHIAN, TARTAR, GOTHIC, AND OTHER TRIBES.

The SCYTHIAN Tribes:—

[There were various tribes comprehended under the general designation of Scythians; as the Nomad Scythians, Royal Scythians, Alazones, Callipidae, Olbiopolitæ, &c.]

The TARTAR or TATTAR Tribes:—

[The most remarkable of the eastern branches of which were the *Mongols* and *Manchus*, of whose origin none but the most fabulous accounts exist. The former, for a considerable period, obtained the sovereignty both of India and of China, and the latter still governs the Chinese empire.]

The SARMATIAN Tribes:—

[From which the Slavonian nations—comprehending the Russians, Poles, Lusitians, Bohemians, Dalmatians, Servians, Bulgarians, Croats, Wallachians, and other peoples, are descended.]

The GOTHIC Tribes:—

[So called for their hospitality, *Gothi* meaning good; as the inhospitable tribes were called *Quadi*, which means bad. It is commonly thought they were the *Tirasi* of Herodotus, and the *Getae* of the Roman writers. The denomination *Germani*, which probably means war-men, was an appellation given to the Gothic tribes who inhabited

the country thence called by us Germany. The Gothic family has two main branches, the German and Scandinavian. But besides these main branches, which founded nations in the north of Europe, there were others which proceeded to the south, as the Ostrogoths and Lombards to Italy, and the Visigoths to Spain and Portugal.]

The CELTIC Tribes:—

[Were among the first that spread from Asia to the west of Europe. The house of *Celtæ* appears first under the form of *Keltai*, a nation or tribe said by Herodotus to dwell in the westernmost parts of Europe, near the sources of the Danube. In the time of Targuius Priscus, the Celtæ occupied a third part of Gaul; and Diodorus Siculus confines the term *Keltæ* to Gaul. We trace the Celts or Gauls mixing with other nations, as the Celto-Scythians, on the borders of Asia, the Celt-Iberians, in the north of Spain, and the Gallo-Grecians in Greece.]

The HUNS:—

[Who have given name to the modern nation of Hungary, appear to have been originally allied to the Finnish tribes. Nothing certain is known of them till the reign of the Emperor Valens, when they threatened Rome.]

India and China.

- ? Successive migrations from the plains of Senaar to the banks of the Yellow river, under Yao and Shun.
- ? Hereditary dynasty of Hia in China commences; the empire having ceased to be elective with Shun (? 2207.)
- ? The *Satya Yug* (or age) of India.
(Length of this *Yug*, as ascertained by Mr. Halhed, 3,200,000; Sir W. Jones makes it 1,728,000.)—? 3164.
- Four castes in India*; Priest-caste, the principal; Military caste; Agricultural, Artizan, or trading caste; and the Servile caste.
- ? Era of *Cali Yug* of China.—3101 (? 1004.)
- ? Krishna fl.—Chinese chron.—3100 (? 1500.)
- ? Fohi reigns in China (? 2207.)
- ? First Chinese cycle.—2700.
- ? Menu legislates in India.

[“The laws of Menu in their present shape are assigned by the earliest European critics, from internal evidence, to the ninth century before Christ, but they are manifestly a compilation from earlier ordinances.”—*Stod.*]

- ? Yao, emperor of China.—2357 (? 1357.)

Babylon and Assyria.

- ? The friends of the translated Xisuthrus unanimously come, by a circuitous course, from Armenia to Babylonia, unto Sippar, the city of the sun!
- ? Here they dig up the historic writings of Xisuthrus which he had buried.
- ? They build cities and temples.

Egypt.

- ? Osiris civilizes the barbarian inhabitants of Egypt; he teaches them various arts, and, assisted by his wife (who is also his sister) and by his counsellor Hermes, he carries civilization, literature, and the arts into Ethiopia, Arabia, and India. Having founded Macedonia, he returns home and is slain by his brother Typhon, who cuts him into twenty-six pieces. Being restored to life and soundness, he proceeds with his work of humanizing and elevating mankind.
- ? Colony of Aramonicum.
- ? Animal worship; superstition the basis of civilization and order; mythological delusions the foundation on which the priestly power in Egypt is built, and which maintains its sway for above 2000 years.

Persia.*The Peshdadian Dynasty—*

During which time the affairs of Media and Persia are intermingled.

Phœnicia.

- ? The sons of Anak first people Phœnicia.
- ? Sidon founded, by Sidon, the eldest son of Canaan, (period early but uncertain.)

Asia Minor.

- ? Nannacus, or Ninnacus, or Annacus, or Cannacus, the first king of Phrygia.
- [It is said that he lived before Deucalion's deluge; and his times were proverbially referred to, as descriptive of any thing of remote or uncertain antiquity.]

Asia Minor.

- ? Origin of—“to weep like Nannacus.”
- ? Manis, king of Phrygia.
- [He was eminent for military valour, and for virtue. From him the phrase, “Manic achievements,” indicative, among the Phrygians, of that which was very extraordinary or heroic, was derived.]

Latium and Alba Longa.

- ? The Aborigines, under Saturn, found the kingdom afterwards called Latium (? 2450.)
- Long and bloody wars between the Umbri, Siculi, and other tribes.

Northern and German Nations.

- ? Scythos, the son of Jupiter, or Hercules, (by a woman having the body of a serpent,) the great ancestor of the Scythians.
- ? The Sarmatians occupy the banks of the Tanais, from whence they extend themselves over the plains which lie between the Vistula and the Volga; some of them also establish themselves along the Euxine.
- ? War of the Pygmies and Cranes.

[Probably relating to a war between the Monguls and some other Tartars. Some suppose they refer to monkeys and men (the Massagetae). The Pygmæi are described as a small, but remarkably strong race of men; and it is singular, that the same tradition exists to this day in Scotland, concerning the Pechts or Piets, whose name may perhaps be of the same origin. The Cranes were the Massagetae, who subsisted partly on fish and partly by hunting.]

- ? The one-eyed Afimassi and the Grifhi.
- ? The Scythian Oigurs (? origin of our Ogres.)
- ? Nomadic patriarchal government established among the ancient Turks.
- ? Oguz Khan restores the patriarchal worship of one God among the Monguls.
- ? He divides his subjects into twenty-four tribes, and arranges his vast empire into two divisions, right and left of his own encampment.

- ? Laws of Oguz Khan.

- ? The *Osmanlis* and other western Tartars.

[“The most distinguished of the western branches of the Tattar family were the Osmanlis, the present occupants of the Turkish throne. They are, however, only a branch of the Turk family. Though the Osmanlis cultivated their language to a high degree of refinement, still, even by them, no great light can have been thrown on ancient history, since they derive their name and existence as a nation from Osman, a chief of the Oghuzian Tartars, who invaded Bithynia A.D. 1299.”—*Sir J. Stoddart.*]

- ? The *Yakouls*, and *Tchouaches*, and other northern Tattar tribes.

[These tribes were altogether illiterate.]

- ? *Kioro*, the ancestor of the Tattar Mantchu sovereigns, is born of a celestial virgin on the white mountain, 180 leagues N. of Pekin.
- ? The Swedish history sets out from B.C. 2000.
- ? *Dan*, the father of the Danes (? 1050.)

[As the fabulous, mythical, and uncertain periods of ancient chronology have occasioned much discussion among historians and chronographers, and as it would be a hopeless task to attempt a reconciliation of their differences, we have deemed it fair to all parties to give insertion to their respective and opposing dates, leaving it to the judgment of the reader to adopt those which best accord with his own views and feelings. The controverted and doubtful dates are indicated by notes of interrogation (?) or the facts are again recorded.]

Mesopotamia.

- 2281 Heber, the son of Salah, born.
 2247 Peleg or Phaleg, son of Heber, born.
 2217 Birth of Reu, the son of Peleg.
 2185 Serug, the son of Reu, born.
 2155 Birth of Nahor, the son of Serug.
 2126 Birth of Terah the father of Abram.

India and China.

- 2207 The 1st imperial dynasty of China begins:—
Fohi, first sovereign of the Hsia dynasty.
 [Fohi is supposed to be identical with Noah. The Chinese historians state that Fohi was a divinely-begotten personage; and that he taught his subjects to live in towns, invented a symbolical mode of writing, and composed, or rather copied in it, a code of laws which he had the good fortune to see inscribed on the back of a dragon-horse. He also invented music and dress-making, the custom of sacrificing six different kinds of animals at the solstices, and of distinguishing persons by their names. He instituted the office of prime minister, and appointed four mandarins to rule over the four tribes which were subject to his rule.]

- 2204 The Indian *Treta Yuga* begins.
 [According to Mr. Halhead's reading of the Puranas, this age lasted 2,400,000; according to Sir Wm. Jones, 1,296,000.]
 2155 Eclipse of the sun observed by the Chinese astronomers, according to Du Halde.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 2255 *Nimrod*, a mighty hunter, subverts the Patriarchal govern. and establishes the regal (Dr. H., Syncellus, 2554; others, 2234.)
 1 The city of Babylon founded (2547, Eustathius; 2247, others.)
 1 Eced, Chalah, Erech, &c. founded.
 1 Nimrod, or Asshur, goes into Assyria, and there founds a city, afterwards called Nineveh (2147, 2069.)
 [Dr. Hales assigns several reasons for believing that Nimrod, not Asshur, the son of Shem, founded the city Nineveh.]
 1 Numerous cities founded; prosperous condition of Babylon.
 1 Nimrod introduces the Sabian idolatry. Rehoboth, and other cities founded.
 2147 *Ninus* (? Nimrod or Asshur) founds Nineveh.—Diodorus.
 1 Astrology studied at Babylon.
 2124 Death of Nimrod (? Ninus I., Belus, or Mahla Bela.)
 Deification of Nimrod; his worshippers place him in the constellation *Orion*, as hunting the Great Bear.
Belus II. or *Ninus* II. (Dr. Hales 2230.)

Egypt.

- 2280 Misraim and his family colonize Egypt; the city of Thebes or "No-Ammon" founded (Dr. Hales 2613—2412) ? 2188.
 1 Colonies from Ethiopia (according to some) carry civilization, religion, and the priest-caste into Egypt.
 1 *Dynasty of Menes*.—(Dr. Hales 2412—2179.)
 "It seems probable," says Sir John Stoddart, "that Menes is an allegorical being, indicating the power of mind over brute material instincts, as displayed in reducing the barbarous inhabitants of Egypt, India, and Crete, under the yoke of civil polity."
 1 Menes overthrows the Patriarchal govern-

Egypt.

ment of Misraim, and establishes the kingly government; he teaches religion, builds the temple of Vulcan, institutes laws, divides the country between the crown, priesthood, and military (? 2412.)
 [This dynasty ended with the death of Timaüs, Thammuz, or Concharris.]

- 1 Menes turns the course of the Nile into a new channel. Internal improvements.
 1 Memphis built by Menes (? 2188.)

1 Dynasty of the Hyksos.

- Or Shepherd Kings, (Dr. H. 2159—1899).—2182.
 2182 Salatis invades Egypt (? 1650.)

The Shepherd dynasty, according to Dr. Hales, numbered six kings, viz.:—1, *Salatis*, 19 years; 2, *Baton*, 44 years; 3, *Apachnes*, 37 years. During this sovereign's reign was commenced

The First Pyramid (2095 Dr. Hales.)

Abram visits Egypt (? 2077 Dr. H.) ? 1921.

- 4, *Apophes*, 61 years; 5, *Janats*, 50 years; and, 6, *Assis*, 49 years.

[This dynasty is rejected by Sir John Stoddart, who maintains, with Tatian, Justin Martyr, and other ancient authors, that a nation of shepherd captives (the Hebrews) are referred to, and not a dynasty of shepherd kings. If this position be correct, it is manifest that the period assigned for the kings is far too early for the captives. Dr. Eadie is, however, of a different opinion. "Josephus and other writers," the Doctor says, "have strangely confounded the Hyksos with the Israelites; but this theory, though it has met with strenuous supporters even in modern times, may now be regarded as completely exploded." Dr. Hales states, that an account of the conquest of Egypt by the shepherd tribe is preserved in the Sacred Books of the Hindoos.]

- 2126 Division of Egypt into:—Egypt proper, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis.
 2122 Hieroglyphics invented by Athotes.
 The fine arts cultivated in Egypt.
 2111 Thebes built by Busiris.—Usher. (? 2188.)
 2100 *Osymandyas*'s victories in Asia, &c.
 [Several modern writers suppose that *Osymandyas* was no more than a mythological being. Consult note to 1618.]
 Sculpture and painting employed to commemorate the exploits of *Osymandyas*.
 Worship of Isis, Osiris, Ammon, and Phtha introduced.

Persia.

- 2160 *Kaiumarath* or *Kaiomers*, the first Persian king, elected in time of anarchy (? 2130.)
 He founds several cities, Balch the capital. His eldest son, *Nazek*, murdered.
Kaiumarath resigns after a reign of 40 yrs.
 2150 *Siamek* (grandson) succeeds to the throne. Death of *Siamek* in battle.
Kaiumarath resumes the government and reigns well for about 30 years.
 2120 *Hushang* or *Hosheng*, son of *Siamek*, succeeds *Kaiumarath*.
 He is entitled *Pischdad*—"the just."
Hosheng digs canals, and introduces other internal improvements.
 Rice first cultivated.
 Susa and other cities founded by *Hosheng*.
 Introduction of fire-worship.

Mesopotamia.

- 2056 Birth of Haran, the son of Terah.
 1996 Birth of Abram (the friend of God.)
 1986 Birth of Sarai (Abram's wife.)

India and China.

- 2092 Shing Nong, emperor of China (? 1998.)
 2000 Worship of Brahma in India.
 The Sanscrit (Nagara) or sacred language.
 1998 *Ching Nong*, or Shing Nong (Fohi's successor) teaches the art of husbandry, the method of making bread from wheat, and extracting wine from rice.

? The Vedas and Puranas of India written.

[The four *Vedas* are unquestionably among the most ancient compositions known in India; they are respectively entitled the *Yagur*, *Rig*, *Sama*, and *Atharva*, and are appropriated to four different classes of the Brahmins. They are known only to a few learned persons. The *Puranas*, on the contrary, are generally known, and exercise an extensive and practical influence upon Hindoo society; they are of a legendary nature, interspersed with fantastic theories of the origin of all things, the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, religious doctrines, rites, &c. Besides the Vedas and Puranas there are also the *Shastras*, comparatively of modern date, consisting chiefly of glosses and commentaries on more ancient works.]

? Chinese Hieroglyphics (? 2207.)

- 1952 *Whang Ti*, emperor of China.
 [He spoke as soon as weaned; became emperor at twelve years of age; and soon after discovered the mariner's compass; his inventions were astonishing.]

Babylon and Assyria.

- 2069 Reign of Ninus, son of Belus, from whom Nineveh derives its name.

2059 The Assyrian Empire.

Babylon reduced by Ninus; the two kingdoms united; Nineveh the capital.

2017 Semiramis succeeds Ninus.

Babylon enlarged and beautified by Semiramis, who makes it the capital of the empire (? 2107.)

- 1978 Victories of Semiramis in Ethiopia, Libya, India, and other countries.

[“As we find that this lady was worshipped as the celestial Venus, we may conclude that the outline of her story is purely mythological. This is the more easily to be believed, because there are no facts connecting her pretended exploits with any thing else, either in the Babylonian or any other history.”—*Sir J. Stoddart*. See B.C. 747.]

1975 Ninus succeeds Semiramis.**1937 Nineveh seized by the Arabs.**

Overthrow of the first Assyrian empire; it is divided into four kingdoms:—

- Shinar; Amraphel its king.
 Ellasar; Arioch, (or Arius,) its king.
 Goin; (including the mingled nations of Coele Syria, &c.) Tidal, king.
 Elam; Chedorlaomer its king, by whom the others were held tributaries.
 Assyria governed by viceroys.

Egypt.

- 2080 Lower Egypt invaded and conquered by the Phœnicians; they retain it 260 years.
 2040 Mæris king of Thebes and Memphis.

Egypt.

- 1938 Lake Mæris constructed (? 1327.)
First Pyramid built, according to some. (See “Dynasty of Hyksos,” and 1492.)

Persia.

- 2070 Hosheng extends his kingdom by conquest of neighbouring nations; reigns 50 years.
Tahmuras (son or grandson) succeeds Hosheng.

He restores peace to his dominions, remits taxes, promotes agriculture, trade, &c., distributes even-handed justice, encourages virtue, fortifies his frontiers. Great national prosperity.

Tahmuras taken ill of fever, and dies, universally lamented, after a reign of 30 years.

- 2040 *Jemshid* or *Giemschid* (son or grandson.)
 He divides his subjects into three classes, —soldiers, agriculturists, and artisans.
 He makes several alterations in the calendar; invents the solar year; institutes the *Neurez*, or the festival of the new year, which was observed for six days at the Vernal Equinox, &c.

Founds several cities—the great city *Estachae* (? *Shiraz* or *Persepolis*) being one of the number.

Claiming divine honours, a revolt ensues.

- 2010 Persia under the dominion of Syria.
Dahak, rebel and tyrant, invades Persia and defeats *Jemshid*.

Jemshid slain asunder by *Dahak's* order.

Dahak or *Zohak*, an Arabian king.

His cruelty provokes the people to rebel.

Kaoh, a smith, leader of the insurrection, defeats *Dahak*, or *Zohak*.

Feast of *Mihrazain* instituted.

Feridun or *Phridun*, (3 years old,) son of

Jemshid, proclaimed king.

- 1980 *Feridun* appoints *Kaoh* generalissimo.
Kaoh's leathern apron is made the royal standard of Persia.

The dominion of Syria thrown off, and all the lost conquests restored.

The Sabian idolatry discountenanced.

Feridun celebrated for his wisdom.

He divides his extensive kingdom among

his three sons:—

To *Tur*, (the eldest son,) the eastern division, including India and Tartary, hence

called *Turan* or *Turkestan*.

Tur receives the title of “Fagfour.”

To *Salme* or *Selm*, (second son,) the western portion—Asia Minor, Egypt, &c.

The title “*Kai-sav*” is given to *Selm*.

To *Iran* or *Iraje*, (the youngest son,) Persia Proper, thence named *Iran*.

[*Iran's* title was “*Schah*,” which is still retained by the kings of Persia.]

Wars between *Iraje* and *Tur*.

Iraje assassinated by *Tur* and *Selm*.

Manugialhr (son of *Iraje*) defeats and

slays *Tur* and *Selm* in battle.

Feridun appoints him his successor.

Phœnicia.

- ? *Sidon* celebrated for her textile manufactures. (See *Homer's Iliad*.)

Tyre founded by a colony from *Sidon*.—

Dr. Hales 2267 (? 1497.)

Greece.

- 2089 *Sicyon* founded by *Ægialeus* (Lenglet, 1773; others, 1856.)
 2042 Arrival of *Uranus* in Greece.

Palestine.

- 125 The five cities of the plain reduced to servitude by Chedorlaomer, king of Elam.
- 1921 *The call of Abram.*
Abram, the son of Nahor, and Lot, his brother's son, come from Syria into Canaan; they settle at Sichem.
[In the book of Exodus (xii. 40) it is stated that "the sojourning of the children of Israel in Egypt was 430 years." That period takes its date from this event.]
- 1919 A famine drives Abram into Egypt (? 1920.) Sarai is taken by Pharaoh; but is speedily restored to her husband.
- 1917 Abram returns from Egypt.
- 1916 Abram and Lot separate.
- 1912 Elamite (Assyrian) invasion; Lot, his family, and all the people of Sodom taken captive by Chedorlaomer.
Rescue of Lot and his fellow-captives by Abram (2070 Dr. H.)
[It was only in the previous year that the "cities of the plain" had thrown off the Assyrian yoke (see 1925.)]
- 1910 Birth of Ishmael, Abram's son.
[Abraham was now 86 years old.]
- 1908 Death of Arphaxad, aged 438 years.
- 1898 God renews his covenant with Abram; names of Sarai and Abram changed.
- 1897 The rite of circumcision instituted.
Abraham entertains three angels "unawares," who announce to him the near approach of Isaac's birth, &c.
Abraham intercedes for Sodom.
Overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah, Admah and Zeboim (2054 Dr. H.)
Lot and his two daughters escape to a cave.
Abraham's duplicity, and Sarah's danger of pollution, at Gerar.
Incest of Lot; his sons and grandsons, Moab and Ammon, born.
- 1896 Birth of Isaac (2053 Dr. H.)
["Abraham was an hundred years old when Isaac was born unto him."]
- 1892 Expulsion of Hagar and Ishmael.
- 1878 Death of Sarah, aged 433 years.
- 1871 Abraham's trial; Isaac redeemed.
["Abraham accounted that God was able to raise up his son, even from the dead."]
- 1859 Death of Sarah, aged 127 years.
["Sarah died in Kirjath-arba, the same is Hebron. And Abraham buried her in the cave of the field of Machpelah."]
- 1856 Abraham sends Eliezer into Syria for a wife for his son Isaac.
Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah, the daughter of Bethuel, and sister of Laban.
- 1853 Abraham's second marriage.
["Keturah bare Abraham—Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, Shuah."]
- 1846 Death of Shem, aged 600 years.
Job lived about this period in Idumea.
[Some suppose that the person called Jobab in 1 Chron. i. 44, was the principal character in the book of Job. Jobab was a great grandson of Esau. The period of Job's existence has given rise to much discussion, some placing it before the time of Abraham, some after that epoch, some in the time of Moses, and some even at a later period. The general weight of evidence, however, favours the period in which we have placed him.]
- 1836 Birth of Esau and Jacob (1993 Dr. H.)

Palestine.

- 1836 [Isaac was now sixty years old.]
- 1821 Death of Abraham, 175 years old.
- 1818 Death of Heber, aged 464 years.
- 1806 Esau despises, then sells, his birthright.
- 1804 A famine; Isaac comes to Gerar, where he denies his wife (see 1897.)

Mesopotamia.

- 1921 Abram removes into Canaan (see Palest.)
- 1912 *Amraphel* king of Shinar.
- 1856 Eliezer, Abraham's steward, comes into Syria to obtain a wife for Isaac; Rebekah, daughter of Bethuel, and sister of Laban, is sent with him.

India.

- 1900 Cotton manufactures of India celebrated.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 1912 Chedorlaomer (? Hushang, see *Persia*.) king of Elam; and his allies, the kings of Shinar, Ellasar, and Goin, conquer the Pentapolis, and carry away Lot and all the people of Sodom captives.
Chedorlaomer defeated and slain.
- 1907 *Aratus*, king of Assyria, 40 years.
- 1867 *Baleus* or *Xerxes*, reigns 30 years.
- 1837 *Arnimithres*, reigns 38 years.

Egypt.

- 1920 Abraham comes into Egypt (? 1919.)
Expulsion of the Shepherd Kings (1899 Dr. Hales.)

Dynasty of the Pharaohs:—

(1899—525 Dr. Hales.)

- [Dr. Hales's chronology is here at variance with that adopted in the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures. According to Dr. Hales, Alaphrag Muthosis reigned 27 years. In his reign (1872) Joseph is appointed regent; and Jacob with his family settle in Goshen (1863.) Joseph's death he places in 1792, and the reign of Qu. Nicrotis in 1742. See 1715, 1706, 1675.]
- 1891 Common letters introduced by Syphoas.
- 1828 Expulsion of the Phoenicians from Lower Egypt (2080.)

- 1822 Egyptian letters invented by Memnon.

- 1821 *Amenophis* I. king of all Egypt.

- [Several chronologists state that the sovereignty of all Egypt was first assumed by Ramesses III., or Sesostris. Other assigned dates are 1440 and 1318.]

- 1806 Working of gold and silver mines.

Persia.

- 1860 *Manugiahr* or *Manuchker* called *Fiروز*. He restores peace, promotes internal improvements, cuts canals, encourages agriculture, gardening, medical botany, &c.
Birth of the hero *Rustem* (? see 641.)

Greece.

- 1856 *Inachus* reigns in Greece.
Argos founded by *Inachus*.—Eusebius.
[Phoroneus founded it in 1753, according to others.]
[From the time of *Inachus* to the invasion of Danaus nine (or ten) kings reigned at Argos; they were called *Inachidae*, from the name of the founder of the kingdom; but the name of the kingdom (*Argos*) was not given till the reign of Argus, the fourth of the *Inachidae*, in B.C. 1711.]
- ? Revolt of the Titans under *Atlas*.
- ? War of the giants.
- 1807 *Phoroneus* succeeds *Inachus*.
He introduces a fixed code of laws.
His reign is prolonged to sixty years.

Palestine.

- 1773 Death of Ishmael, aged 137 years.
 1769 Rebekah and Jacob's deceit for obtaining the first-born's blessing.
 Jacob flees towards Syria; his vision.
 ? Death of Rebekah (before Jacob's return.)
 ? Esau establishes himself in Mount Seir.
 1739 On Jacob's return to Canaan, he is overtaken by Laban on Mount Gilead.
 Jacob's name changed to "Israel" at Peniel.
 Esau and Jacob reconciled.
 1729 Birth of Benjamin; death of Rachel (? 1734.)
 1728 Joseph sold by his brethren.
 1716 Death of Isaac, aged 180 years.
 1715 Joseph governor of Egypt (1872 Dr. H.)
 1707 A famine; Jacob's ten sons go down into Egypt to buy corn.
 1706 Jacob and all his family go down into Egypt from Canaan (1863 Dr. H.)
 1680 Burial of Jacob at Mamre.

Mesopotamia.

- 1760 Jacob comes to Padanaram: he is received by his uncle Laban.
 1759 Jacob marries Leah and Rachel.
 1739 Departure of Jacob and his wives, children, and servants, by stealth, from Padanaram; Laban and his sons pursue.
 ? Damascus and other cities built.

China.

- 1766 The 2d Chinese imperial dynasty begins.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 1799 *Belochus*, reigns 35 years.
 1764 *Balauus*, reigns 52 years.
 1712 *Sethos* or *Altadas*, reigns 32 years.
 1680 *Maniylthus*, reigns 30 years.
 1650 *Aschalius* or *Manchaleus*, reigns 32 years.
 1618 *Sphærus*, reigns 20 years.

Egypt.

- 1728 Joseph sold as a slave to Potiphar.
 1715 Joseph interprets the king's dreams; is made governor (1872 Dr. Hales.)
 He purchases the landed property of the people of Egypt, during a grievous famine, except the estates of the priests.
 1706 Jacob and his family, 70 persons in all, settle in Goshen (1863 Dr. Hales.)
 1702 End of the seven years' famine.
 1689 Death of Jacob in Goshen, aged 147 years.
 ? 1695 *Chebron* (1623 Dr. H.; 1575 Wilkinson.)
 ? 1682 *Amenophis II.* king (1518 Dr. Hales; 1500 Wilkinson; others 1821 and 1492.)
 1660 *Memphis* (1567 Dr. Hales.)
 1635 Death of Joseph, aged 110 years (1792 Dr. Hales.)
 1618 *Sesostris*,—Lenglet (1308 Dr. Hales.)
 His glorious achievements in Asia, &c.
 ["There is no date, perhaps, in the whole range of profane chronology, more disputed than that of the age or accession of Sesostris. Various epochs have been assigned; the extremes differing nearly 600 years."—*Dr. Hales.*]
 ["The achievements of this monarch are supposed to have been the labours of several kings, attributed by Egyptian priests to Sesostris alone, whose very existence is doubted." Haydn, Marsham, Newton, and Sir John Stoddart are of opinion that Sesostris was no other than Shishak. See 1308, 972.]

Persia.

- 1800 Afrasiab or Apheresiab, king of Turan, invades Manugiah's dominions, to whom large cessions in the east are made.

Persia.

- 1740 *Nodar* or *Nauzer* (son of Firouz) succeeds. Persia invaded by Parhang, king of Turan, with an army of 400,000 men, horse and foot, under command of his son Afrasiab. Nodar's army defeated, and himself slain by Afrasiab's own hand.
 1733 *Afrasiab* rules over Iran and Turan. His government haughty and oppressive. Revolt of the Persians under Zalzar. Afrasiab retires to his own country. Zalzar (? see 642) proclaims Zu or Zay, son of Manugiah, king of Iran.
 1721 *Zu*, Zab, Zay, or Zoab, succeeds Afrasiab. He endeavours to promote the prosperity of his distracted kingdom. He unites Gerschasp or Kershasp, his nephew, in the government. Zu resigns the kingdom to Gerschasp.
 1691 *Gerschasp*, or Kershasp, reigns alone. Afrasiab again invades Persia.
 1661 He defeats and slays Kershasp, and overturns the *Pischadian* dynasty.
 [From this time, to the establishment of the Kaianite dynasty, (B.C. 642,) a period of about 1020 years, the name of Persia, as an independent kingdom, was unknown. It was first subject to the empire of Turan, and subsequently to Assyria.]

Phœnicia.

- 1800 Republics of Phœnicia (cities and suburbs.) Phœnician fleets visit most countries. The Tyrian manufactures excel those of Sidon, the parent state. Worship of Bual and Astarte. Letters and the art of writing known. Confederacy of the Phœnician cities. Phœnician colonies settle in Africa, Spain, and other countries, for trading purposes. The idolatry of Baal and Astarte established in all the Phœnician colonies. Colonies to Ireland, by whom, it is supposed, the round towers were built for the worship of the sun. Arvath, or Aradus, founded. Importation of tin, silver, amber, spices, perfumes, slaves, horses, &c., from those countries where colonies exist.

Asia Minor.**Greece.**

- 1796 *Oyges*, king of Bœotia.
 1773 Phoroneus introduces the practice of offering sacrifices to the gods (15:6.)
 1760 Deluge in Attica, in the time of Oyges (1796 Africanus; 1761 Blair; 1749 Oxford tables.)
 1747 *Apis*, the third of the Inachidæ, reigns 35 years (1707 according to some.)
 1711 *Argus*, son of Niobe, the fourth of the Inachidæ, founds Argos.
 1710 Cœnotrus leads a colony of Arcadians into Italy.
 1700 The Cyclopians walls are built in Greece about this period.
 1684 *Pelagius I.* succeeds his brother Argus.
 1652 *Criasus*, son of Argus, succeeds Pelagius I. (another date 1641.)
 1617 *Phorbas*, of Argos, succeeds Criasus.

Magna Græcia.

- 1710 A colony of Arcadians, under Cœnotrus, settle in Italy; they give the name Cœnotria to the country which is afterwards called Magna Græcia (? 1680.)

Palestine.

- 1489 The Israelites, from Egypt, approach the borders of Canaan.
The twelve spies; the people murmur.
They are turned back into the wilderness.

India.

- 1500 *The Mahabharata* war between the Pandu and Kuru princes.
Krishna fl. about this time (? 3100.)

Babylon and Assyria.

- 1598 *Mamylas*, reigns 30 years.
1568 *Spartharus*, reigns 40 years.
1528 *Ascalades*, reigns 40 years.
1488 *Armynles*, reigns 45 years.

Egypt.

- 1615 Settlement of the Ethiopians.
Kings of whom nothing satisfactory is recorded:—
? Amesses.—Dr. Hales 1610.
? Alephres.—Dr. Hales 1567.
? Ramesses Miamum.—1556.
? Mispurag Muthosis.—Dr. Hales 1554.
? Thotmes I.—Wilkinson 1532.
? Tethmosis.—Dr. Hales 1528.

- 1507 The Israelites persecuted in Egypt.
1574 Birth of Aaron.
1571 Birth of Moses; and remarkable preservation from death by exposure.
1531 Moses kills an Egyptian, and afterwards escapes into Midian.
1513 The era of Job, according to some (1846.)
1492 ? Death of Rampses or Ramases; in whose reign, according to some, the pyramids were built (? 1275.) He is succeeded by

Amenophis (See following note.) ? 1682.

- 1491 God appears to Moses at Horeb.
Moses appears before Pharaoh.
The ten plagues of Egypt.
The Passover instituted.
The exodus of the children of Israel; destruction of Pharaoh's army in the Red Sea (1648 Dr. Hales.)

[“Different chronologists having fixed this event,” says Sir J. Stoddart, “at B.C. 1648, 1608, 1593, 1531, 1509, and 1491, it follows that several sovereigns of the eighteenth dynasty have been supposed to be the Pharaoh who then reigned; *Er. gr.* Memphres, Amenophthis, Achencherres, Chencherres, and Cherres.”]

- 1488 *Orus* or *Horus*, king.—Dr. Hales.
1485 *Egyptus* reigns; from whom the country is named Egypt, instead of *Misraim*, its former name (? 1760.)

[Plutarch makes *Egyptus* a son of Vulcan and Leucippe; Eusebius states that he was identical with Rampses (1481); Hesychius says the name of the country was derived from the river; while Sir W. Drummond is of opinion that *Egyptus* was a Greek corruption for the land of Vulcan, the first of its divine kings.]

Phœnicia.

- 1497 *Agenor*, the first king of Phœnicia, and founder of Tyre (? 1980.)

Asia Minor.

- 1588 *Allas*, the astronomer (? 1856, Greece.)
1580 The cymbal used at the feasts of Cybele.
1550 *Adrymetus*, king of Lydia.
1546 *Scamander* founds the kingdom afterwards named Troy.
1506 Hyagnis, a Phrygian, invents the flute.
1500 *Tmolus*, king of Lydia.
1490 *Theoclymeus*, successor of Tmolus, Lydia.

Greece.

- 1582 Chronology of the Arundelian marbles begins with this date.
1558 *Deucalion* leads the Hellenes into Phocis, &c. (1433 Blair; ? 1503.)
1556 *Cecrops*, from Sais, in Egypt, comes into Attica, where he founds a kingdom.
He abolishes the practice of offering bloody sacrifices to Zeus (1773.)
1553 *Cranus*, the second king in Attica.
1552 A flood compels the Hellenes to retire into Thessaly; see 1558 (? 1503.)
The Hellenes expel the Pelasgi, who emigrate into Italy (? 1493 or 1313.)
Triopas succeeds Phorbas at Argos.
Polycaon seizes part of the kingdom, which he calls after his wife, *Messenia*.
1550 *Cadmus*, from Phœnicia, comes into Greece; he founds Thebes, in Cadmeis, afterwards Boeotia (1124.)
* Phœnician letters introduced by Cadmus.
Corn and olives cultivated in Attica.
Jupiter worshipped at Athens.
The Eleusinian mysteries introduced (see 1494.)

- 1534 Dancing to the measure of time invented by the Curetes.
1521 *Amphictyon*, the third king of Attica.
Pelagius, king of the Arcadians, teaches them to adopt acorns instead of herbs for food; his grateful people reward him with divine honours.

Oracle at Delphi and Dodona. (?)

- 1520 Ephra, or Corinth, founded.
1516 *Leler* founds the Laconian kgdm. (? 1490.)
[From him the *Leleges* were named.]
1514 The Lupericalia instituted by Lycaon.
Nyctemus, king of Arcadia.
1510 *Arcas* succeeds Nyctemus in Arcadia.
He gives his name to the country; introduces agriculture, and teaches the art of spinning wool. For these improvements he and his mother are translated into a constellation.

- 1506 *Aleus*, king of Arcadia, celebrated as a builder of temples.
Institution of the Areopagus.
Crotopus succeeds Triopas at Argos.

- 1504 Flood of Deucalion.—Euseb. (? 1552 and 1529; other dates are also given.)

- 1503 Deucalion comes into Attica. (? 1558.)
1500 Danaus, an Egyptian adventurer, comes into Argos (? 1485.)

- 1498 The Amphictyonic Council established at Thermopylae by Amphictyon.

He interprets dreams and observes omens.

- 1495 Institution of the Panathenæan games.
1494 *Erichthonius*, the fourth king of Attica.

He teaches his subjects the art of husbandry, and introduces the Eleusinian mysteries (see 1356 and 1550.)

- 1493 Cadmus founds Thebes—see 1550.
Sthenelus reigns at Argos.

- 1492 *Pandion*, the fifth king of Attica.
1490 *Leler*, first king of Laconia (? 1516.)

Lacedæmon marries Sparta.

The city of Sparta founded.

? Crockery were introduced from Egypt.

- 1486 Cars, chariots, and harness invented by Erichthonius of Athens.

- 1485 *Gelaus*, last of the Inachidae, at Argos.
Danaus comes into Greece, navigating the first ship ever seen there (? 1500.)

He introduces water pumps, &c.

Palestine.

- 1453 Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, &c.
 1452 The Israelites again approach Canaan.
 Sihon and Og defeated.
 Their territories (east of Jordan) divided among the tribes of Reuben and Gad.
 1451 The Pentateuch written by Moses.
 Death of Moses on Mount Nebo.
 Joshua succeeds as leader of Israel.
 The Jordan divided; fall of Jericho.
 1445 Conquest of Canaan; the land divided by lot (1596 Dr. Hales.)
 1427 Death of Joshua at Timnath Serah (? 1443.)
 Caleb and the elders that outlived Joshua rule over the people.
 1425 Defeat and mutilation of Adoni-bezek.
 1419 Idolatry set up in the tribe of Dan.
 Punishment of the Danites.
 1417 First servitude of the Israelites; under Chushan-rishathaim, of Mesopotamia.
 1409 Othniel delivers them; he is the first of
The Judges of Israel.
 Othniel judges Israel, east of the Jordan, for a period of forty years.
 1391 The Benjamites nearly destroyed.
 1369 Second servitude; the tribes east of Jordan are oppressed by Eglon, king of Moab.
 ? Third servitude of Israel; the southern tribes brought under by the Philistines. (? During Othniel's rule in the east.)
 They are delivered by Shamgar, a husbandman.
 1358 Fourth servitude; Jabin, king of Hazor, oppresses the northern tribes.
 1351 Ehud delivers the eastern tribes; a peace of eighty years (1369.)

India.

- 1484 The *Dicapar Yug* of India.
 [Mr. Halhead's reading makes its duration 1,600,000 years, while Sir W. Jones has it at 864,000.]

- 1400 *Sahadeva*, the first of the sovereigns of Maghadi, or South Bahar.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 1443 *Belochus*, reigns 25 years.
 Belochus has been considered as the last of the race of Ninus.
 1420 Belochus unites his daughter Atossa (Semiramis II.) in the government.
 1418 *Beladores* or *Bellapares*, reigns 30 years.
 1388 *Lamprides*, reigns 30 years.
 1358 *Sosares*, reigns 20 years.

Egypt.

Names of Kings—Periods uncertain:—

- 1452 Accenchres.—Dr. Hales.
 1440 Rathosis.—Dr. Hales.
 1431 Accenchres I.—Dr. Hales.
 1418 Accenchres II.—Dr. Hales.
 1398 Armais.—Dr. Hales.
 1394 Rameses.—Dr. Hales.
 1393 Harmesses.—Dr. Hales.

Asia Minor.

- 1480 *Dardanus* builds Dardania (? 1380.)
 [Dardanus is generally placed after Teucer, see 1400 and 1380.]
 1400 *Marsyas* succeeds Theoclymeus king of Lydia.
Gordius I., king of Phrygia, inventor of the Gordian knot.
 [He is remarkable for having ascended from the plough to the throne.]
 1400 *Teucer*, king of Troy, after whom the Teucrians were named.
Minos, king of Crete (? 1253.)

Asia Minor.

- 1380 *Dardanus*, a Pelasgian, son of Electra, the daughter of Atlas, succeeds Teucer.
 Dardania built by Dardanus. (? 1480.)
 Flourishing period of Troy; the Palladium brought into Phrygia, &c. &c.
Midas I., king of Phrygia.
 [The great opulence of Midas is the theme of all ancient writers.]
 1350 *Erichthonius* succeeds Dardanus, and is proverbial for his riches (? 1449.)

Greece.

- 1475 *Danaus* deposes Gelanor and succeeds him as king of Argos (1460 Blair.)
 Forty-nine of his daughters destroy their husbands on the night of their nuptials, according to his command; Hypermnestra alone refuses to obey—she spares her husband Lynceus.
 1459 Reign of Hellen—the mythical ancestor of all the Greeks (Hellenes.)
Polydore reigns at Thebes.
 1457 *Persæus*, from Argos, reigns at Mycene.
 Era of the god Bacchus.
 1453 Institution of the Olympic games at Elis by the Idæi Dactyli.—Eusebius.
 1438 *Pandion* reigns in Attica.
 1433 Deucalion's flood.—Bl.; Clint. (? 1503.)
 1430 *Labdacus* rules at Thebes.
 1426 *Museus* fl.—Arundelian marbles (? 1180.)
 1425 *Lynceus*, the son-in-law of Danaus, de-thrones him and reigns in his stead.
 Institution of the festival of the Flambœu, in honour of Hypermnestra, wife of Lynceus. See 1475.
 1415 *Melampus* introduces the "Dionysia." [The "Bacchanalia" of ancient Rome.]
 1410 The king of Sicyon rebuilds Corinth.
 1406 Iron discovered by the Idæi Dactyli.
 1397 *Orpheus* institutes the Panathenean and Chalcæan festivals (? 1495 and 1234.)
Sisyphus establishes the kingdom of Corinth (? 1520 or 1410.)
 1390 Crockeryware in general use (1490.)
 1388 Thebes besieged and taken by Amphion and Zethus; Lycus, the regent, and his wife, Dirce, murdered.
 ? Tyndareus and Leda married; Helen born (probably later—? 1248.)
 1385 Rape of Ganymede.
 1384 *Abas* succeeds Lynceus at Argos.
 Corinth rebuilt. See 1397, &c.
 1383 *Erechtheus*, sixth king of Attica.
 Worship of Athene established in Attica by its king, Erechtheus.
 Ceres comes into Greece and teaches the method of making bread.
 1376 *Sisyphus* seizes Ephyra (Corinth), which he exalts into a kingdom (? 1397 or 1326.)
 Institution of the Isthmian games.
 1370 *Prætus* and *Acrisius*, sons and successors of Abas, of Argos, invent bucklers.
 They quarrel respecting the government of the kingdom (? 1344.)
 Escape of Prætus to Lycia.
 1361 Prætus restored to Tirynth by the aid of Jobates, king of Lycia.
 Bellerophon comes to Argos; he is falsely accused by Antea.
 Prætus sends Bellerophon to Jobates.
 1356 Eumolpus, the first hierophant, introduces the Eleusinian mysteries (? 1494.)
Cecrops II., seventh king of Athens.

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Palestine.

- 1338 Deborah and Barak deliver the tribes oppressed by Jabin and Sisera.
They judge the people forty years.
1298 *Fifth servitude*: the southern tribes are oppressed by the Midianites, &c.
1296 Ruth, the Moabitess, married to Boaz.
1291 Gideon delivers Israel; he refuses to be made king, but acts as judge forty years.
1251 Abimelech usurps kingly authority; murders his brethren; is slain.
Judges: Tola (23 years); Jair (22 years.)

Babylon and Assyria.

- 1338 *Lamprea* or *Lamparae*, reigns 30 years.
1308 *Panyas*, reigns 45 years.
1263 *Sosarmus*, reigns 21 years.
1242 *Mithreus* or *Mitreus*, called by some *Ninus II.*, and celebrated as a hero of great renown, founds the
Second Assyrian Dynasty.
He reigns 27 years.

Egypt.

- 1327 *Amenophis III.* or *Mœris*, a wise and equitable king, and the reputed founder of Lake Mœris (? 1338.)
1308 *Sethos* or *Sesostris*, celebrated by the Egyptian priests for his glorious victories, and his great national undertakings; *Ex. gr.* The Temple of Vulcan at Memphis, the Sepulchral Temple of Thebes, canals, &c. (? 1618.)
1300 New division and valuation of the lands, tribute levied accordingly, military expeditions of Sesostris in most known countries.
1299 Sesostris—repulsed at the Tanais, returns home laden with the spoils of his long and prosperous wars.
Domestic improvements engage his attention, canals are dug, &c.; and a wall of 1500 stadia is built across the desert.
1275 *Rampses* or *Pheron* (see 1492.)
[There were several kings named Rampses or Ramases, some of whom were successful in war; but this prince is represented as indolent and effeminate, which occasioned the loss of all his father's conquests.]
Egypt divided into thirty-six nomes.

Phœnicia.

- 1250 The Tyrian purple celebrated for its splendour and costliness.

Asia Minor.

- 1320 *Tros* succeeds *Erichthonius*, king of Troy. He founds the city of Troy (? 1430.)
The custom of mourning for the dead in solemn dirges, and of rendering annual funeral honours to deceased friends introduced by *Midas* of Phrygia.
1310 *Ius* succeeds *Tros* (? 1314.)
He founds Ilium.
1300 *Minos*, of Crete (? 1400, 1256.)
1283 *Pelops*, a Lydian, removes to Argos.
1280 *Midas II.*, king of Phrygia.
1260 *Koomedon*, king of Troy.
1256 *Minos*, the Cretan legislator, extends his dominions by means of his naval superiority (? 1300.)
Gordius II., king of Phrygia.

Greece.

- 1347 *Erechtheus*, king of Attica, slain in battle with the Eleusinians.
1344 *Acrisius* of Argos rebels against his twin-brother *Prætus* (? 1370.)
? *Pandion II.*, eighth king of Athens.
1333 *Aphidas*, *Azan*, *Elatus*, Arcadian chiefs.

Greece.

- 1326 *Sisyphus* seizes *Ephyra* (? 1397 and 1376.)
The Isthmian and Pythian games instituted (? 1376, 1263.)
1320 Institution of the Lyceæan games.
1313 *Perseus* of Argos founds Mycene (? 1457.)
Letters introduced by *Cadmus*.—*Herodotus*, *Sophocles* (? 1550.)
The Eleusinian mysteries intro. (see 1550.)
1302 *Electryon* succeeds *Perseus* at Mycene.
1300 Birth of *Heracles* (? 1261.)
Dædalus, the sculptor, flourishes
1296 *Sthenelus* succeeds his brother *Electryon* at Mycene.
1293 Several Greek colonies settle on the eastern and southern shores of Sicily.
1289 *Eurysthene*s, king of Mycene.
Heracles undertakes daring enterprises at the command of *Eurysthene*s.
? Banishment of *Heracles* and his sons.
1283 *Ægeus* invades Attica and seizes upon the throne; he is the ninth king.
Pelops comes from Lydia into Greece; he colonizes and gives his name to the southern part of it (? 1313, 1400.)
1280 *Linus*, the poet, flourishes.
1276 *Laius* slain by his son *Œdipus*.
1266 *Atræus* and *Agamemnon* kings of Argos.
Lyndareus, king of Sparta (1388.)
Œdipus resolves the enigmas of the Sphinx; is made king of Thebes, marries his mother, &c.
1264 Murder of *Phryxus* by the king of Colchis.
1263 Argonautic expedition under *Jason*, &c.
—the first naval expedition on record.
Institution of the Pythian games by *Adrastus* (? 1326.)
Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, built by the *Amphictyons*.
1261 *Heracles* born at Thebes (? 1300.)
1260 *Orpheus* fl. (some place him later.—? 1307.)
1257 *Theseus* unites the cities of Attica under one government (? 1235.)
1250 *Eurydice*, the wife of *Orpheus*, redeemed from Hades by the music of his lyre.
The poet *Museus* fl. (? later.)
1248 Birth of *Helen* (see 1388.)
1241 War between *Heracles* and *Erginus*.
Death of *Amphytrion*.
1240 *Theseus* and the *Minotaur*.
Dædalus of Athens invents several mechanical instruments.
Latium and Alba Longa.
1233 Migration of the *Siculi* into Sicily (? 1035.)
Immigration of the *Pelasgians* from Greece into Italy; they settle at *Velia*.
1253 *Faunus*, king of the *Aborigines*, receives with marked favour a band of emigrants from *Arcadia*, under *Evander*, the son of the prophetess *Carmentis*.
Settlement of *Evander* of *Arcadia* on the *Palatine Hill* (? 1244.)
1250 Agriculture extended and encouraged, and letters introduced by *Evander*.
1240 *Latinus* reigns in Italy (? 1239.)
He builds the city of *Latium*, and calls his subjects "*Latini*."
Laurentum the capital of Italy.
Sicily.
1293 The *Siculi* form colonies in the island.
[Some ancient historians place this event in the year B.C. 1264, others at 1035.]
The Greeks (*Ionians* and *Dorians*) settle on the eastern and southern shores.

Palestine.

- 1205 *Sith servitude*: south of Israel oppressed by the nomade Ammonites, &c.
 1187 Jephthah's victory; he is judge six years.
 Ibzan (7 yrs.); Elon (10 yrs.); Abdon, (8 years.)—judges in Israel.
 1157 Eli judge and priest in Israel.
 1156 *Seventh servitude*: under the Philistines.
 Samson, the deliverer, born.
 1155 Samuel, the prophet, born.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 1215 *Tautanes* or Teutamus, 32 years.
 1183 *Teutaus*, reigns 40 years.

Egypt.

- 1214 *Thuoris*, Ramases, or Proteus; Dr. Hales (another date 1189.)
 [This king was eminent for his wisdom, by which his kingdom flourished.—Blair.]
 The Greeks have endowed him with the faculty of assuming at pleasure any form in nature, as a lion, a dragon, a tree, &c.]
 1194 Paris and Helen—driven upon the Egyptian coast, are brought before Proteus.
 Paris expelled; Helen detained.
 1183 Menelaus comes to Egypt, to whom Proteus delivers Helen, with all her treasures.
 1164 *Amenophis IV.*—Dr. Hales.

Phœnicia.

- 1223 The Tyrians found Carthage (see 878.)

Asia Minor.

- 1239 Troy captured by the Argonauts (? 1240.)
 Hercules comes into Phrygia.
 1230 *Argon*, the first king of Lydia, of the Heraclidae dynasty.
 1225 *Atydas*, king of Lydia.
 1220 *Priam*, king of Troy.
 Abduction of Helen by Paris. (? 1214.)
 1200 *Otreus*, king of Phrygia.
 1193 *Siege of Troy commenced.*
 1189 The Lydians masters of the sea.
 1183 Troy taken and sacked by the Greeks.
 The Trojans and Hæneti depart, some into Macedonia, and some into Italy.
 Æneas and his companions emigrate into Italy and settle there.
 1176 Salamis founded by Teucer.

Greece.

- 1237 War of Heracles in Laconia.
 1235 Ægeus throws himself into the sea—hence called the Ægean sea (1283.)
Theseus, his son, tenth king in Attica.
 He gathers his people into one city, which he names *Athens* (? 1257.)
 The Heraclidæ received at Athens.
 1234 Theseus ordains observance of the Panathenæa and Chalcæa every fifth year.
 1231 Theseus defeats the Amazons.
 1228 Theseus carries off Helen (? 1203.)
 1227 Olympic games of Heracles at Pelops.
 1225 *First Theban war*: the seven captains; women of Thebes, &c. (? 1230 or 1213.)
 Trojan expedition against Heracles.
 Antigone, the sister of Polynece, buried alive, by order of Creon of Bœotia.
 1224 Dice invented by Palamedes.
 1222 Heracles celebrates the Olympic games.
 1216 *The second Theban war*: the women of Epigoni; Thebes besieged and taken.
 Castor and Pollux rescue Helen (1228.)
 She is married to Menelaus (? 1201.)
 1215 Wars of Heracles with the Driopes.
Thersander reigns in Thebes.
 1214 Abduction of Helen by Paris (? 1198.)
 Reign of Thersander in Thebes.

Greece.

- 1214 War in Elis between Heracles and Augeas.
 Heracles slays the Molionidæ.
 1213 Œdipus and his sons (see 1266.)
 1212 Murder of Iphitus by Heracles.
 Heracles flees to Ceneus, king of Ætolia.
 1211 He comes to Ceyx, king of Trachis.
 Heracles expels the Driopes from northern Greece (see 1215.)
 1210 Cynus slain by Heracles.
 War with Eurytes, king of Œchalia.
 1209 Death of Heracles on Mount Œta.
 Expulsion of the Heraclidæ from Tirynthus by Eurystheus, king of Mycene.
 1208 The Heraclidæ settle at Tricorythus.
 1207 Eurystheus is slain by Hyllus.
Atræus succeeds him (see 1266.)
 First Theban war (? 1225.)
 1205 *Menestheus* succeeds Theseus at Athens.
 1203 First attempt of the Heraclidæ to gain the Isthmus (see 1180.)
 Hyllus killed by Echemus, king of Tegea, in single combat.
 Abduction of Helen by Theseus (? 1228.)
 1201 Atræus assassinated by Ægisthus.
 Helen is recovered from Theseus and married to Menelaus of Mycene (? 1216.)
 1200 *Agamemnon* reigns at Mycene; he also becomes king of Sicyon and Corinth.
 1198 Paris carries off Helen (? 1214.)
 Second Theban war (? 1216.)
 1192 *The Trojan war* (? 1193) 1194–1184 Heeren.
 Agamemnon generalissimo of the army;
 Agapenor heads the Arcadians, &c.
 The confederated Greeks invest Troy.
 Criminal intercourse of Ægisthus with Clytemnestra, queen of Agamemnon.
 1183 End of the Trojan war.
 Voyage of Menelaus and Helen commences (see 1176.)
 Agamemnon murdered by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus.
 Ægisthus succeeds Agamemnon.
 1182 *Demophoon* succeeds Menestheus, king of Athens.
 1180 The Heraclidæ, under Hyllus, endeavour to gain the Peloponnesus (? 1203.)
 Musæus, son of Orpheus, fl. (? 1426.)
 1179 Court of Ephetes established.
 1176 Ægisthus and Clytemnestra killed by Orestes, son of Agamemnon.
 Orestes succeeds to the kingdom of Argos.
 Menelaus and Helen arrive at Sparta.
 1174 *Ephitus* reigns in Arcadia.
 Helen banished from the Peloponnesus.
 1170 Neoptolemus, or Pyrrhus, cast on the shore of Ephyra (Corinth.)
 1169 Orestes comes to Trœzene to be purified from the blood of his mother.
 1154 Second expedition of the Heraclidæ to gain the Peloponnesus, led by Cleodæus.

Latium and Alba Longa.

- 1181 Æneas, from Troy, settles in Italy.
 Lavinium, now the capital of Italy.
 The Hæneti are settled in Upper Italy.
 The Argives in Lower Italy; and the exiled Trojans occupy the intervening country.
 1152 Alba Longa founded by Ascanius, son of Æneas, the Trojan.
 1150 Flourishing condition of Alba Longa, now the capital of Italy.

Carthage.

- 1233 Carthage founded by Tyrians, under Charchedon and Zorus.

Palestine.

- 1137 Samson begins to deliver Israel.
 1117 Tragical death of Samson at Gaza.
 1116 The ark taken; Eli's death.
 The Philistines send away the ark.
 Sin and punishment of the Bethshemites.
 The ark sent to Kirjath-jearim.
 Samuel judges Israel.
 1096 Miraculous defeat of the Philistines; a king desired.
 1095 Saul chosen by lot; being the first of *The Kings of Israel*.
 (1110 according to Dr. Hales.)
 Saul's victory over the Ammonites.
 1093 Jonathan rescued from Saul's curse.
 1085 Birth of David (1100 Dr. H.)
 1064 Expedition against the Amalekites; Saul's disobedience; Agag spared, &c.
 1063 David privately anointed king.
 1062 War with Philistines; David slays Goliath of Gath (1080 Dr. H.)
 Saul's envy; Jonathan's love for David.
 1061 Marriage of David and Michal.
 1060 David flees from Saul.
 Death of Samuel at Ramah.
 1057 David marries Abigail, Nabal's widow.
 Saul's life magnanimously spared by David in the wilderness of Ziph.
 1056 Escape of David to the king of Gath.
 War between Israel and the Philistines.
 1055 Defeat of the Israelites on Mount Gilboa; Saul commits suicide.
 Ishbosheth, Saul's son, proclaimed king by Abner, the captain-general.
 David anointed king by the tribe of Judah.
 He reigns in Hebron 7 years. (1070 Dr. H.)
 1050 Abner's revolt; he is slain by Joab.
 1049 Assassination of Ishbosheth.
 1048 David acknowledged by all Israel.
 1047 Jerusalem taken from the Jebusites.
 1046 Treaty of commerce with Hiram of Tyre.
 War with the Philistines; David defeats them at Baal-perazim, Geba, and Gazer.
 1044 Removal of the ark to Jerusalem.

Mesopotamia.

- 1100 Zoba (Nisibis) founded.

China.

- 1122 *Ven Fang*, the first sovereign of the third dynasty (Tcheou) in China.
 1115 Mariner's compass known in China about this time (? see 1952.)
 1109 Fong succeeds Ven Fang in China; he builds a Tartar city in five days.
 1100 Completion of a Chinese dictionary, containing 40,000 characters by Pa-out-she (?).

Babylon and Assyria.

- 1143 Interregnum for 5 years.
 1139 *Thinaus*, reigns 30 years.
 1109 *Dereptus*, reigns 40 years.
 1069 *Eupatlis*, (? Eupachmes,) reigns 38 years.

Egypt.

- 1124 *Rhamsinitus*.—Dr. Hales.
 He is represented as a wealthy prince, and a patron of the Eleusinian mysteries.
 1082 *Cheops* (Chemmis.)
 The Egyptian priests ascribe the building of the *Second Pyramid* to this prince.

Phœnicia.

- 1070 Heremon, from the Phœnician colony of Galatia, conquers Ireland.
 1056 *Abical*, or Hiram, king of Tyre.
 1046 Treaty of commerce between Hiram, king of Tyre, and David, king of Israel.
 ["For Hiram was ever a lover of David."]

Asia Minor.

- 1141 Ephesus burnt by the Amazons.
 1124 Commencement of the *Æolic migrations*; the first migration, under Penthius, son of Orestes.
 1100 The *Æolians* colonize the coast from Cyzicus to the Hermus.
 1045 The Ionians, under Neleus, come into Asia Minor, where, with the assistance of some Thebans, and a host of other Greeks, they found Phocæa and Ephesus, and ten other cities on the southern coast of Lydia and the northern coast of Caria.
 1044 *Meles*, king of Lydia (1050, Pococke.)

Greece.

- 1149 *Oxyntes* reigns at Athens.
 1137 *Aphidas* succeeds Oxyntes at Athens.
 1136 Assassination of Aphidas.
 ? *Melanthus*, the Pylæan, defeats Xuthus in single combat.
 1128 Deposition of *Thymætes*, the last Theseid; *Melanthus* chosen king.
 Royalty abolished in *Boeotia*.
 1124 *Aristomachus* heads the third expedition of the *Heraclidæ* into the Peloponnesus.
 Thessaly occupied by the Thessali; they expel the *Boeoti*, who come into *Cadmeis* and give their name to the country.
 Migration of the *Æolians* (see 1100.)
 1106 Death of Orestes from the bite of a serpent.
 1104 Expulsion of the *Acheans*.
 Return of the *Heraclidæ* under Temenus, Cresphontes, and Aristodemus, grandsons of Hyllus.
 They divide their conquests:—Temenus has *Argos*; *Melanthus*, *Athens*; *Aristodemus*, *Sparta*; *Hippothus*, *Corinth*.
 ? The *Ætolians*, under Oxyllus, take Elis.
 The Doric order of architecture.
 1102 The women of *Arcadia* repel the *Lacedæmonian* invaders.
 1100 The *Biarchy* at *Sparta* commenced:—*Eurysthenes* and *Procles*—joint kings.
 [When Aristodemus died he left two sons, twins; and as the Spartans knew not to whom precedence should be given, they decided that both should reign.]
 The *Nelidæ*, expelled from *Messenia*, come to Athens, under *Alcæmon* and *Melanthus*, the founders of the two branches of the family of the *Alcæmonidæ*.
Æolian migration into Asia Minor.
 1091 *Codrus* succeeds *Melanthus* at Athens.
 1088 *Clisthenes*, king of *Sicyon*; in whose reign the kingdom is overthrown.
 1077 Naval supremacy of the *Pelagii*.
 1074 *Aletes*, a descendant of *Heracles*, expels the *Sisyphidæ*, and rules at *Corinth*.
 Migration of *Theras*.
 1069 Self-sacrifice of *Codrus* (? 1045.)
 1058 *Agis* and sons, kings of *Sparta*.
 1046 Expulsion of the Ionians by the *Acheans*.
 The Ionians take refuge in *Corinth*.
 1045 The *Dorians* overrun *Attica*.
Codrus, last kg. of Athens, offers himself a voluntary sacrifice to save his country.
Athens a Republic: a perpetual archon chosen to administer the government;—*Medon*, the first perpetual archon.
 1044 Emigration of *Ionian* colonists into Asia Minor under *Neleus*.
Latium and Alba Longa.
 1143 *Sylvius Posthumus* succeeds *Ascanius*.
 1114 *Aeneas Sylvius* reigns in *Alba Longa*.

Palestine.

- 1043 War with the Philistines, Syrians, Moabites, Amalekites; David victorious.
 1036 War with the Ammonites; Hanan, their king, defeated by David.
 1035 Rabbah besieged by Joab.
 Defilement of Bathsheba, wife of Uriah.
 Death of Uriah before Rabbah.
 1034 Defilement of Tamar by Amnon.
 1033 Birth of Solomon (1050 Dr. H.).
 1027 Amnon slain by Absalom's servants; flight of Absalom to Geshur.
 1025 Return of Absalom to Jerusalem.
 1023 His revolt; battle in the wood of Ephraim; defeat and death of Absalom.
 1022 Murder of Amasa by Joab.
 1019 Execution of seven of Saul's sons.
 1017 War with the Philistines; David victorious. Census taken of citizens able to bear arms. Pestilence; 70,000 die in Jerusalem.
 1016 Altar on Mount Moriah built by David.
 1015 Conspiracy of Adonijah frustrated. Solomon proclaimed king at Gihon, according to David's desire.
 Death of David, aged 70 yrs.; accession of Solomon, David's youngest son (1030 Dr. H.).
 1014 Second conspiracy of Adonijah; he and his fellow-conspirators are punished.
 1013 Marriage of Solomon with the daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.
 1012 Building of the temple commenced. Treaty of commerce with Hiram of Tyre.
 1005 The temple completed.
 1004 It is dedicated with great solemnity.
 1003 Tadmor in the wilderness founded; trade with Arabia and India.
 992 Solomon's fleet; trade with Africa. Baalbec and other cities built.
 990 Visit of the Queen of Sheba (Abyssinia.) Flourishing state of the kingdom.
 986 Solomon's royal harem after the fashion of pagan Oriental sovereigns.
 985 Idolatry and tyranny of Solomon.
 980 Rebellion of Hadad and Rezon. Syria lost to Israel.
 976 The book of "Ecclesiastes" written.
 975 Death of Solomon, aged 60 years. Rehoboam comes to Shechem to be crowned; the people demand reforms—refused. Jeroboam's revolt; the kingdom divided. *The kingdom of Judah* (two tribes.) Rehoboam reigns in Jerusalem over the tribes of Judah and Benjamin (990 according to Dr. Hales.) The Levites flock to Jerusalem.
 972 Idolatry encouraged by Rehoboam.
 971 Invasion of Shishak, (Sesostris,) the king of Egypt, who plunders the temple and makes Rehoboam tributary. *The kingdom of Israel*, (ten tribes.)
 975 Jeroboam proclaimed king at Shechem.
 974 False and ruinous policy of Jeroboam in setting up the golden calves.

Mesopotamia.

- 1040 Syria subject to Israel.
 980 Rezon revolts against the Israelitish yoke. He restores the independence of Damascus and all Syria.

India.

- 1004 *The Cali Yug* of India (see 3103.) [Its duration, according to Mr. Halhead, was 400,000 years; but Sir W. Jones states it at 432,000.]
 1000 Lokman, or Bidpai, the Hindoo fabulist.

India.

- 1000 Buddha founds a new system of religion in India, contrary to the Brahminical system (1721, 543.)

Babylon and Assyria.

- 1031 *Laosthenes*, reigns 45 years.
 986 *Pertiades*, reigns 30 years.

Egypt.

- 1032 *Cephriues* (? *Pseucannes*, or *Shishak*, or *Cephres*) reigns.
 According to some the second pyramid was built in this reign (? 1492.)
 1004 Alliance with Solomon, king of Israel.
 972 *Shishak's* expedition against the land of Judea (? 978 or 975.)

[Sir J. Stoddart contends for the identity of Shishak with Sesostris:—"There was a lapse of above 500 years between the reign of Shishak and the researches of Herodotus, who is the first extant writer that mentions the name of Sesostris; and in that long space of time circumstances may have given abundant occasion for error on the part of the priests, from whom he obtained his information; and what is more material, there was an actual groundwork of truth in the victories of Shishak, on which an edifice of fiction might, with some plausibility, be raised."—*Intro. to Univ. Hist.*]

Phœnicia.

- 1012 Treaty of commerce with Solomon, son of David, king of Israel.
Baleazar, king of Tyre.
 1000 The Phœnician League (? 1800.) Colonies continue to proceed from Phœnicia to various countries. Silver imported into Tyre from the Phœnician mines in Spain.

Asia Minor.

- 1015 Smyrna founded.
 Mimos,—according to some (? 1256.)
 986 The Ionians build Samos.
 971 Birth of Homer.

Greece.

- 1040 The Amphictyonic Council remodelled or revived (? 1000.) Republics from about this time take the place of the monarchical form of government in Greece. (from 1068-752.)
 1034 *Ixion* succeeds *Aletes* at Athens.
 1033 *Cyme* founded.
 1025 *Acastus* succeeds *Medon*, perpetual archon at Athens.
 1024 *Echastratus* and *Eurytion*, kings of Sparta.
 1000 Amphictyonic Council (? 1498, 1040.)
 996 *Agela*, king of Corinth, succeeds *Ixion*.
 993 Decline of the naval power of the Pelasgi.
 992 Thracian supremacy of the sea.
 989 *Labotas* and *Prytanis*, kings of Sparta.
 970 *Archippus*, perpetual archon at Athens.
Thersippus, perpetual archon at Athens.
Latium and Alba Longa.
 1043 *Latinus* king of Alba Longa.
 1038 *Alba* succeeds *Latinus*.
 1002 *Capetus*, or *Atys*, king of Alba Longa.
 976 *Capys* reigns in Alba Longa.
Magna Græcia.
 1030 Cumæ founded by colonists from Chalcis in Eubœa.
 ? Neapolis and Zancle settled by Cumæans.
 ? Etrurian colonies in Campania.
Carthage.
 986 Utica built (see 1233 and 878.)

Palestine.*The kingdom of Judah.*

- 958 *Abijah* succeeds Rehoboam (973 Dr. H.)
War with king Rehoboam, and victory in
the wood of Ephraim.
955 *Asa* succeeds Abijah (970 Dr. H.)
944 *Zerah*, the Cushite, (Ethiopian,) invades
Judah; *Asa* defeats him.
941 War with Baasha; *Asa* purchases the aid of
Benhadad, king of Syria, against Baasha.
936 *Asa* rules oppressively.
918 Jericho rebuilt by Hiel the Bethelite.
914 *Jehoshaphat* succeeds *Asa* (929 Dr. H.)
Prosperous condition of the kingdom.
Marriage of *Jehoram*, the king's son, with
Athaliah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel.
Number of men qualified to serve as sol-
diers about a million.
905 *Elijah* fed by ravens at the brook Cherith
in the wilderness of Beersheba.
897 *Jehoshaphat* an ally of Ahab.
896 Union with *Ahaziah*, for a commercial en-
terprise, frustrated.
894 *Jehoshaphat* an ally of *Joram*.
892 *Jehoshaphat* unites his son *Jehoram* in the
government of the kingdom.
889 *Jehoshaphat's* death; his son
Jehoram reigns alone (904 Dr. H.)
Jehoram puts his brethren to death.
He introduces idolatry.

The kingdom of Israel.

- 958 War with Judah; defeat; 500,000 lost.
954 *Nadab* succeeds Rehoboam.
953 *Baasha* assassinates him, and reigns.
941 War with *Asa* king of Judah.
Invasion of *Benhadad*, king of Assyria.
930 *Elah* succeeds Baasha.
929 *Zimri* murders *Elah* and all his family.
Omri chosen king by the army.
His rivals—*Zimri* and *Tibni*, perish.
924 *Omri* builds Samaria—the capital.
918 *Ahab* succeeds *Omri*.
He marries Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal,
king of Tyre and Sidon.
Phoenician idolatry established in Israel.
912 Affinity with *Jehoshaphat* of Judah.
910 *Elijah* commences his ministrations.
905 The sacrifice on Mount Carmel.
Elijah escapes to the wilderness of Beer-
sheba, south of Judah.
Elijah lodges with a widow at Sarepta.
902 Appointment of *Elisha* to succeed *Elijah*.
901 Invasion of *Benhadad*; he is repulsed.
900 Second invasion of *Benhadad*; 100,000 of his
army are slain, and himself taken prisoner;
but he is soon after liberated.
899 Murder of Naboth at Jezreel.
898 *Ahab* unites his son *Ahaziah* in the govt.
897 *Ahab* slain at Ramoth Gilead.
Ahaziah reigns alone.
896 Commercial enterprise, in concert with
Jehoshaphat, frustrated.
The Moabites revolt against Israel.
Death of *Ahaziah* caused by a fall.
Joram, his son, succeeds.
895 *Elijah's* translation; *Elisha* succeeds him.
Joram, aided by the kings of Judah and
Edom, conquers the Moabites.
The king of Moab sacrifices his eldest son.
892 The widow's oil multiplied by *Elisha*.
Naaman, the Syrian captain, healed.
889 A troop of Syrians sent to take *Elisha* are
smitten with blindness at Dothan.
Samaria besieged; a famine in the city.

Palestine.*Mesopotamia.*

- 889 Flight of the besiegers; Samaria relieved.
958 *Benhadad* I. king of Syria.
889 *Benhadad* prepares to invade Israel.
He besieges Samaria; his army being terri-
fied by night flee from before the walls.

India and China.

- 959 Death of Buddha (543.)
915 *Ripunjaya*, the last sovereign of the family
of Sahadeva (1400) killed by
Pradyota, who founds the *Sunaka* dynasty.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 956 *Ophraeus*, reigns 21 years.
935 *Epecherus*, reigns 52 years.

Egypt.

- 960 *Mycerinus* or *Cherisus* (976 Dr. Hales.)
[According to Dr. Hales, a chasm of 150
years intervened from the death of *My-
cerinus* in 966 to the accession of *Boc-
choris* in 815.]

The Third Pyramid built.

- 941 *Zerah* the Ethiopian.

Phœnicia.

- 920 *Elhbaal* king of Tyre and Sidon (1962.)
905 *Elijah* lodges with a widow at Sarepta.
900 *Pygmalion* usurps the government, and
rules tyrannically (see 878.)

Asia Minor.

- 952 *Homer* flourishes among the Ionians.
Litieres, an effeminate king of Phrygia.
[Several colonies of Dorians settled in the
islands of Cos and Rhodes, and on the
southern coast of Caria. They had six
cities—one in Cos, three in Rhodes, and
two in Caria. They established one
sanctuary for all, the temple of Apollo
Triopius, where their festivals were cele-
brated.]

- 950 *Homer* flourishes.—Bernhardy.
916 First laws on navigation at Rhodes.
913 Rhodes mistress of the sea.
907 Homeric period begins,—according to the
Parian Chronicle.
891 Maritime supremacy of the Phrygians.
First appearance of the Cimmerians in
Asia Minor (617.)

Greece.

- 959 *Pruninis*, king of Corinth.
952 *Doryssus* and *Eunomus*, kings of Sparta.
947 *Phorbas*, perpetual archon at Athens.
944 *Hesiod* fl.—Parian Chron. (1937.)
937 Breast-plates invented by Jason.
Hesiod fl.—Arundelian marb. (1907.)
935 Reign of *Bacchis* at Corinth (1926.)
926 Birth of *Lycurgus*, son of *Eunomus*.
Bacchis, a descendant of *Aletes*, (1074) king
of Corinth (1924.)
[His descendants were called *Bacchiadae*.]
923 *Agessilaus* and *Polydeutes*, kings of Sparta.
916 *Megacles*, perpetual archon at Athens.
914 Decline of the naval power of Thrace.
The *Ætolian* League.
907 *Hesiod* of Asara, in *Boeotia*, flourishes.
[Other dates have been assigned, but this
date is generally deemed correct.]

- 889 *Agellus* rules at Corinth (1906.)

Latium and Alba Longa.

- 916 *Calpetus*, king of Alba Longa.
903 *Tiberinus* reigns in Alba Longa.
895 Defeat of *Tiberinus* near the river *Albula*,
into which he throws himself, hence
called the Tiber.
Agrippa, king of Alba Longa.

Palestine.*The kingdom of Judah.*

- 888 The Edomites, who were tributary, revolt. The kingdom harassed by incursions of Philistines and Arabians.

886 *Ahaziah* succeeds *Jehoram* (896 H.)

885 He joins *Joram* against the Syrians.

884 *Ahaziah* is mortally wounded at *Gur*; he dies at *Megiddo*.

Usurpation of *Athaliah*, the queen-mother. She destroys all the "seed-royal," except *Joash*, (a child,) who is saved by *Jehoshabeath*, the wife of *Jehoiada*.

878 Deposition and death of *Athaliah*.

Joash proclaimed king (889 Dr. H.)

Reforms by *Jehoiada* the priest.

856 The temple of *Solomon* repaired; and many reforms introduced and enforced.

840 Idolatry restored; tyranny of *Joash*.

Syrian invasion under king *Hazeal*.

Joash bribes the invaders to depart.

Murder of *Zechariah*, the son of the good priest *Jehoiada*.

839 Second Syrian invasion.

Murder of *Joash* by *Zabad* and *Jehozabad*.

Amaziah succeeds (849 Dr. H.)

He punishes the murderers of *Joash*.

827 He wages successful war against *Edom*.

Amaziah sets up the *Edomite* idols.

826 War with *Israel*; defeat at *Bethshemesh*.

The temple plundered by king *Jehoash*.

810 *Amaziah* slain by conspirators.

[*Dr. Hales* interposes an interregnum of eleven years, which brings his chronology into closer harmony with the Scripture chronology from this date.]

Uzziah, or *Azariah*, succeeds.

The kingdom of Israel.

885 Attack on *Ramoth* by *Joram* and his ally *Ahaziah*, king of *Judah*.

884 Rebellion of *Jehu*; death of *Joram*.

Jehu reigns over *Israel*.

He destroys the Priests of *Baal*.

856 *Jehoahaz*, son of *Jehu*, king.

839 *Jehoash* succeeds *Jehoahaz*.

836 *Jehoash* unites his son *Jeroboam* in the government.

Death of the prophet *Elisha*.

825 *Jeroboam II.*, successor of *Jehoash*.

Jonah, the prophet.

Mesopotamia.

886 *Elisha* comes to *Damascus*; *Benhadad*, who is sick, sends *Hazeal* to inquire of the prophet if he shall recover.

885 *Hazeal* murders *Benhadad*, and seizes on the sovereignty.

Hazeal defends *Ramoth* in *Gilead* from the combined armies of *Judah* and *Israel*.

840 *Hazeal* invades *Judah*; is bought off.

Benhadad II. succeeds *Hazeal*.

Egypt.

825 The *Tanaite* dynasty begins with *Petebastes*.—*Blair*.

815 *Bocchoris* or *Asychius*.—*Dr. Hales*.

Celebrated for his wise, equitable, and prosperous administration.

[*Usher* places the invasion of *So* in this reign; he says, that having conquered *Bocchoris*, *So* condemned him to be roasted alive. *Usher* carries the date down to 737 (see 769.)]

Carthage.

809 Arrival of *Dido* in *Africa*.

Byrsa built (1880 or 873.)

Babylon and Assyria

883 *Acraganes*, reigns 42 years.

841 *Thonus Concholerus*, reigns 20 years.

[This prince, it is said by some, is identical with the *Sardanapalus* of the Greek historians, who place him in the year 767.]

820 The king who reigned when *Jonah* visited *Nineveh*.—*Dr. Hales*.

Phœnicia.

878 Emigration of *Elisa* or *Dido*, (*Pygmalion's* sister,) and many of the *Phœnicians* to *Africa*. (See 1800 and 1232.)

832 *Phœnician* supremacy of the sea till 786.

Victory of the *Tyrians* over the fleets of *Syria* and *Phœnicia*.

Asia Minor.

865 The *Cyprian* dominion of the sea; decline of the *Phrygian* naval power.

831 The maritime supremacy of the *Cyprians* passes to the *Phœnicians*.

Greece.

888 *Dionetius*, perpetual archon at *Athens*.

886 *Homer's* poems brought into *Greece* by *Lycurgus* from *Asia Minor*. (1880.)

884 *Lycurgus* establishes the senate and gives laws to the *Spartans*.—*Eratosthenes* (1852, see 817.)

Revival of the *Olympic* games at *Elis*.

879 *Archelaus* succeeds *Agelaus* in *Sparta*.

873 *Charilaus* and *Archelaus*, kings of *Sparta*.

Lycurgus regent for *Charilaus*.

869 *Phidon*, king of *Argos*, coins silver money and introduces scales and measures.

Civil commotions at *Sparta*, arising from the unequal distribution of property.

860 *Pherecles*, perpetual archon at *Athens*.

859 *Eudemus* rules at *Corinth*.

852 *Lycurgus's* legislation (1884, see 817.)

850 *Hesiod* flourishes.—*Bernhardy* (1944.)

848 War declared against *Polymnestor* of *Arcadia* by *Charilaus* of *Sparta*.

841 *Aripbron*, perpetual archon at *Athens*.

834 *Aristodemus* rules at *Corinth*.

828 *Iphitus* and *Lycurgus* revive the *Olympian* games at *Elis* (1884.)

821 *Thespius*, perpetual archon at *Athens*.

819 *Telectus* succeeds *Archelaus* in *Sparta*.

817 *Lycurgus* delivers his code of laws to the *Spartans* (1884 and 852.)

[The government a mixed monarchy; two kings; a senate of sixty aged men; five *Ephori*; iron money. The *Spartans* formed the aristocratic caste, the *Laconians* were the subject and tax-paying caste. The land was divided among 39,000 families; its cultivation confined to the *Helots*—forbidden the free citizens; as also handicraft, trading, and manual employments in general. The land could not be sold but might be bequeathed. Public tables; no theatres.]

814 *Caranus* founds the kingdom of *Macedon*.

813 *Alcarnenes* of *Sparta* at war with the *Messenians*.

Latium and Alba Longa.

864 *Romulus*, king of *Alba Longa*.

845 *Aventinus*, king of *Alba Longa*.

Northern and German Nations.

870 The *Cimmerians* in *Asia*.

[The *Cimmerians* inhabited, according to *Herodotus*, the country lying on the north of the *Euxine*. They were remarkable for their oft-migrations. Their origin is traced by some to *Gomer*.]

Palestine.*Kingdom of Judah.*

- 808 Uzziah carries on successful wars against the Philistines and Arabians, &c.
 793 Amos the prophet about this time.
 787 Joel, the prophet, about this time.
 Isaiah prophecies in this and the three succeeding reigns.
 772 Leprosy of Uzziah; his son Jotham is appointed regent.
 Micah the prophet flourishes in this and the succeeding reigns.

Kingdom of Israel.

- 801 Hosea, the prophet, about this time.
 787 Jonah's disobedience and miraculous deliverance from drowning († 800.)
 784 Death of Jeroboam II.
 Interregnum of nine years.
 776 Zechariah succeeds.
 ["The chronology of this period is very perplexed."—Horne.]
 772 Shallum murders Zechariah, and reigns.
 Menahem destroys Shallum, and reigns.
 770 Invasion of Pul, king of Assyria; he is bribed to depart.
 Nahum, the prophet, about this time.

India and China.

- 800 ["We shall hardly err if we conclude that permanent political institutions existed in China at least eight hundred years before the christian era."—Sir J. Stoddart.]
 777 The *Sisunagas* in India; ten of whom reign about 362 years.
 770 *Ping Vang* emperor of China.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 790 *Sardanapalus*, an effeminate and grossly depraved prince.
 787 Jonah's preaching in "that great city" Nineveh (800 Dr. Hales.)
 773 Rebellion of Arbaces, governor of Media, and Belesis, viceroy of Babylon.
 Nineveh besieged for two years.
 771 Fall of Nineveh; *Sardanapalus* fires his palace, and thus destroys himself, his wives, and all his family.
End of the First Assyrian Empire.
 Three kingdoms are eventually formed out of its ruins: Media, Babylon, Nineveh.
 770 Pul or Belus II. king of Nineveh.
 769 Pul brings the Israelites under tribute.
 Flourishing condition of Assyria.

Egypt.

- 786 Egypt mistress of the Mediterranean to 751.
 781 Dynasty of the *Saites*.
 772 Egypt celebrated for its sculptures.
 771 *Anysis* (the Blind.)
 769 He is deposed and expelled by the victorious So, (Sabaco,) chieftain of an immense horde of Ethiopians (7:7 Usher.)
 So, the first Ethiopian king of Egypt.
 A prosperous and equitable reign.

Media.

- 773 Conspiracy and revolt of Arbaces governor of Media, and Belesis of Babylon.
 ["Media appears to have been in the state of a province of the first Assyrian empire, until the reign of *Sardanapalus*, when Arbaces the governor, in conjunction with Belesis, governor of Babylon, overthrew that empire, and divided it between them; from which period, Arbaces, who in Scripture is called Tiglath-Pileser, ruled over Assyria and Media conjointly; so that Media, although she had changed

Media.

- masters, had not materially altered her condition, as she was still subject to a king whose residence was at Nineveh, the capital of Assyria."—*Mansford*.]
 771 Media divided between the vice-royal governors, Arbaces and Belesis.
 770 Media subject to Pul, king of Nineveh; Arbaces is viceroy.
 769 Pul colonises several parts of Media with captives taken from the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh, east of the Jordan.
 766 Belesis or Nabonassar, king of Babylon.
 ["Belesis is the same with Nabonassar."—*Dr. Eadie* (see 773 and 747.)]
 It has been conjectured that Belesis did not assume the royal state and title till after the decease of Pul, who (according to Sir I. Newton) divided his kgdm., at his death, between Nabonassar and Tiglath-Pileser.]

Asia Minor.

- 800 *Midas* III., king of Phrygia.
 Halicarnassus being excluded from the Ionian confederacy is annexed to Caria.
 797 *Ardys* I., king of Lydia.
 782 Lydia invaded by the Cimmerians.
 775 Arctinus the poet, of Miletus, flourishes.
 [He was a continuator of the *Iliad*.]
 ? *Candaules*, the last king of the Heraclidae, in Lydia, purchases from Bularchus a picture of the battle of Magnes.

Greece.

- 809 *Nicander* and Teleclus, kgs. of Sparta (819.)
 799 *Agemem*, king of Corinth.
 794 *Agamemem*, perpetual archon at Athens.
 786 The Corinthians build vessels having three benches of oars (triremes.)
 [This date is generally considered too early, see 703.—*Blair*, 707.]
 783 Unsuccessful attempt of *Phidon*, tyrant of Argos, to take Corinth.
 Silver coined at Ægina by *Phidon* (? 869.)
Alexander reigns at Corinth.
 779 *Alcameses* succeeds Teleclus at Sparta.
 778 *Æschylus* archon of Athens.
 776 Victory of Cærebus in the *deapies*, or foot-race of one stadium, at the Olympic games (see 884 and 828.)
 Commencement of the chronological *Era of the Olympiads*.

- 775 Cinæthon, the poet, fl. about this time.
 774 Pandosia and Metapontus in Italy founded.
 770 *Theopompus* succeeds *Nicander*, as one of the kings of Sparta (809.)

Latium and Alba Longa.

- 808 *Procas* reigns in Alba Longa.
 800 Introduction of the Etruscan order of architecture (see Etruria 800.)
 795 *Numitor*, king of Alba Longa.
 794 *Amulius* seizes the throne of his brother *Numitor*, and condemns *Ilia*, his daughter, to perpetual celibacy.
 771 *Ilia*, the vestal, is ravished.
 770 *Remus* and *Romulus* born.
Ilia buried alive; her twin children are sent adrift on the Tiber.
Faustulus, a shepherd of Mount Aventine, rescues the children; and his wife, sur-named *Lupa*, nourishes them.
Magna Græcia.
 800 Etrurian architecture; paintings, bronze figures of gods, &c., vases, cups, gems, sarcophagi, and various works in plastic.
 774 Pandosia and Metapontus colonised.

Palestine.*The kingdom of Judah.*

758 Jotham succeeds on the death of Uzziah.

742 Jotham conquers the Ammonites.

Ahaz succeeds Jotham.

Rezin of Syria and Pekah of Israel invade Judah; Jerusalem besieged.

741 Renewed invasions; Judah humbled; thousands are slain, and thousands are taken captive into Samaria.

Obadiah, the prophet, fl. at this time.

Ahaz purchases the aid of Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, against Israel.

Tiglath-Pileser greatly distresses Ahaz by demanding extraordinary tribute, &c.

740 Ahaz worships the gods of Syria.

The kingdom of Israel.

762 Pekahiah succeeds Menahem.

759 Pekah assassinates Pekahiah, and reigns.

741 Successful invasion of Judah; 120,000 slain, 200,000 taken captive.

Oded, the prophet, procures the restoration of the captives.

740 Tiglath-pileser's invasion; he carries away many captives to Assyria.

739 Murder of Pekah by Hoshea.

Interregnum and civil commotions.

Mesopotamia.

738 Siege of Damascus by Tiglath-pileser.

Overthrow of the Syrian kingdom.

The people are taken captives, and removed to Kir in Assyria, and to several of the cities of Media.

Babylon and Assyria.

747 Nabonassar, king of Babylon (? 766.)

The Era of Nabonassar commences Feb. 26.

[“The celebrated Semiramis, who built the walls of Babylon, according to Herodotus, might have been either his wife or his mother.”—Dr. Hales.]

Tiglath-Pileser, (Arbaces) king of Assyria.

740 Victories of Tiglath in Syria (? 738.)

738 Tiglath is subsidized by the king of Judah; he accordingly goes against Syria and Israel; the former he reduces by repeated victories, and from the latter he takes many captives.

Egypt.

757 Period of So's invasion, according to Usher.

747 The old Egyptian year (Feb. 26.)

Media.

747 Media subject to Arbaces, (the Tiglath-Pileser of Scripture,) king of Nineveh.

738 Tiglath-Pileser locates thousands of captives, expatriated by him from Samaria, Syria, and other countries which he had conquered, in the “cities of the Medes” (721.)

[“This fact proves,” says Mr. Mansford, “that Tiglath-Pileser was sovereign of both countries, (Assyria and Media;) as was his son Shalmaneser, who completed what his father had begun, by reducing Samaria, and transplanting the rest of Israel into the same country.” 2 Kings xvii. 6; xviii. 9—11.]

Asia Minor.

756 The Milesians fd. Cyzicus in the Propontis.

753 Antimachos, of Teos, and Asias, of Samos, poets, flourish.

750 Flourishing condition of Miletus, and its numerous colonies in the Palus Mæotis, Black Sea, and Sea of Marmora.

Maritime ascendancy of the Milesians till about B.C. 733.

Asia Minor.

744 Pharnaces founds the kingdom of Cappadocia; whose successors, till the time of Eumenes, are almost wholly unkwn. (322.)

Greece.

765 The poet Eumelus of Corinth flourishes.

760 Olymp. 5; Æschines, victor.

Establishment of the Spartan Ephori by Theopompus (see 817.)

758 Thelestes succeeds Alexander in Corinth.

754 Alcmaon, the last of the perpetual archons at Athens.

753 A colony from Chalcis founds Catania, near Mount Ætna in Sicily.

752 Olymp. 7; Daicles, victor—the first who received the Olympic crown.

Abolition of the office of perpetual archon at Athens (see 1045 and 754); and election of Charops, the first decennial archon.

750 The Milesians masters of the sea.

748 Olymp. 8; Anticles, victor.

Phidon, of Argos, celebrates the games.

747 Deposition and murder of Thelestes of Corinth, by Ariens and Perantas.

*Automenes succeeds Thelestes.*745 The Corinthian oligarchy of the Bacchiadæ, at the head of which is a *Prytans*, with supreme power, annually elected.*Automenes elected the first Prytans.*

744 Eumulus fl.—Euseb. (? 760.)

The silver and copper coinage and the new weights and measures of Phidon, of Argos, current in the Peloponnesus.

743 *The First Messenian war*—between the Spartans and Messenians. (? 722.)

742 Polydorus succeeds Alcamenes at Sparta.

Esinides, second decen. archon at Athens.

741 A poem on “Bees,” by Eumulus of Corinth.

Latium and Albe Longa.

754 Romulus, grandson of Numitor, puts Amulius to death, and restores his grandfather.

753 Dispute between Romulus and Remus: the latter is slain by Celer.

Remus buried on the hill Remuria.

Romulus founds Rome. See *Rome*.**Magna Græcia.**

750 Greek republics organised in Italy from this time.

749 Rhegium founded by the Chalcidians, or Milesians, under Alcidas.

Sicily.

759 Rhegium founded by Messenians—emigrants under Alcidas.

753 Catania, at the foot of Mount Ætna, founded by a colony from Chalcis (? 735.)

Rome.753 *Rome founded* according to Varro. [Cato, 751; Polybius, 750; Fabius Pictor, 747; Cincius, 728.]*Romulus*, the first king, extends his dominions by military conquests.

He gives laws to his people.

The Constitution is based on agriculture.

The Senate consists of 100 members.

The three tribes, Ramnes, Tities, and

Luceres, of 10 Curie each.

Clients the germ of the Plebs.

750 Rape of the Sabine women.

War with the Sabines.

747 The Sabines settle on the Capitoline and

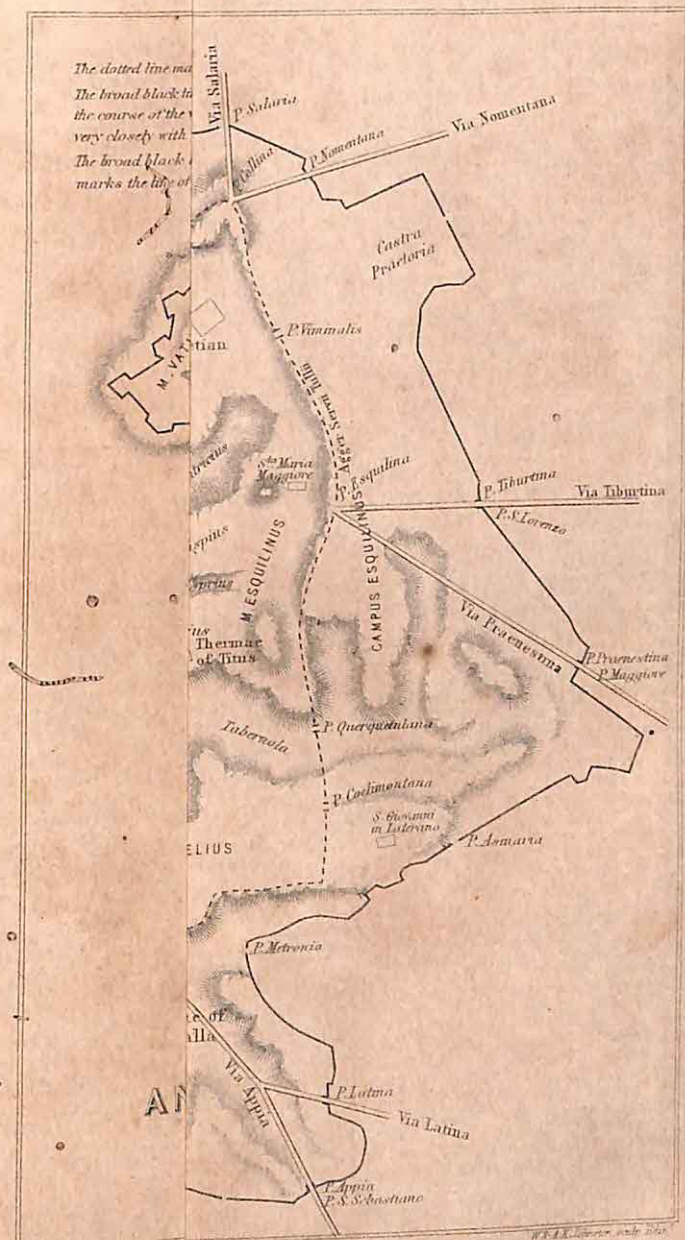
Quirinal; league with Romulus.

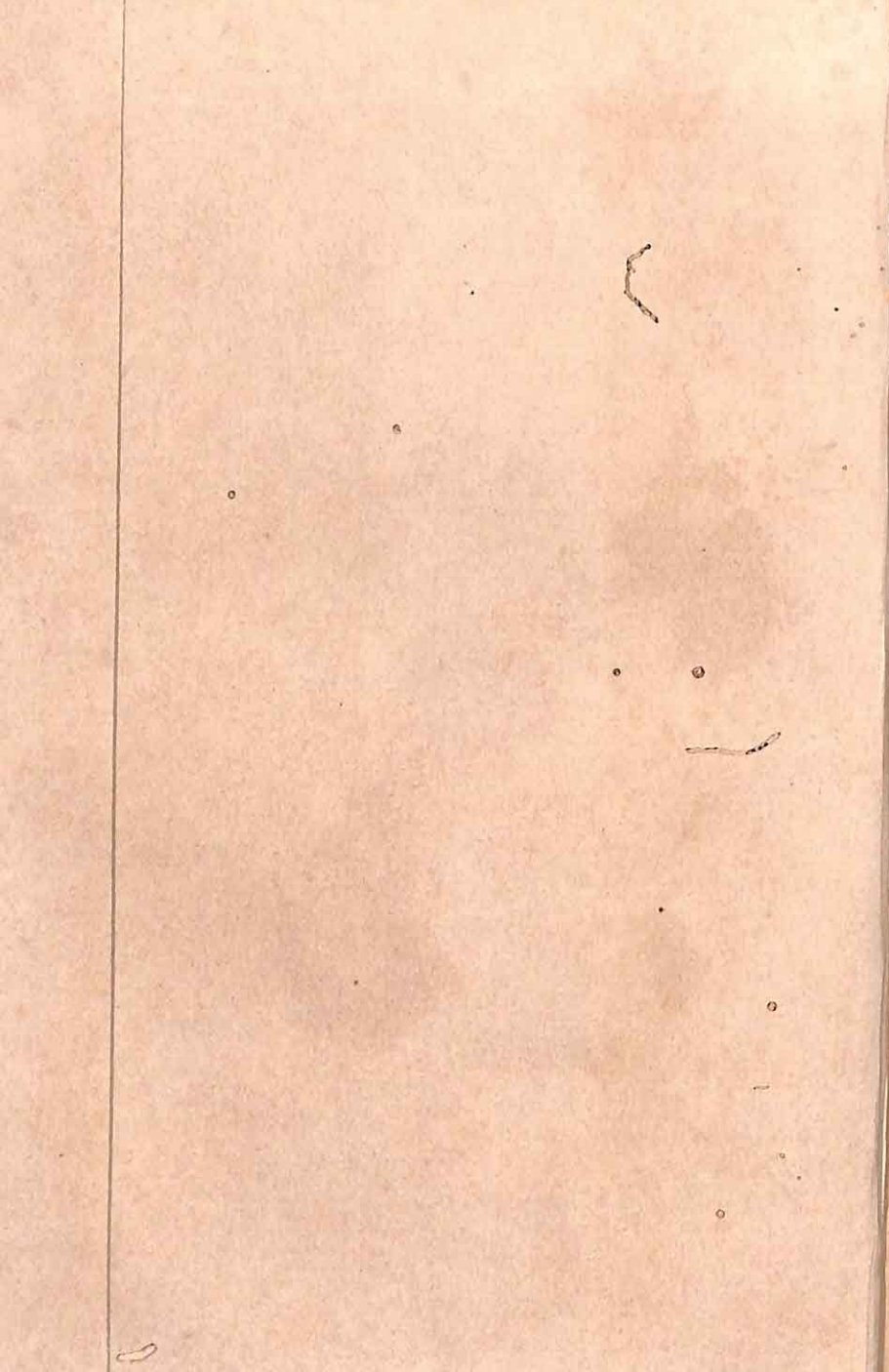
Tatius, kg. of Sabines, slain at Laurentum.

War with Veii.

Earthenware in use.

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Palestine.*The kingdom of Judah.*

- 726 *Hesekiah* (the good) succeeds *Ahaz*.
He re-establishes the worship of *Jehovah*.
724 Invasion of Judah by *So*, king of Egypt.
721 He refuses to pay tribute to Assyria.
War against the *Philistines* successful.

The kingdom of Israel.

- 730 *Hoshea* begins to reign.
728 *Shalmaneser's* invasion; *Hoshea* becomes tributary to the king of Assyria.
725 *Hoshea* revolts from Assyria, and joins alliance with *So*, king of Egypt.
724 Assyrian invasion; *Samaria* besieged.
721 *Samaria* taken; *Shalmaneser* transplants the Israelites to Assyria, and replaces them by colonies from Babylon and from Cuthah and other cities.

History of *Tobit*, one of the captives.*End of the kingdom of Israel.***India.**

- 721 The Buddhist religion introduced into India by *Gautama* (? 1000, 543.)

[Though it has been stated by several eminent historians, that the Buddha of the Sanscrit language is identical with *Sakya* (543), it is, nevertheless, undeniable that other personages, either mythical or historical, bearing the name or title of *Buddha*, existed long anterior to the era of *Sakya*. The name *Buddha* in Sanscrit, or *Boodh* in Hindostani, signifies simply "the sage."]

Babylon and Assyria.

- 733 *Nadur*, king of Babylon.
731 *Chutizrus* and *Porus* reign in Babylon.
729 *Shalmaneser*, king of Assyria.
728 *Shalmaneser* invades *Samaria*.
726 *Jugues*, king of Babylon.
721 *Mardocempadur* or *Merodach Baladan*, titular king of Babylon (710.)
Shalmaneser's victories in *Samaria*; he sends colonies of *Cuthians* thither.
He besieges *Tyre*, but at the end of five years abandons the siege.
714 *Sennacherib*, king of Assyria.

Egypt.

- 724 *So* invades *Judea*.
719 *So* resigns the throne of Egypt and retires to his own country.
Anysis restored to his throne.

Media.

- 729 *Media* subject to *Shalmaneser*, of Assyria.
721 Captives from *Samaria* planted in different parts of *Media* (738.)
716 Revolt from the Assyrian yoke.
714 *Media* again subject to *Sennacherib*, king of Assyria.

Asia Minor.

- 736 *Callinus*, the poet, flourishes (? 710.)
735 *Candaules*, of *Lydia*,—according to some (see 782, 775.)
Caria mistress of the sea.
730 *Leontium*, in *Achaia*, founded.
Phocæa flourishes; its inhabitants carry on an extensive western trade.
Gyges, the first of the *Mermnadæ*, murders *Candaules*, king of *Lydia*, and reigns in his stead (705, *Euphorion*).
716 The *Heraclidæ* flee to Greece.
Gyges attacks *Miletus* and *Smyrna*.
715 The *Milesians* found *Abydos*.
Byzantium (afterwards *Constantinople*) founded by a colony of *Athenians*.

Phœnicia.

- 721 *Tyre* besieged by *Shalmaneser*.
717 *Eulæus* king of *Tyre*.
716 *Shalmaneser* raises the siege of *Tyre*, and returns home.

Greece.

- 735 Battle between 300 *Argives* and 300 *Spartans*; only 2 *Argives* and 1 *Spartan* are left.
Colony of *Ionians*, under *Theucles*, sent to *Naxos* in *Sicily*.
734 *Archias* leads a colony from *Corinth* to *Sicily*; they found *Syracuse*.
733 The *Parthenise*, or virgin sons of *Sparta*.
732 *Clidicus* third decennial archon at *Athens*.
730 Battle of *Ithome*; *Emphaes*, king of the *Messenians*, killed.

Aristodemus chosen to succeed him.
Catania planted by *Euarchus* (? 753.)

- 729 *Perdiccas*, the first king of *Macedon*.
728 *Olymp*. 13; *Diocles*, victor.
Philolaus, of *Corinth*, who now flourishes, gives laws to the *Thebans*.
724 *Olymp*. 14; *Dasmon*, victor.
The *diavles*, or foot-race of two stadia, added to the games.

The *Spartans* defeated by the *Messenians*.

- 723 Colony sent to *Megara Hyblæa*.
Capture of *Ithome* by the *Spartans*; *Aristodemus* kills himself; a heavy tribute levied upon the *Messenians*.
End of the First *Messenian* war.

722 *Hippomenes*, 4th decennial archon at *Athens*.

- 720 *Olymp*. 15; *Orsippus*, victor.
The *diavles*—a longer foot-race than the *diavles*—added to the games.

718 *Zeuxidamus* succeeds *Theopompus*, king of *Sparta* (770.)Thasos founded.—*Dionysius*.

- 716 *Olymp*. 16; *Pythagoras*, victor.
Messenians found *Mytle* in the *Chersonesus*.

715 *Aristocrates* I., of *Arcadia*, violates the person of the priestess of *Diana*, for which he is put to death.*Byzantium* founded by *Athenians* (? 658.)

- 714 *Hippomenes*, of *Athens*, execrable for his cruelty, exposes his own daughter to be devoured by horses.

Magna Græcia.

- 721 Colonies of *Achæans* and *Træzenians* found *Sybaris*.—*Diodorus* and *Scymnus*.

Sicily.

- 735 The *Ionians*, under *Theucles*, plant *Naxos*.
734 A colony of *Corinthians*, under *Archias*, (accompanied by *Chersicrates*, founder of *Coreya*), founds *Syracuse*.

Actæon put to death by *Archias* and *Chersicrates* (? 760.)

730 *Catania* planted by *Euarchus* (? 753.)A settlement commenced at *Trotilas*.728 Colony of *Megara Hyblæa*.716 *Gela*, in *Sicily*, founded.**Rome.**

- 732 *Circensian* games established by *Romulus*.
716 Murder of *Romulus* by the *Senators*.
715 *Numa Pompilius*, founder of the national religion, succeeds. (? 679.)

[*Numa* was reputed a virtuous and religious prince. When arranging the rites, ceremonies, officers, &c. of the national religion, he gave out that he had nightly communications with the goddess *Egeria* on these subjects. He was of *Cures* in the country of the *Sabines*.]

Music at the time of sacrifice introduced.

Palestine.

- 713 Sennacherib's first invasion of Judah; his departure purchased.
 711 Sennacherib's second invasion; 185,000 of his army slain in one night by pestilence.
 710 Miraculous recovery of Hezekiah from dangerous illness.
 Babylonian embassy of congratulation comes to the court of Hezekiah; he shows them all the treasures of his kingdom.
 Flourishing state of the kingdom.
 697 Manasseh (the wicked) succeeds Hezekiah and restores idolatry.
 696 Isaiah the prophet sawn asunder.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 713 Sennacherib's first invasion of Judah.
 711 Sennacherib's second invasion of Judah. Return of Sennacherib to Nineveh. Assassination of Sennacherib by his two sons in the Temple of Nisroch.
 710 Esarhaddon (? Sardanapalus) succeeds. Revolt of Media and Babylon; Mardocempadus asserts his independence (721.) He sends an embassy of congratulation to the king of Judah on his recovery from illness.
 Hezekiah shows them all his treasures.
 709 Archianus, king of Babylon. Great confusion in the affairs of this kingdom till its re-subjugation by Assyria.
 704 An interregnum of two years in Babylon; anarchy and strife prevail.
 702 Belibus, king of Babylon.
 699 Apronadius, king of Babylon. Esarhaddon (of Assyria) takes Babylon. [Chronicologists who give to Esarhaddon a reign of 39 years, bring this event down to the year 680.]
 693 Regibaldus, king of Babylon.
 692 Mesesimordacus, king of Babylon.
 691 Adrameles (Sammughes) king of Assyria.

Egypt.

- 713 Usurpation of Sethou or Sebecou, a priest of the temple of Vulcan.
 He seizes the lands of the warriors, and thus provokes them to opposition.
 711 Assyrian invasion under Sennacherib.
 705 Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia.

Media.

- 711 The disastrous campaign of Sennacherib in Judea is taken advantage of by the Medes to assert their independence.
 710 Independence of Media obtained (687 according to Herodotus.)
 Republican form of government established. [At the end of twelve months a desire for a king having been generally expressed, the popular choice fell upon]
 709 Deioeces, who ascended the throne as the first independent king of Media, but the fourth from Arbaces (703 Dr. H.)
 [It has been supposed that Deioeces was the same with Arphaxad mentioned in the apocryphal book of Judith. It appears he had obtained, previous to his election, a reputation for mildness and justice as an arbitrator among his countrymen, but soon after his assumption of regal honours, he became unapproachable, tyrannical, and extravagant.]
 The famous city of Ecbatana (Hamadan) enlarged, embellished, and fortified.
 [The wall thrown around this famous city

Media.

by Deioeces, had seven terraces, or rather, the defences consisted of seven walls, each rising above another. The outer wall, says Herodotus, was equal in circumference to the city of Athens. The palace and treasury lay within the innermost enclosure. Here, according to Josephus, Darius, in after times, found, among the records of Cyrus, his decree, commanding that the temple should be built in Jerusalem. Ezra names the place Achmetha—the palace in the province of the Medes. Major Rawlinson has endeavoured to show that the most celebrated city of Ecbatana was not in Media Major, as commonly believed, but in Media Atropatia; hence many have supposed it probable, that in Media there were two, if not three, cities named Ecbatana.]
 709 Deioeces lives in dignified seclusion.

Asia Minor.

- 712 Astacus, in Bithynia, founded by a colony of Megarians.
 710 Callinus, of Ephesus, flourishes. (? 736.) Gyges, of Lydia, reduces Colophon. He sends presents and offerings to the temple of Delphi.
 Midas IV., of Phrygia, also sends offerings to the same temple.
 700 Podalins (a Greek,) king of Caria. The Ionians, in Miletus, celebrated for their fleet of 100 ships.
 693 Simonides, of Amorgus, fl. (? 556.)
 690 Phaselis, in Pamphylia, founded. Glaucus, of Chios, fl.—Bernhardy (? 677.) He invents the art of soldering.

Greece.

- 713 Deposition of Hippomenes of Athens.
 712 Leocrates, fifth decennial archon at Athens.
 710 Myscellus plants Crotona.
 709 Eurycrates succeeds Polydorus in Sparta.
 708 Olymp. 18; Tellis, victor.
 The *παλς*, or wrestling, and the *πίνταθλον*, or leaping, throwing the discus, &c. added to the games.
 707 Conspiracy of the Partheniae (733) and the Helots of Sparta frustrated.
 Thasos, Corecra, and Parion founded.
 706 Archilocus, the poet, inventor of lambics, flourishes at Thasos.
 The Athenian navy commanded by Amnicles of Corinth.
 703 The Triremes built at Corinth (? 786.) Corecra built by the Corinthians (? 707.)
 702 Apsander, sixth decennial archon at Athens.
 700 Flourishing sea-trade of Corinth.
 693 Simonides of Amorgus fl.—Bernhardy.
 692 Erastus, seventh decennial archon at Athens.
 690 Gela, in Sicily, founded—according to some.

Magna Græcia.

- 710 Crotona founded by the Achæans.
 707 The Partheniae, under Phalanthus, plant Tarentum in Apulia.
 706 The Locri Ozolæ establish Locri Epizephyrii.

Sicily.

- 713 Gela founded (? 690.)
 690 Lacius plants Gela.

Rome.

- 713 January and February placed before March, by Numa Pompilius—increasing the year from ten to twelve months of 360 days.
 710 Augurs and vestals instituted.

Palestine.

- 677 Manasseh taken captive to Babylon.
 676 Restoration of Manasseh; he introduces reforms, and reigns with moderation. Eliakim his chief minister.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 688 Death of the king of Babylon. An interregnum of eight years.
 680 *Asaridinus* brings the discontented and factious Babylonians into subjection, and then ascends the throne of Babylon. The kingdom in a state of depression.
 677 or 675 Successful invasion of Judah by *Asaridinus*; Manasseh, its king, brought captive to Babylon.
 676 or 674 Manasseh restored to his kingdom.
 670 *Aradis*, bro. of *Adrameles*, kg. of Assyria.
 669 *Ninus III.* king of Assyria.
 [Ninus III. is rejected by some chronologists, who make *Saosduchinus* king of Assyria, instead of king of Babylon. Ptolemy states that *Saosduchinus* was either the son or deputy of *Ninus*, and that they began their respective reigns at the same time.]
 668 *Saosduchinus* king of Babylon (1669.)
 [The kings enumerated between the death of *Esharhaddon* and the accession of *Saosduchinus*, are rejected by those chronologists who make the latter the son and immediate successor of the former.]

Egypt.

- 685 The Decarchy; twelve cotemporary kings reign over the twelve districts or nomes. According to some they govern 15 years, according to others, 25 years.
 670 or 666 Overthrow of the Decarchy by *Psammetichus*, one of the twelve, who hires Greek and Carian mercenaries to effect his purpose.
 The Labyrinth near lake Mæris, with 3000 chambers, constructed.
Psammetichus I. (the powerful,) king.
 He maintains a Greek standing army.

Asia Minor.

- 678 *Ardys II.* succeeds *Gyges* (? 677.)
 He takes *Priene*.
 677 *Glaucus*, of Chios, fl.—F. Clinton (? 690.)
 675 *Cyzicus*, in the Propontis, planted by the Megarians.
 674 *Arcias*, from Megara, rebuilds Chalcedon, in Bithynia.
 672 Lesbos commands the sea.
 665 *Thaletas*, lyric poet, of Crete, flourishes.

Greece.

- 688 Olymp. 23; *Icarus*, victor.
Onomastus adds the *πρυμνὴ* (πρυμνὴ), or boxing, to the games.
 686 *Anaxidamus* succeeds *Zeuxidamus*, king of Sparta (718.)
 685 The Second Messenian war (? 679.)
 The Messenians unite with Argos, Arcadia, and Elis, against Sparta.
 684 Olymp. 24; *Cleoptolemus*, victor.
 Death of *Erixis*, the last of the decennial archons at Athens.
 683 *Creon*, the first annual archon at Athens.
Tyrtæus, the Athenian poet, fl. at Sparta.
 681 *Lysias*, archon at Athens.
 [Nine yearly archons are now appointed in Athens instead of one decennial archon. The chief power is reposed in the hands of the first three.]
 The Republic of Arcadia.

Greece.

- 681 *Aristocrates II.* of Arcadia, stoned to death for treason against his country.
 680 Olymp. 25; *Thalpis*, victor.
Paoron adds the *ιστορ*, &c., or chariot race, to the games.
 679 Second Messenian war (? 685, Pausanias.)
 Battle of the trenches; the Messenians defeated.—Pausanias.
 678 *Argæus*, the second king of Macedon.
 676 *Anaxander* succeeds *Eurycrates* in the government of Sparta.
Terpander begins to flourish.
 675 The Carnian festivals of Sparta.
 Emigration of the Messenians to Zancle and Sicily (1668.)
 674 Polymnastus flourishes from this time.
 672 The Lesbians rulers of the sea.
Pantaleon, king of Pisa, in Elis, joins the Messenians in the war (685.)
 671 The Pisate transfer their alliance from the Eleans to the Messenians.
Leostratus, archon at Athens.
Alcman, lyric poet, flourishes at Sparta.
 670 *Ira* captured.
 669 *Peisistratus*, archon at Athens.
 Battle of Hysie; the Lacedæmonians defeated by the Argives.
 668 Olymp. 28; *Charmus*, victor.
Antisthenes, archon at Athens.
 End of the Second Messenian war, according to Pausanias.
 Emigration of the Messenians to Sicily; where they plant Messene (? 675.)
 665 Celebration of the Gymnopædia at Sparta.
Archilochus and *Simonides* flourish.
Latium and Alba Longa.
 671 *Cluilus*, king of Alba Longa, sends ambassadors to *Tullus Hostilius* respecting a trespass upon his territory by the Romans.
 670 The Albans invade the Roman territory; and the Romans retaliate upon theirs.
 Fight between the three *Horatii* and the three *Curiatii*, the latter are killed, one of the others only survives.
 Submission of the Albans to the Romans.
 664 The Albans, wishing to regain their independence, incite the *Veientes* and *Fidæneans* to war with Rome.
 665 *Mettius*, the general of the Albans, acts cowardly and treacherously in a battle between the Romans and *Veientes*, &c.
 After the battle, *Mettius* is punished by being torn to pieces; *Alba Longa* is rased, and the Albans transferred to Rome.
 End of the kingdom of *Alba Longa*.
Magna Græcia.
 673 *Locri* founded—according to Eusebius.
Sicily.
 668 The Messenians arrive at Zancle, which they name Messene.
Rome.
 677 *Tullus Hostilius*, king (1672 or 673.)
 672 The Albans encamp near Rome; the ditch *Fossa Cluilia* thrown up.
 671 Mutual outrages on property by the inhabitants of Rome and *Alba Longa*.
Tullus, desirous of war, makes prisoners of the ambassadors from *Alba Longa*.
 670 The celebrated and decisive fight between the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*.
 664 Treachery of the Albans in exciting the *Fidæne* and *Veii* to revolt.
Tullus defeats them. Fall of *Alba Longa*.

Palestine.

- 643 Amon succeeds Manasseh.
He rules oppressively.
- 644 Amon is assassinated; his son
Josiah succeeds, only eight years old.
Idolatry destroyed throughout Judah; the
temple worship restored; the law read,
abuses, civil and ecclesiastical, removed.
- China.**
- 651 First date in Se-ma-tseï's narrative or
history of China.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 658 *Nabuchodonosor* (? *Sardanapalus*) king of
Assyria (? 650.)
[Dr. Eadie and others suppose that this
prince is identical with—]
Chinadamas king of Babylon (? 647.)
[Those who identify this sovereign with *Nebu-*
chodonosor make *Saracus* ascend the
Assyrian throne abt. this date, instd. of 630.]
- 656 *Nabopolassar* defeats the Median army near
Ragau; he takes *Arphaxad* (*Deioces*)
prisoner, and destroys *Ecbatana* (? 641.)
[Chronologers who contend for the identity
of *Saosduchinus*, with *Nebuchodonosor*,
are right in stating that the battle of Ragau
took place in the twelfth year of his reign.
But those who maintain that the names
refer to distinct sovereigns, make the
Median defeat occur in the second or third
year of *Nebuchodonosor*'s reign.]
- 650 Expedition of *Holofernes* against all the
refractory states of the empire.

Egypt.

- 647 *Azoth* besieged for 19 years.—*Usher*.
Mempis becomes the capital of Egypt;
the king's residence is chiefly at *Sais*.
Greek standing army maintained
Psammetichus introduces the Greek lan-
guage; he institutes an inquiry into the
primitive language of man, &c.

Persia.**Dynasty of the Kaiantes.**

- 642 *Kai-Kobad* or *Cyaxares*, of the line of *Kai-*
umarath, through *Manugiahr*, with the
assistance of *Rustem*, son of *Zalzar*, ex-
pels the *Turani* from *Persia* (? 635 or 629.)
- 641 *Kai-Kobad*, kg. of *Persia* and *Media* (? 634.)
Isfahan made the capital city.
Peace being restored, the soldiers are em-
ployed in making roads; their organiza-
tion and discipline improved.
War with *Assyria*; *Nineveh* besieged, but
the siege is soon raised, because of *Scy-*
thian inroads upon *Media*.
Kai-Kobad tributary to the barbarous
Scythians for 28 years.
[These events appear in p. 31, under *Media*,
from 637 to 632. The dates are uncertain,
and, as the affairs of *Media* and *Persia* are
intermingled in ancient histories, inextric-
able confusion is the result.]

Media.

- 656 *Media* invaded by *Nebuchodonosor*; defeat
of *Deioces* on the plains of *Ragau*.
Deioces killed by *Nebuchodonosor*.
Ecbatana and other cities plundered.
Phraortes succeeds *Deioces* (663 *Dr. H.*)
- 647 He subdues *Persia* and *Armenia*.
[*Herodotus* attributes to *Phraortes* the con-
quest of *Persia*, but that country was
rather subdued by his son *Cyaxares*—a
supposition which best agrees with the
language of Scripture.—*Dr. Eadie*.]

Asia Minor.

- 659 *Epimenides* born at *Crete*.—*Suidas*.
657 *Lesches*, of *Mytilene*, flourishes.
- 654 The *Phocæans*, under *Timesias*, found
Lampascus.
Borysthenes, in *Pontus*, founded.
- 651 *Pittacus*, of *Mytilene*, born.—*Suidas*.
650 *Anacreon*, the poet, flourishes (? 558.)
646 *Pisander*, poet of *Camira*, flourishes.
640 *Midus V.*, king of *Phrygia* (? 635.)

Greece.

- 664 *Acrae*, in *Sicily*, founded.
- 662 *Selymbria*, in *Thrace*, founded.
Aristoxenus, the poet, flourishes.
- 660 *Olymp. 30*; *Chionis II.*, victor.
Zaleucus, the *Locrian* legislator, fl.
- 659 *Miltiades II.*, archon at *Athens*.
The *Lacedæmonians* take *Phigalia*.
658 *Byzantium* colonized by *Megarians*.
656 Encouragement given to the *Greeks* to
trade with *Egypt*.
655 Expulsion of the *Bacchiadæ* from *Corinth*
by *Cypselus*; by whom the office of *Pry-*
tanis is abolished, having existed since
the year 745.

Cypselus, the first king at *Corinth*.
654 *Acanthus* and *Stagira*, in *Macedon*, fnded.

- 652 The *Clazomenians* plant *Abdera*.
650 The celebrated collier of *Cypselus*.
648 *Olymp. 33*; *Gylis*, victor.
The *παγκρατιον*, or heavy athletic sports,
and the *ζίλις*, or horse race, added to the
games.
Chariot race won by *Myron* of *Sicyon*.
Archidamus succeeds *Araxidamus*, king of
Sparta.
Himera, in *Sicily*, founded by *Theron*.
643 *Terpander* introduces his improvements in
Spartan music.

644 *Olymp. 34*; *Stomus*, victor.
Pantaleon, of *Pisa*, celebrates the games.
Dropilus, archon of *Athens*.
640 *Olymp. 35*; *Sphaeron*, victor.
Cylon wins in the *διακλος*.
Philip I., the third king of *Macedon*.

Magna Græcia.

- 660 *Zaleucus* gives laws to the *Locrians*.

Sicily.

- 664 The *Syracusans* colonize *Acrae*.
648 *Theron* founds *Himera*.
644 *Casmene* founded by *Syracusans*.

Rome.

- 664 The *Romans* having destroyed *Alba Longa*,
transfer its inhabitants to *Rome*.
Rise of the *Plebeian* caste.
Wars with the *Fidenæ* and *Veii* renewed.
League with the *Latins*.
The Senate increased to 200.
- 640 *Ancus Martius* king of *Rome*.
Great extension of *Roman* territory.
The port of *Ostia* founded.
Settlement of the conquered *Latins* on the
Aventine hill; and establishment of the
Plebeian order:—
[The inhabitants of the conquered towns,
which *Tullus* and *Ancus* had removed
to *Rome*, were formed into a class dis-
tinct from the "populus" or true *Roman*
citizens.]
Dyrrhachium in *Illyria* occupied.
- Northern and German Nations.**
650 The *Scythians* expel the *Cimmerians*; who
forthwith proceed into *Asia Minor* (? 634.)

Babylon and Assyria.

- 639 Murder of Holofernes by Judith.
 635 Nineveh besieged by Phraortes of Media.
 634 He is repulsed and slain.
 633 Cyaxares besieges Nineveh.
 630 *Saracus*, (1 Sardanapalus II.) k. of Assyria. The Medes retake Ecbatana, and restore, embellish, and fortify it.
 625 *Nabopolassar*, king of Babylon, asserts his independence of Assyria.
 He unites his son *Nebuchadnezzar* in the government.
 623 Alliance betw. *Nabopolassar* and *Cyaxares*.
Nebuchadnezzar marries *Amytis*, daughter of *Cyaxares* of Media.

Egypt.

- 631 *Battus*, the Greek, founds *Cyrenë*, also called *Aristæus*, after its first chief.
 616 *Pharaoh Necho*, or *Nekus* (1 617.)

Media.

- 637 Scythian invasion.—*Stoddart* (1 632.)
 635 *Phraortes* at war with *Sardanapalus*, (1 *Chinaladamus*.) king of Assyria.
 634 *Phraortes* and his entire army are destroyed before the walls of *Nineveh*.
Cyaxares succeeds (641 Dr. H.).
 He is the founder of the Median army.
 633 War with Assyria; *Cyaxares* besieges *Nineveh* (640 Dr. H.).
 The Assyrians attack *Cyaxares* on the field, but are defeated.
 632 Irruption of Scythians into Media, which compels *Cyaxares* to raise the siege of *Nineveh*, and return home.
Cyaxares tributary to the Scythians.

Asia Minor.

- 639 *Thales*, the Milesian, born.
 [The globular form of the earth was first suggested by *Thales*.]
 635 *Sardis* taken by the Cimmerians.
 629 *Sadyattes* succeeds *Ardys*, of *Lydia* (1 618.)
Cous and *Critines* (Milesians) found *Sinope*, in *Paphlagonia*.
 628 *Mimnermus*, of *Colophon*, flourishes.
Pamillus, of *Megara Hyblæa*, plants *Selinus*, in *Cilicia*.
 626 *Aristoxenus*, of *Selinus*, fl. (602, *Bernhardy*.)
Prusias founded,—according to *Eusebius*.
 624 *Lydia* invaded by the Scythians.
 620 Birth of *Æsop*, the fabulist (564.)
 617 *Alyattes*, king of *Lydia*, attacks the Cimmerians, and expels them from *Asia Minor*.
 [The accession of *Alyattes* is placed by *Eusebius* in 609; and by the *Parian Chronicle* in 605—concerning which it has been remarked, that the dates therein recorded are not like the dates of historians, liable to alteration. *Mr. F. W. Bozanquet*, in the *Athenæum*, (Dec. 6, 1851.)
 adduces several arguments in proof of the accuracy of the *Parian marbles*; which, if once established, would expose the groundlessness of ascribing the “eclipse of *Thales*” to the year B.C. 610, according to the confident assertions of *Ideler* and other chronologists. It is to be hoped, however, that the present astronomical inquiry, for the correction and perfection of the moon’s node, will result in deciding the *verata questio*, as to the true date of the eclipse which is said to have been predicted by *Thales*. See 603, p. 32.]
 616 *Alyattes* takes *Smyrna*.
 War between *Lydia* and *Miletus*.

Greece.

- 639 *Damasias*, archon of *Athens*.
Battus’s first colony to *Cyrenë* in *Lybia*.
 637 *Euricratides*, succeeds *Anaxander*, king of *Sparta*.
Battus’s second colony to *Cyrenë*.
 633 The Milesian colonies of *Istrus* and *Tomi*.
 632 *Olymp. 37*; *Euryclides*, victor.
 The *πάλη παλιν* and *δωρεος*, foot race and wrestling for boys, added to the games.
 Birth of *Stesichorus* in *Sicily*.
 631 *Battus* plants *Cyrenë* (1 639 and 637.)
 629 *Periander* rules in *Corinth* (*Blair*, 625.)
 He encourages literature and the arts.
 628 The Milesian establishments in *Egypt*.
Megarians colonize *Byzantium* (1 658.)
 627 *Lipara*, in *Sicily*, colonized (1 579.)
 626 *Proclus*, tyrant of *Epidaurus*.
 625 *Arion*, lyric poet and inventor of the *Cyclical chorus*, flourishes.
Epidamnus, in *Illyria*, founded by *Corcyreans*, under *Phalius* of *Corinth*.
 623 The Milesian wars begin.
 621 Laws of *Draco*, the *Athenian* archon, “written in blood” (1 623.)
 [Their severity renders them inoperative.]
 620 *Cylon*’s rebellion at *Athens*; suppressed by the aristocrats.
 Sacrilege of the archon, *Megacles*.
Cylon and his adherents treacherously put to death (1 612.)

Sicily.

- 632 *Stesichorus*, the poet, born at *Himera*.
 627 *Lipara* colonized.—*Eusebius* (1 579.)

Rome.

- 621 Institution of the *Laurentia* festivals.
 618 *Tarquinius Priscus*, king—in whose reign *Rome* flourished.
 Public works on an extensive scale.
 616 The foundation of the *Capitol* laid.
 The *Sabines* and *Latins* conquered.
 The *Senate* increased to 300; the additional 100 named the “*Minores Gentes*.”
 The number of *Equites* doubled.
Northern and German Nations.
 637 *Media* invaded by the Scythians.
Palos, son of the chieftain *Madyes*, and a descendant of *Scythes*, great ancestor of the *Polish* nation.
Napós, bro. of *Palos*, ancestor of the *Napitæ*.
 632 The Cimmerians in *Palestine*.
Media tributary to the Scythians.
 630 The *Celts* occupy a third part of *Gaul*; they also inhabit *Britain*.

- [“It is supposed that the Celtic tribes were among the first that spread from *Asia* to the west of *Europe*, preceded, if at all, by the *Basque* tribes only; that they were followed by the *Goths*; and that the *Sarmatian* or *Slavonic* tribes formed a later stream of population, diverging more to the north-east; but these are at best only probable conjectures.”—*Sir J. Stoddart*.]
 624 The *Getæ* and *Masagete* invade *Media*.
 [They were of *Scythian* origin—a name applied by ancient historians to the various nomadic tribes which inhabited *Central Asia* and the countries on the north of the *Black* and *Caspian Seas*.]
 622 The Scythians overrun *Upper Asia* and *Syria*, under their leader *Sagillus*.
 620 The Scythians repulsed in *Asia*.
 617 The Cimmerians expelled *Asia Minor*, by *Alyattes*, king of *Lydia*.

Palestine.

- 610 Josiah marches an army against Necho, king of Egypt; he is slain at Megiddo. Jehoahaz, his son, ascends the throne.
- 609 Necho dethrones Jehoahaz, and makes Jehoiakim, his brother, king in his stead. Jeremiah, the prophet, from this time. Habakkuk also prophecies.
- 606 Nebuchadnezzar plunders the temple, and makes Jehoiakim pay tribute. Many captives are taken to Babylon, including Daniel and his fellows. The beginning of the *Seventy Years' Captivity* is dated from about this time.
- 603 Jehoiakim revolts from Nebuchadnezzar. Trained bands from the Babylonish provinces of Syria, Moab, &c. ravage the borders of Judah.
- Ezekiel the prophet in Babylon.
- 599 *Jehoiachin* succeeds Jehoiakim. Jerusalem besieged by Nebuchadnezzar. Jehoiachin surrenders, and is taken captive to Babylon (see Babylon. Chron. 561.) *Zedekiah* made king by Nebuchadnezzar.

Babylon and Assyria.

- 610 Death of Tobit and Anna at Nineveh.
- 609 Tobias removes to Ecbatana.
- 608 Nineveh besieged by the kings of Babylon and Media; Nebuchadnezzar general of the united armies.
- 606 Nineveh taken by Nebuchadnezzar, and added to the Median kingdom. Sardanapalus destroys himself in his palace. ["This monarch very much resembled Sardanapalus, (771) both in his character and in the catastrophe which terminated at once his life and his empire."—*Mansford*.]
- 605 Nebuchadnezzar repulses Necho of Egypt at Ciresium (Carchemish.)
- Death of Nabopolassar; his son
- 604 *Nebuchadnezzar* reigns alone (625.) He founds the Chaldeo-Babylonian empire, which extended from the Tigris to the Nile.

Egypt.

- 610 Canal to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas commenced; abandoned in 12 months, after a loss of 120,000 men. Navy established; national prosperity; voyage of discovery and exploration; the fleet sails through the Straits of Babel-mandeb, and at the end of three years returns by the Straits of Gibraltar.
- 609 Necho's Expedition into Asia.
- 605 He is defeated by Nebuchadnezzar.
- 600 *Psammis* succeeds Necho (Dr. Hales 603.) Ethiopia invaded by *Psammis*.

Persia.

- 612 The Scythian chieftains treacherously slain at a banquet by Kai-Kobad. The Scythian invaders expelled († 596.)
- 608 War with Alyattes, king of Lydia.
- 606 Nineveh taken by Kai-Kobad. Marriage of Kai-Kaus, son of Kai-Kobad, and Aryenis dau. of Alyattes, of Lydia.
- 601 *Kai-Kaus*, or *Asiages*, succeeds Kai-Kobad.—Dr. Hales († 597.)
- 600 Rebellion in the province of Mazandran, on the Caspian sea, suppressed.
- 599 Birth of Kai-Khosru (Cyrus.)
- 598 Kai-Kaus defeated and taken prisoner by the king of Turan. Rustem, the Persian general, rescues his master and restores him to his kingdom.

Media.

- 609 Dreadful massacre of the Scythians (612.) The Scythians expelled Media († 607.)
- 608 The Lydian war commenced († 610.) The Assyrian war renewed. Cyaxares unites with Nebuchadnezzar in the siege of Nineveh.
- 606 Fall of Nineveh; it is added to the kingdom of Cyaxares.
- 603 The Lydian war renewed (?) Battle on the banks of the river Halys; the belligerents are separated by an almost total eclipse of the sun († Thales's.) [Eight different dates are given by historians for this eclipse. The date adopted by us is on Fynes Clinton's authority. See note, Chronology of Asia Minor, 617.] End of the war with Lydia. Cyaxares accompanies Nebuchadnezzar in his expedition against Egypt.

Asia Minor.

- 612 Peace,—by Thrasylus and Alyattes. The tyranny of Melanchrus at Mytilene overthrown by Pittacus.
- 610 Sappho, of Mytilene, poetess, flourishes.
- 609 Apollonia, on the Euxine, founded by a colony of Milesians.
- 603 Eclipse of Thales.—Hales († 601); it separates the Lydians and Medes in battle. (See note under Media above.)
- Alcæus, of Mytilene, poet, flourishes.
- 600 The Phœceans, under Protus and others, colonize Massilia in Gaul.
- 597 ? Thales, of Miletus, foretells an eclipse of the sun († 603, compare 578.)

Greece.

- 612 Stesichorus, the poet, fl. in Sicily (632.)
- 611 *Periander*, tyrant of Ambracia.
- 610 Anaximander born.
- 608 *Panælius*, tyrant of Leontium. War in Bœotia between the Athenians and Mytileneans. The poet Alcæus engages in the war.
- 606 Single combat of Pittacus and Phrynon. Mediation of Periander, king of Corinth, between Athens and Mytilene.
- Chersias, of Orchomenus, flourishes.
- 602 *Eropus*, the fourth king of Macedon. He conquers Illyria, &c.
- 600 Pherecydes, the philosopher, born. Arithmetic brought into Greece from Egypt by Thales about this time. Flourishing period of the Doric and Ionic orders of architecture.
- 599 Camarina, in Sicily, colonized. Throne of Apollo at Amyclæ.

Magna Græcia.

- 600 Rise of Sybaris: the inhabitants indulge in great luxury; music is cultivated; the useful and ornamental arts studied.

Sicily.

- 612 Stesichorus, the poet, flourishes.
- 599 Camarina founded by a colony from Syracuse, under Dascon and Mericulus.

Rome.

- 605 The Circus Maximus built.
- 600 The Cloacæ built.

Northern and German Nations.

- 607 Cyaxares subdues the Scythians, and expels them from Upper Asia († 609.)
- 600 The Greeks first become acquainted with the Gauls; a Phœcean colony, under Protus and Simus, established at Massilia.

Palestine.

- 593 Zedekiah rebels against the k. of Babylon.
 590 Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem.
 588 Jerusalem taken; the temple burnt; the wall demolished, &c.; Zedekiah's eyes put out; he and thousands of his people are carried captives to Babylon (605.)
 Nebuchadnezzar's kindness to Jeremiah.
 Gedaliah appointed governor of Judea.
 Ishmael assassinates Gedaliah.
 The prophet Obadiah flourishes.
 "The land enjoys her Sabbaths."

Babylon and Assyria.

- 596 Nebuchadnezzar's successful campaigns in Elam or Persia;
 587 And in Judea; and in Phœnicia in 585.
 584 Evil-Merodach, son of Nebuchadnezzar, is routed in a skirmish with the Median troops under Astyages.
 582 Nebuchadnezzar takes Susa, or Shushan, in Elam or Elymais.
 Two observatories erected at Babel, (subsequently called Babylon.)
 Carpet and stuff factories at Babylon.
 Daniel chief of the astrologers and magicians in Nebuchadnezzar's court.
 Ezekiel prophecies to the captive Jews by the river Chebar.

Egypt.

- 594 Apries, or Pharaoh Hophra
 He conspires with Zedekiah of Jerusalem against Nebuchadnezzar.
 581 Apries deposed by Nebuchadnezzar.

Persia.

- 596 Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Arabia, made tributary to Persia.

Media.

- 595 Astyages (? Kai-kaus of Persia, 601 Dr. H.)
 ("The Ahasuerus of Daniel.")—*Dr. Eadie.*
 Marriage of Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, with Cambyzes of Persia.
 593 Birth of Cyrus; he is condemned to exposure, but spared by Mithridates, a herdsman of Astyages; to whom he had been delivered by the minister Harpagus.
 ? Cyrus discovered by Astyages.—Herodotus.
 ? Vindictive cruelty of Astyages; he has the son of Harpagus killed, and his flesh served up to his father as food.—Herod.
 ? Conspiracy of Harpagus, followed by a Revolt in Persia under Cyrus.—Herodotus.

Phœnicia.

- 590 Ithobaal II. (Ethbaal) king of Tyre.
 585 Nebuchadnezzar besieges Tyre.
 The Tyrians abandon their city, and remove to insular Tyre, which soon rises to great power and opulence.
 Baal king of Tyre (a tyrant.)

Asia Minor.

- 595 Cræsus, king of Lydia, born.
 592 Odessus, on the Euxine, planted by a colony of Milesians.
 589 Pittacus begins to reign at Mitylene.
 Alcæus, the opponent of Pittacus, banished.
 579 Pittacus abdicates the throne of Mitylene.
 578 Thales, the philosopher, fl.—Bernhardy.

Greece.

- 596 Epimenides visits Athens.
 Agesicles succeeds Archidamus in Sparta.
 595 The Sacred (Cirrhaean) war commences.
 Philombrotus, Athenian archon.
 Expulsion of the Alcæonidae from Athens; they retire to Phocis.
 Rise of tragedy and comedy (502.)

Greece.

- 595 Chilon, the philosopher; and Sappho, Damophilus, Erinna, and other poets, fl.
 594 Solon, the Athenian archon, legislates.
 [Peculiar features of his form of government:—Citizens were divided into four classes, one class of which was excluded from all state offices; state offices without salaries; an Archon, Basileus, Polemarch, and six Thesmothetes, aided by a senate of 400 annually elected, formed the governing body. The power of the court of the Areopagus was increased; trade was permitted; and home manufactures of earthen and metal wares were encouraged.]
 593 Leon succeeds Eurycratides in Sparta.
 592 Anacharsis arrives at Athens.
 591 The Amphictyons, under Eurolychus, capture Cirrha.
 Pythian games at Delphi for the first time.
 Simonides, Athenian archon.
 588 Damophon, son of Pantaleon, king of Pisa.
 587 The seven wise men of Greece:—Solon, Athens; Periander, Corinth; Pittacus, Mitylene; Chilon, Sparta; Thales, Miletus; Cleobolus and Bias.
 586 The Cirrhaeans conquered, which ends the sacred war (see 595.)
 Celebration of the Isthmian and Pythian games; Sacadas, of Argos, obtains the musical prize, and Echembrotus, an Arcadian flute-player, also obtains a prize.
 [From this yr. these games are computed.]
 Damias I., archon at Athens.
 585 Lycophron, son of Periander, slain.
 Death of Periander, king of Corinth.
 Psammetichus succeeds Periander.
 582 The second Pythian games; Clisthenes of Sicyon, victor; Sacadas again takes the musical prize.
 581 End of the Cypselian dynasty at Corinth: a Republic established.
 580 Olymp. 50; victor, Epitêlidas.
 Two Hellanodices from this time.
 578 Sacadas obtains the musical prize at the third Pythia.
Sicily.
 582 Agrigentum founded.—Thucydides.
 579 Lipara founded.—Diodorus (? 627.)
Rome.
 578 Servius Tullius, sixth king of Rome.
 The Esquiline and Viminalis added to the City tribes.
 Money first coined at Rome.
Northern and German Nations.
 596 Astyages again defeats the Scythians.
 590 Invention of bellows, tinder, potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c., ascribed to Anacharsis the Scythian, about this time.
 [The religion of the Scythians was a corruption of the Buddhist, preached by Zalmoxis, probably a Geta, who had studied the tenets of Buddha while journeying in Egypt and India. They rejected, however, the mild doctrine of the Buddhists respecting sacrifices; for they not only offered animals of the lower creation, but sometimes human victims.]
 588 Expeditions of Bellovesus and Sigovesus, each leading about 500,000 Celtic warriors—the former towards the Alps, the latter into the Hercian forests (Hungary.)

Babylon and Assyria.

570 Nebuchadnezzar's conquest of Egypt.

569 The "Golden Image" set up.

Insanity of Nebuchadnezzar (see 561.)

562 Nebuchadnezzar's reason restored.

561 *Evil-Merodach* succeeds Nebuchadnezzar.

He forms a confederacy against Media.

[It is said that this prince, during that

distraction of Nebuchadnezzar, which the

Book of Daniel records, (569) behaved so

ill, in provoking a war with the Medes,

that on his recovery the king cast him

into prison, where he contracted an inti-

macy with Jehoiachim, king of Judah,

whom he failed not to release on his ac-

cession to the throne. After his succe-

ssion *Evil-Merodach* resumed his designs

on the Medes, whose growing power he

dreaded, and formed a powerful confed-

eracy against them."—*Dr. Kitto.*]

559 Defeat of the confederacy by Cyrus, gen-

eral of the Median army.

Evil-Merodach, of Babylon, slain.

Egypt.

572 Nebuchadnezzar ravages Egypt.

570 Rebellion of Amasis; Apries defeated and

strangled at Memphis.

569 *Amasis* made king by Nebuchadnezzar.

He marries a Greek; supports the priest-

caste; erects monuments at Sais and

Memphis, &c.

Flourishing state of his kingdom, which

numbers 20,000 cities.

Decree enjoining every subject to state his

means of subsistence.

568 *Naucratis* granted to the Greeks for the

purposes of trade.

Persia.

559 *Cyaxares II.* or *Fraiborz* (Darius the Mede.

See Babylonian Chronology 555.)

Cyrus is the actual ruler of the kingdom.

Cyrus defeats the Armenian king.

Defeat of *Croesus* and the confederates.

The Persian monarchy founded.

558 *Cyrus* becomes king of Persia.

Cyaxares II. retains the kingdom of Media.

Media.

559 War between *Astyages* and *Cyrus*.—*Herod.*

Battle of *Pasargæ*; *Astyages* defeated,

made prisoner, and deposed.—*Herodot.*

Cyaxares II. (Darius the Mede), succeeds.

Cyrus assumes the military government of

the kingdom under his uncle.

[The foregoing particulars (from 593 to 559)

are from the pen of *Herodotus*; but

the history furnished by *Xenophon* is

much more probable, simple, and digni-

fied. He says that *Cyrus* was the son of

Cambyzes, king of Persia, by *Mandane*,

the daughter of *Astyages*, king of the

Medes. According to the Persian man-

ner of education, he was trained to endure

all sorts of privation, exposure to hard-

ships, constant and laborious exercise,

with the most simple habits and diet.

At twelve years he accompanied his

mother to the court of his grandfather,

Astyages, where every thing was luxuri-

ous, splendid, enervating, and deceitful.

Here he remained unseduced by the

temptations which surrounded him, and

won for himself the admiration of the

sovereign and nobles of Media. When

about sixteen years old, he accompanied

his grandfather to the war against *Evil-Merodach*, regent of Babylon, who had wantonly invaded the territories of *Astyages*. At this battle he discovered such wisdom and valour as materially promoted the success of the Median army over that of Babylon. After this exploit he returned to Persia, and remained with his father until he was 40 years old, when he was recalled into Media to undertake the military command under his uncle *Cyaxares*, who was only one year older than himself.]

Phœnicia.

562 Deposition of *Baal*, and establishment of a Republican government.

Asia Minor.

576 The *Phœceans* masters of the sea.

569 The *Ionians* fall under the Persian yoke, but

retain their own form of government.

Death of *Pittacus*, of *Mitylene*.

568 Geographical maps first constructed by

Anaximander of *Miletus*.

566 *Eugamon*, of *Cyrene*, flourishes.

564 Death of *Æsop*—*Eusebius* (620.)

563 *Amisus*, in *Pontus*, founded by *Phœceans*.

562 *Anaximander* invents sun-dials (? 550.)

Croesus, king of *Lydia* (? 500.)

560 Accession of *Croesus*, king of *Lydia*.

He conquers *Bithynia*.

Cleobulus, of *Rhodes*, one of the sages.

559 *Heraclea*, on the *Euxine*, founded by the

Phœceans.

Asia Minor subjected to *Croesus*.

Greece.

577 *Archestratides*, *Athenian* archon.

576 *Alcetas*, the fifth king of *Macedon*.

First play at *Athens* (? 595 or 562.)

574 *Pythocritus*, of *Sicyon*, victor at the fourth

Pythian games.

572 *Æsop*, the fabulist, fl.—*Bernhardy*.

The *Pisæans* conquered by the *Eliseans*.

571 Birth of *Pythagoras*.

570 *Aristomenes* archon of *Athens*.

Phalaris, of *Agrirentum*, in *Sicily*.

568 *Olymp.* 53; victor, *Agnon*.

Mycenæ overthrown by the *Argives*.

A school of statuary opened at *Athens* by

Dipænus and *Scyllus* (*Asia Minor*, 552.)

566 Celebration of the *Panathenæan* games at

Athens, (see 733 and 707.)

Restoration of the *Nemæan* games; they

are continued in the first and third years

of every succeeding *Olympiad*.

566 The poems of *Homer* collected and arranged

by *Peisistratus*. *Solon* commands that

they should be publicly recited.

562 *Susarion* and *Dolon* perform the first

comedy at *Athens*, (see 595, 576, and 535.)

Endæus, *Athenian* statuary, flourishes.

560 *Peisistratus* usurps the governmt. of *Athens*.

Comias archon at *Athens*.

Anaxandrides and *Ariston*, in *Sparta*.

Hegestratus archon at *Athens*.

Death of *Solon*, the lawgiver.

Magna Græcia.

564 *Alalia*, in *Corsica*, founded by *Phœceans*.

560 *Ibycus*, the poet of *Rhegium*, fl.

Sicily.

571 Birth of *Pythagoras*.

570 Accession of *Phalaris* of *Agrirentum*.

Rome.

566 First census of *Rome*: citizens, 84,700.

First *Lustrum* performed by *Servius*.

China.

- 551 Birth of Confucius (
- Kung-Fu-Tse.*
-)

Babylon and Assyria.

- 558 *Neriglissar* (Belshazzar) king.
 Babylon besieged by Cyrus the Mede.
 556 *Neriglissar* celebrates his birth-day with great rejoicing and excess.
 The "hand-writing on the wall."
 Cyrus and his guards enter the city; the king and his nobles are slain.
 555 *Laborsoarchod*, for nine months.
Darius the Mede, now king of Babylon as well as of Media, visits Babylon.
 554 Daniel is cast into the lion's den; he is miraculously preserved.
Nabonadius is appointed by Darius (Cyaxares) titular king of Babylon.
 553 He aspires to be independent of Media.
 549 Nabonadius joins the Syrian confederacy against king Cyrus.
 548 Defeat of the confederates at Pteria. They are again defeated at Thymbra. After the defeat of most of the confederates, Cyrus marches against Babylon.

Egypt.

- 554 Visit of Solon the Philosopher (? 636.)

Persia.

- 558 Cyrus defeats the Assyrians, and routs the army of Belshazzar of Babylon.
 556 Babylon taken; the kingdom of Babylon added to the Median empire.
 554 Cyaxares visits Babylon and appoints Nabonadius as his prefect.
 Daniel in the lion's den.
 551 Death of Cyaxares; Cyrus reigns alone over Media and Persia (see Media.)
 Zoroaster's *Zendavesta*.

Media.

- 555 Cyaxares succeeds to the Babylonian kingdom on the death of Laborsoarchod. He visits Babylon (see Babylon.)
 551 Death of Cyaxares II., and accession of Cyrus, (Kai Khosru,) who, since the year 558, has been king of Persia.
 ["The early life of Cyrus is involved in obscurity. His chief biographers (Xenophon and Herodotus) present his history and exploits in very different aspects. His conquests extended over all western Asia, but the most brilliant of them was that of Babylon, which took place B.C. 536."—*Dr. Eadie.*]

Persia and Media united.

- Cyrus pursues his schemes of conquest.
 548 Battle of Pteria with Croesus the Lydian.
 Battle of Thymbra; defeat of the confederates, and surrender of the Egyptian army to Cyrus.
 The captive Egyptians planted at Larissa and Cyllene, near the Euxine sea.
 Sardis entered and taken by stratagem (546.)
 Cyrus condemns Croesus to be burnt; but releases him soon after the pile is fired; and treats him with confidence, respect, and kindness (see Persia, 546, p. 36.)

Phenicia.

- 556 The kingly form of government restored by *Belator* king of Tyre.
 ? *Merbal* king of Tyre.
 ? *Hiram* king of Tyre.

Asia Minor.

- 558 Anacreon, of Teos, fl.—Bernhardy.
 556 Birth of the poet Simonides at Cos.

Asia Minor.

- 552 Dipœnus and Scyllus, statuarys, of Crete, fl.
 Anaximenes, of Miletus, philosopher, fl.
 543 Bias, of Priene, historian, flourishes.
 Rhœcus, of Samos, discovers the mode of casting metals.
 Hipponax, the Iambic poet, flourishes.
Greece.
 556 Olymp. 56; victor, Phœdrus.
 The "Chorus" introduced by Tisias, surnamed Stesichorus.
Euthydemus archon at Athens.
 Chilon, the philosopher, one of the Spartan Ephori.
 554 Peisistratus, the tyrant, expelled Athens.
 553 Death of Stesichorus (see Sicily.)
 550 Olymp. 57; victor, Ladronius.
 The musical canon of Pythagoras.
 Sun-dials invented by Anaximander (562.)
 549 Olymp. 58; victor, Diognetus.
Ereclides archon at Athens.
 548 Second tyranny of Peisistratus at Athens.
 The temple of Apollo at Delphi burnt by the Peisistratidae.
 Anaximenes and Anaximander, historians, &c., still flourish (see 552 and 550.)

Magna Grecia.

- 550 Pythagoras, of Samos, settles at Crotona, and legislates for Magna Grecia.
 [It is said of the philosophy of Pythagoras, that it bore in every part an oriental character, from his having imbibed the oriental doctrines respecting the soul, the music of the spheres, and the disposition of the world according to measures and numbers, during his journeys in Egypt and India. He broached opinions also respecting astronomy, of which the Copernican system was the full development. See note under B.C. 472.]
 549 Great success of Pythagoras at Crotona.
 [The influence of Pythagoras on the Crotonians was amazing, being nothing less than a moral and political reform. Luxury was abandoned, simplicity took the place of seductive attire, and a body of three hundred bound themselves by a vow to adhere to the doctrine, ritual, and discipline of their teacher.]

Sicily.

- 553 Death of Stesichorus, the poet, aged 79.
 Camarina destroyed.
 549 Death of Phalaris of Agrigentum.

Rome.

- 550 Constitution of Servius; he divides the people of Rome into six classes, according to their property; the *proletarians* alone exempted from taxes and military duties.
 The thirty Plebeian tribes.
 Institution of the *Comitia Centuriata*.
 Wall and ditch around Rome.

Carthage.

- 550 The house of Mago; *Republic of Carthage* established.
 Navy extended; manned by natives.
 Army considerable; chiefly composed of foreign mercenaries.
 Colonies in Europe and in various parts of Africa, whither the Carthaginian manufactures are exported, by land to Upper Egypt, and by sea to Britain, Spain, &c.
German and Northern Nations.
 556 Attempt of the Gauls (the Salii), under Comanus, to destroy Massilia frustrated.

Palestine.

- 536 *Close of the Seventy Years' Captivity* (606.)
The captive Jews, under the leadership of
Zorobabel, return to Jerusalem.
The altar built, and sacrifices offered.
Jeshua the high priest.
- 535 Rebuilding of the temple commenced.
The Samaritans are denied permission to
unite with the Jews in the erection of
the temple. They are greatly offended.

India.

- 543 Birth or death of Sakya, from which event
the Ceylonese chronological era of the
book *Pila Kattayan* is dated.
[Sakya, says Sir J. Stoddart, is the same
person called in Sanscrit *Buddha*, and
in Hindostani *Boodh*. In Japan he is
known by the name of *Siaka*; in Ceylon
and Siam by that of *Gautama*, and in
China of *Fo*. Some also think that he is
the Teutonic *Wod*, or *Woden*.]

Babylon and Assyria.

- 538 Babylon invested by the Medes.
536 Cyrus takes Babylon, and annexes it to the
Persian empire (? 538.)
End of the Babylonian kingdom.

Egypt.

- 536 Pythagoras visits Egypt, and is instructed
in the Egyptian Mythology (? 554.)
Amasis displeases Cyrus of Persia.
535 Egypt made tributary by Cyrus.

Persia.

- 546 Cyrus besieges and takes Sardis (? 548.)
He treats Croesus with great kindness.
[Another account states, that, according to
the vengeful cruelties of those times, Cyrus
condemned his royal captive to be burnt
alive. When bound to the stake, Croesus
was heard to utter the name of Solon with
great energy; whereupon Cyrus inquired
the reason. The unfortunate monarch
replied, by relating a conversation which
had passed between himself and the Gre-
cian sage on the instability of human
happiness, which so affected Cyrus that
he liberated Croesus, and ever after re-
tained him as one of his most intimate
friends. See Media, 548, p. 35.]
- 543 Lydia and Asia Minor annexed.
Syria and Arabia overrun by Cyrus.
- 540 Nabonadius (Labynetius) besieged in Baby-
lon by Cyrus, (Babylonian Chron. 538.)
Epicharmus, the poet, born at Cos.
- 539 Emigration of Phœceans into Gaul.
- 538 Babylon taken by stratagem (? 536.)
Xenophanes, of Colophon, fl. (? 546.)
- 536 Phœnicia conquered and annexed.
Cyrus having restored peace to his domin-
ions, repays the war taxes by the spoils
obtained in his successful campaigns.
The religion of Zoroaster introduced.
Restoration of the Jews: permission given the
captives to return to Judea.
[According to Herodotus, Cyrus, having ex-
tended his empire from India to the
Mediterranean Sea, was seized with a
desire to subdue the Massagete. Where-
upon he invaded their territory; and
though at first his arms were successful,
yet his army was soon routed and himself
slain. Xenophon, on the contrary, states
that he died in peace (529.)]

- 532 Usurpation of Polycrates, at Samos.
Pythagoras, the philosopher, leaves Samos.

Persia.

- 531 Anacreon, a guest in the court of Poly-
crates, tyrant of Samos.
- 529 The maritime supremacy of Samos.
Death of Cyrus, in peace, according to
Xenophon (see 536.) His eldest son
Cambyses, or *Lohorasp*, succeeds.
Smerdis, or Tanaoxares, the king's younger
brother, made satrap, or governor, of the
province of Bactria.

Media.

- 547 Revolt of the Median cities, Larissæ and
Mespila; suppressed by Cyrus.
- 546 Harpagus sent to reduce Asia Minor, Ionia,
and other places.
- 542 Syria and Arabia reduced by Cyrus, and
the eastern confederates defeated.
- 538 Babylon besieged.
- 536 Babylon taken by Cyrus.
Marriage of Cyrus with the daughter of
Cyaxares, his uncle: thus the union be-
tween the Persians and Medes is again
cemented—and that by the ties of blood.
[See Persian Chronology from this time.]

Phœnicia.

- 536 Phœnicia reduced by Cyrus, but it is
allowed to retain its kings.

Asia Minor.

- 540 Cyrus takes Sardis: deposition of Croesus,
and end of the Merminadean dynasty,
and of the kingdom of Lydia.
Lydia becomes a Persian Province.

Greece.

- 547 Peisistratus banished Athens a second time.
Contract of the Amphictyonic Council with
the Alcæonidae for the rebuilding of the
temple at Delphi.
- 544 Pherecydes, of Syros, philosopher, fl.
- 542 Theognis, of Megara, poet, flourishes.
- 540 Simonides, of Amorgus, flourishes.
Amintas I., sixth king of Macedon.
Corinthian order of architecture invented
by Callimachus.
- Anacreon comes to Abdera in Thrace.
- 539 Pythagoras, the philosopher, fl. at Samos.
- 537 Third tyranny of Peisistratus at Athens.
- 536 The olive and vine trees carried from Attica
into France by the Greek colonists who
settle at Marseilles (Asia Minor, 600.)
- 535 Thespis, of Sicily, "the father of comedy,"
introduces tragedy and comedy into
Athens; he exhibits on his waggon.
- 533 *Thericles*, archon at Athens.

Magna Græcia.

- 546 Xenophanes, founder of the Eleatic school
of philosophy, flourishes.

Sicily.

- 540 Ibcus, of Rhegium, poet, flourishes.
- Rome.**
- 534 Murder of Servius; usurpation of
Tarquinius II. (Superbus); who seizes upon
the throne, and, at the same time, claims
supremacy over other cities.

He abrogates the constitution formed by
his predecessor; greatly oppresses the
Plebeians, and persecutes the Patricians.
War against Latium; it is conquered.
Rome is head of the Latin confederacy.
War with the Volscians; Suessia Pometia
conquered.

- Colonies sent to Signia, Circeii, and Cora.

Carthage.

- 530 The Carthaginians build Gades (Cadiz) in
Spain

Palestine.

- 522 The heads of the Samaritan colonies write to Artaxerxes, (Smerdis,) accusing the Jews as a disloyal people.

The rebuilding of the temple forbidden.

[“The kingdom of Israel being destroyed by Shalmaneser, and the ten tribes carried into captivity, never more to return, the king of Assyria re-peopled the country with colonists from Babylon, Cutha, and the neighbouring districts; and afterwards, learning that the land was infested with lions, sent to punish the people for their gross ignorance of the true God, he gave orders for the return of some of the priests whom he had taken captive, and who were enjoined to teach the religion of the law of Moses to the new inhabitants. A corrupt religion was thus formed by the strange union of the Mosaic institutions with the grossest superstitions of the heathen nations. But there is reason to believe that this religion became purer in its form at the time of the return of the two tribes from the captivity in Babylon, under Ezra and Zerubbabel; and to this may be attributed, in some measure, the desire expressed by the Samaritans to partake the benefits of the decree of Cyrus, for the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem. But Zerubbabel refused their request, as being that of persons of a different nation from the Jews, though in part professing the same religion; and thence arose the perpetual enmity which afterwards subsisted between the two nations.”—Hale.]

- 520 The prophets Haggai and Zechariah encourage the people to resume the work of rebuilding the temple.

Tatnai, the Persian governor of Syria, sends a report to Darius, and desires to know the royal will respecting this work.

- 519 Permission to proceed with the temple is granted by Darius (Hystaspes.)
He prohibits further opposition of the Samaritans towards the Jews.

India and China.

- 522 Confucius remodels the sacred books of the Chinese.
520 India one of the boundaries of the Persian empire.

Egypt.

- 525 Psammenitus revolts against Persia.
Invasion of Cambyses, and defeat of Psammenitus at Pelusium.
A herald is sent to the Egyptians at Memphis; they murder him and the crew of his vessel, numbering 200 persons.
Memphis besieged and taken.
Murder of Psammenitus; horrid butchery of the children of the grandes; the whole country ravaged.
Egypt is conquered by Cambyses, which ends the Dynasty of the Pharaohs.

Egypt a Persian province.

- 524 Persian expedition into Ethiopia of 50,000 men; all of whom, according to Justin, are lost in the burning sands.
523 Thebes (Luxor) taken and plundered; 6000 Egyptians removed to Susiana.
Tribute of fish to the Persian Monarchs.
Cambyses kills the god Apis.
Insanity of Cambyses.

Persia.

- 525 Egypt and other parts of Africa conquered by Cambyses.

The western provinces subdued by Gudarz or Raham, Cambyses' general.

- 524 Disastrous expedition of Cambyses against Ammonium and Meroë.

He is jealous of his brother Smerdis, and sends Preapxes to assassinate him.

- 522 Cambyses receives a mortal wound, by accident, when about to proceed against Smerdis Magus.

Smerdis, the magian, usurps the sovereignty for seven months, when he is slain by a conspiracy of seven nobles.

Execution of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, by order of Oroctes of Sardis.

- 521 Darius I., Hystaspes or Gushtap.

Darius was one of the seven conspirators; he had descended in the royal line.

The empire is divided into twenty satrapies, and a systematic mode of taxation, based on the relative value of property, introduced for the first time.

Darius increases his army; fortifies his kingdom; has *darics* (of gold) coined, &c.

Darius sends an army under Otanes against Samos, which he subdues.

Syloson, brother of Polycrates, restored.

Greek refugees and favourites at the court occasion much dissatisfaction.

- 520 Hecataeus and Dionysius, historians, fl.

- 518 Babylon revolts; it is besieged.

- 517 Darius takes Babylon and destroys it.

Phœnicia.

- 520 Founding of New Tyre.

Flourishing prosperity of its commerce, trade, and manufactures, under the protection of the Persian kings; to whom the Phœnicians pay tribute.

Greece.

- 528 Olymp. 63; victor, Parmenides.

Zamolais, first king of Thrace.

[Before this period little was known of the country of Thrace.]

Birth of *Æschylus* at Eleusis,—according to Talfourd (? 525.)

- 527 Death of Peisistratus, tyrant of Athens.

Hippias and *Hipparchus*, sons of Peisistratus, succeed to the government.

- 526 Public library at Athens established by Hippias and Hipparchus.

Homer's poems re-arranged.

- 525 The Spartans and Samians at war.

Simonides and Anacreon at Athens.

Birth of *Æschylus*.—F. Clinton (? 528.)

- 524 *Miltiades*, archon at Athens.

Tragedy introduced by *Choerilus* (? 535.)

- 522 Greek colonies in the Thracian Chersonese;

Sestos, Candia, *Ægospotamos*, founded.

- 520 *Cleomenes II.*, succeeds *Anaxandrides*, king of Sparta.

Melanippus, the poet, flourishes.

- 519 Athens takes Platea under its protection.

The poets *Parmenides* and *Cratinus* born.

- 518 *Pindar* born at Thebes.—Clinton (? 520.)

Rome.

- 520 The Sibylline books brought from Cumæ.

First appointment of the *Duumviri*.

Temple of Capitoline Jupiter built.

Rome greatly enriched with the spoils taken in the wars.

The Roman army numbers 70,000 men.

Palestine.

- 516 The temple finished, and solemnly dedicated.

India.

- 500 Sacred epic poetry of the Hindoos.

Persia.

- 508 Expedition against the Scythians fails.
Darius's cruelty to the sons of Oebazus.
Macedon and Thrace tributary to Persia.
Pharaoh Necho's unfinished canal completed (see 610, Egypt.)
Scylax, of Caria, sets out on a voyage of discovery; he sails down the Indus and returns by the Red Sea.

Expedition into India, by which all the country north of the Indus is subdued.

- 506 Aryandes, prefect of Egypt, imitates the *darius* issued by the king; for which Darius puts him to death.

Religious reforms under Zerdusht, or Zoroaster, the younger.

- 504 Charon, of Lampsacus, historian, fl.
Histæus incites the Ionians to revolt.
The Archaonactidæ rule in Bosphorus.

- 502 Heraclitus, philosopher of Ephesus, fl.
The doctrine of celestial motions taught by Pythagoras about this time.

- 501 *The Naxian war*; siege of Naxos and defeat of the Persians.

Hecateus gives counsel to the Ionians.

Revolt of Anaxagoras (428.)

- 500 Anaxagoras solicits aid from Sparta.
Heraclitus (the obscure), phil. fl. at Ephesus.

Greece.

- 515 Miltiades succeeds Stesagoras, his brother, in the Chersonese.

Thrace is made tributary to Persia (? 508.)

- 514 Hipparchus assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton at the Panathenæa.
Hippias governs at Athens alone.

- 513 Naval supremacy of the Lacedæmonians.
511 Phrynichus, the tragedian successful.

- 510 *Amintas*, of Macedon, submits to Persia.
Expulsion of Hippias from Athens by the Alcæonidæ, aided by Cleomenes.

Law of "ostracism," by which powerful citizens might be banished for ten years.

The "Ten Tribes" at Athens instituted.

Athens a democracy.

Telesilla, poetess of Argos, flourishes.

- 509 Statues of the revolutionary leaders, Harmodius and Aristogiton, erected.

- 508 Olymp. 68; victor, Ischomachus.
The *χρηστή ἀνδρεία* instituted.

Isagoras, archon at Athens.

Ægina commands the sea.

- 506 The tyranny of the Peisistratidæ ends.
505 War between Athens and Sparta.

The aid of the Persians against Cleomenes solicited by the Athenians.

- 504 *Acæstorides*, archon at Athens.
Miltiades takes the isle of Lemnos.

Parmenides, the philosopher, of Elea, fl.

The Athenians succour the Ionians.

- 503 Laius, of Hermione, lyric poet, fl.
502 Pindar, the lyric poet, fl. (F. C. 495.)

The Eretrians masters of the sea.

- 500 *Myrrus*, archon at Athens.
Birth of Anaxagoras, the sculptor.

Epicharmus, the comedian, flourishes.

Alexander I., seventh king of Macedon.

Carthage.

- 508 First Alliance with Rome.
500 The Phœnician letters carried into Ireland from Spain.

Magna Græcia.

- 511 Overthrow of Sybaris by the Crotoniatæ.
Etruria about this time consists of twelve confederated cities.

- 508 Porsenna, king of Clusium, takes Rome, and greatly limits its territory.

The gamut and lyre of Pythagoras.

[The musical canon of Pythagoras, for the mathematical determination of tone.]

- 506 War with Aricia; Aruns, the son of Porsenna, defeated; Porsenna quits Rome to fight against the Latins; Sybaris destroyed; Milo, with 100,000 Crotonians, defeat 300,000 Sybarians.

The Etruscans expelled Upper Italy by the marauding Gauls.

- 504 Parmenides, philosopher of Elea, flourishes.
Incursions of the Gauls (see Northern N.)

Sicily.

- 505 *Cleander*, tyrant of Gela.

- 500 Epicharmus, the comedian, flourishes.

Rome.

- 510 Siege of Ardea; dispute between the king's sons and their cousins.

- 509 Lucretia violated by Sextus; invokes revenge, and stabs herself.

Conspiracy, headed by Brutus.

Tarquin expelled; royalty abolished.

Two *Consuls* appointed—L. Junius Brutus and L. Tarquinius Collatinus—by whom is established the aristocratic

Roman Republic.

- [The Patricians alone possess the right of legal marriage (*connubium*) as well as the "hereditary privileges" of the *gens*; they form the *comitia centuriata*, fill all senatorial, magisterial, and priestly offices, and are the owners of all the land.]

Attempts of Tarquin to regain the kingdom.

Annual feast of the *Regi fugium*.

War with the Etruscans; Brutus killed.

- 508 First commercial treaty with Carthage.

"Lex de Provocatione" of Valerius Poplicola—securing the right of appeal to all Roman citizens.

War with the Tarquins and their ally, Porsenna of Clusium.

Rome besieged, and taken by Porsenna.

Diminution of the tribes to 20.

- 507 The Capitol finished.

The Capitoline Temple dedicated by the Consul Horatius.

Census: Roman citizens, 130,909.

- 504 Appius Claudius comes to Rome.

- 503 Death of P. Valerius Poplicola.

- 502 War with the Latins.

- 501 Office of *Dictator* instituted; according to some, M. Valerius was the first appointed; other authorities mention the name of Titus Lartius Flavius (? 498.)

Sp. Cassius Viscellinus the first *Magister Equitum*.

- 500 Commencement of the civil contests between the Plebeians and Patricians.

Temple of Minerva built.

- Northern and German Nations.**
508 Expedition of Darius against the Scythians.

The Goths oppose Darius.

[This is the first mention of these barbarians. The Gothic family has two main branches, viz., the German and the Scandinavian.]

- 506 The Gauls in upper Italy drive the Etruscans before them.

- 504 Mediolanum (Milan) founded by the Gauls.

Palestine.

485 Xerxes confirms to the Jews all the privileges granted by Darius.

Egypt.

486 The Egyptians revolt against Darius Hystaspes II. of Persia.

484 Xerxes subdues the rebellion; and augments the Egyptian tribute.

The Persian ruler in Egypt, Achæmenes, brother of Xerxes, renders himself odious by his oppressions.

Persia.

The Persian court is famed for its magnificence; 15,000 courtiers sit down at the king's table; whole provinces are converted into royal parks; splendid palaces, &c. are erected; luxury and wealth abound.

490 Rebellion of the Ionians; they besiege Sardis, which is accidentally burnt.

The Athenians assist the Ionians; this leads to the Persian

497 *War against Greece.*

496 Birth of Hellanicus of Mytilene.

494 Naval victory over the Greeks at Lade.

Fall of Miletus to Persia.

493 Chios, Lesbos, and Tenedos, are this year reduced by the Persians.

492 Expedition under Mardonius against Greece; defeated by sea and land.

490 Datis and Artaphernes lead a second expedition into Greece; unfortunate.

Darius makes preparations for another invasion of Greece and Egypt.

489 Unsuccessful attempt of Miltiades, the Athenian, upon Naxos.

Panyasis, the poet, flourishes.

487 Artabazes, king of Pontus, Asia Minor.

486 Irruption of Scythians into Bactria; the Archimagus slain.

Darius assumes the office of Archimagus.

Revolt of Egypt from the Persian yoke.

485 Death of Darius. He appointed

Xerxes, his eldest son, to succeed him.

Naval dominion of the Æginetæ.

484 Xerxes reduces Egypt to his sway.

Birth of Herodotus at Halicarnassus.

Greece.

499 Æschylus, the poet, flourishes; he made his first appearance this year.

497 *The first Persian war against Greece.*

Alexander I., of Macedon, is compelled to join Persia against Greece.

Commercial relations established between Greece and Carthage.

Aristagoras slain in Thrace.

496 Olymp. 71; victor, Tisierates.

Thrace and Macedonia conquered.

Pindar flourishes.—Clinton.

495 Birth of Sophocles.—Clinton (405.)

494 *Phthoritus*, archon at Athens.

The Athenians and the confederates defeated by the Persians at Lade.

493 Miltiades leaves the Chersonese and comes to Athens (515.)

492 Olymp. 72; victor, Tisierates.

Diognetus, archon at Athens.

Macedonia united to Persia.

The fleet of Mardonius lost at Athos.

491 *Phenippus*, archon at Athens.

The demands of Persia, for "earth and water," rejected by Athens and Sparta.

War between Athens and Ægina.

Deposition of Demaratus, king of Sparta; *Leotychides* succeeds.

Greece.

491 Demaratus escapes to Persia.

Heracitus, the philosopher, flourishes.

490 Second Persian invasion, under Datis and Artaphernes; they take the Ægean Islands; also Eretria in Eubœa.

Under the guidance of Hippias, the Persians land in Attica.

Battle of Marathon; the Persians signally defeated by Miltiades.

The Ephori at Sparta at the height of their power.

489 Athens mistress of the sea.

488 Miltiades fined for his failure at Naxos; not being able to pay, he is imprisoned.

487 Chionæ, the Athenian comic poet, exhibits for the first time.

484 Olymp. 74; victor, Astyllus.

Æschylus obtains the prize in tragedy.

Birth of Aægeus, tragic poet.

Athens again at war with Ægina.

For the creation of a navy, and other expenses of the war, the produce of the Laurium mines is appropriated.

Magna Græcia.

499 Death of Pythagoras (1497; see 472.)

486 Epicharmus, the philosopher, fl.

Sicily.

498 Camarina ceded to Hippocrates.

497 *Hippocrates*, tyrant of Gela.

The Gamaroi expelled Syracuse by the Demonata.

485 *Gelon* becomes tyrant of Syracuse; he restores the Gamaroi.

Rome.

498 Titius Lartius, the first *Dictator*—according to some (see page 38, B.C. 501.)

The Patrician creditors greatly oppress their Plebeian debtors.

496 Battle of Regillus; the Latins defeated by the Romans.

Death of Tarquinius Superbus at Cumæ. [The mythical period of Roman history ends about this time.]

495 Addition of the tribus Claudia, which increases the tribes to 21.

Insurrection of the Plebs.

494 First secession of the Plebs to Mons Sacer. Tribunes of the people, and *Ædiles*, first appointed.

493 Cassius's treaty with the Latins.

492 The Volscians defeated; Corioli captured. Institution of the *Comitia Tributa*, or free assembly of the people.

Famine in Rome.

"Lex Iulia," enjoining silence during the addresses of the Tribunes.

Norba colonized.

491 Coriolanus, in exile among the Volscians, rises in importance.

489 Rome attacked by the Volscians under the command of Coriolanus.

488 Coriolanus withdraws the Volscians from Rome at the request of his mother.

487 Contest respecting the division of lands.

Ambitious designs of Cassius.

486 Cassius's league with the Hernici. First "Agrarian law;" the lands of the conquered Hernici equally divided.

485 Cassius put to death.

Quæstors first appointed.

Fabius routs the Æquians and Volscians.

Northern and German Nations.

486 The Scythians pour down into Bactria.

Palestine.

443 Joiakim succeeds Jeshua the high priest.

Persia.

443 Xerxes makes extensive preparations for the invasion of Greece.

442 Bacchylides, the poet, born at Cos.

440 Xerxes' expedition against Greece.

[Herodotus states that Xerxes' army and camp followers amounted to 5,000,000 men, and that his object was to reduce the whole earth under his sway.]

Xerxes departs from Susa at the time of a half-eclipse of the sun.

At Celenæ Xerxes and his army are entertained by Pythias, a Lydian.

Cruelty and ingratitude of Xerxes in putting Pythias's eldest son to death.

Xerxes has a bridge of boats laid across the Hellespont; his army (1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse) are seven days and seven nights in crossing it.

Xerxes' fleet, numbering 1207 ships, sail to Mount Athos.

Defeat of the Persians in Greece.

Xerxes re-crosses the Hellespont from Greece, and comes to Sardis.

The family of Archanactes, from Mitylene, settle in Bosphorus.

Birth of Euripides at Salamis (406.)

479 Invasion of Greece unsuccessful; Mardonius slain at Platea.

Simonides, the poet, dies, aged 90 years.

477 Simonides, of Cos, invents a system of mnemonics, for which he obtains a prize.

Greece.

443 Ostracism of Aristides.

Epicharmus removes to Syracuse.

442 Union of the States against Persia.

441 Themistocles, archon at Athens.

Fleet of 200 ships built at Athens, on the suggestion of Themistocles.

440 The Persian invasion, under Xerxes.

[The land forces comprised, according to Herodotus, men of 46 nations, numbering 1,780,000; and about 20,000 men with the war-chariots and camels. The fleet consisted of 1207 triremes and 3000 small vessels, manned by 517,610 men; total, 2,317,610.]

Recall of Aristides.

Battle at the pass of Thermopylæ; bravery and heroic death of the Spartan Leonidas and his 300 companions.

Bœotia and Attica ravaged by Xerxes.

Athens taken and sacked by the Persians.

Themistocles defeats the Persian navy at Artemisium and Salamis.

Sophocles dances at the festival the day after the victory of Salamis.

Xerxes retreats across the Hellespont.

[His bridge of boats had been destroyed by a tempest. See Persia.]

Mardonius, the Persian general, with 350,000 men, winters in Thrace.

Pherecydes, of Athens, hist. flourishes.

Anaxagoras comes to Athens (450.)

The Archanactidæ settle at Bosphorus, and found a kingdom there.

479 Mardonius breaks up his camp, marches again into Athens, which he burns, and then passes on to Bœotia.

The Persians are defeated at Mycale by sea and land, Sept. 25.

Mardonius is routed the same day by Aristides and Pausanias at Platea.

Greece.

479 Aristodemus, called "the coward," falls in the battle of Platea.

The Persians speedily quit Greece.

Macedon freed from its allegiance to Persia;

Thrace also throws off the yoke.

Birth of Antiphon, Athenian orator.

478 Athens rebuilt, embellished, and fortified by Themistocles.

The first stone theatre in Greece—at Athens. Law for the admission of the poorer citizens to state offices (see 594.)

Siege and surrender of Sestos.

[This event brings the history of Herodotus to a close.]

477 Adimantus, archon at Athens.

The Piræus built; Athens in the ascendant; she is supreme in Greece till the close of the Peloponnesian war.

Pindar, Bacchylides, Epicharmus, and Æschylus, flourish (see Sicily.)

476 Olymp. 76; Phrynicius, victor in tragedy. Simonides, eighty years old, gains the prize in the ἀνδρῶν ἀγῶν.

Phædon, archon at Athens.

Cimon, son of Miltiades (469,) takes Scyros; where the bones of Theseus are discovered.

Magna Græcia.

443 The Drama, Architecture, and Music, fl. in Etruria.

476 Death of Anaxilaus of Rhegium.

Naval defeat of the Etruscans by the Carthaginians.

474 Etruria flourishes; civilization extends; fine arts cultivated; luxury succeeds.

Sicily.

443 Epicharmus, the comic writer, comes from Megara to Syracuse.

440 Victory of Gelon over the Carthaginians and Persians at Himera; death of Hamilcar the elder.

Gorgias, the orator, born in Leontium (459.)

478 Hiero I. succeeds his brother Gelon.

Æschylus at the court of Hiero.

Syracuse celebrated for its flour.

477 Epicharmus, the poet, fl. at Syracuse.

Pindar and Bacchylides, at Hiero's court.

476 Simonides patronized by Hiero.

474 Hiero's naval victory over the Tuscans.

Rome.

443 War with Veii, and other states.

The Fabii Gens in the ascendant.

441 Icilius, Tribune of the Plebs, re-introduces the Agrarian law of Cassius.

440 Battle with the Etruscans; Manlius killed.

479 Proposal of Quintus Fabius to distribute lands among the Plebs.

The Fabii (305 in all) undertake the war against Veii; they establish themselves in the Cremera.

477 Fight between the Fabii and Veientes; heroic death of the former, one only (a child) survives.

Menenius impeached and fined; he soon after dies of grief.

476 The Janiculum taken by the Veientes, and re-taken by the Romans.

Cock-fighting introduced from Persia.

475 Servilius impeached by the Tribunes, but is acquitted.

474 Truce with Veii for forty years.

Carthage.

442 The Carthaginians in Sicily.

440 Reverses in Sicily; death of Hamilcar.

Persia.

- 471 Timocreon, of Rhodes, lyric poet, fl.
 466 Battles of the Eurymedon; Cimon defeats the Persians by sea and land.
 The Hellespontine Chersonese taken by Cimon, the Athenian.
 Xerxes spreads devastation in his homeward route. His cruelties render him everywhere detestable.
 The independence of Ionia restored.
 Naxos revolts; it is soon subdued.
 465 Assassination of Xerxes by Artabanus and the eunuch Spamtires.
 Murder of Darius, Xerxes' eldest son.
 Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus) ascends the Persian throne.
 Themistocles arrives in Persia, and is protected by Artaxerxes.
 The conspirator Artabanus put to death.
 Civil war between Artaxerxes and his brother Hystaspes of Bactria.
 463 Xanthos, of Lydia, the historian, fl.
 462 Artaxerxes' celebrated banquet at Susa; and Deposition of Vashti, his queen, for refusing to appear at the banquet unveiled.

Greece.

- 471 Birth of Thucydides, the historian.
 Pausanias, convicted of aspiring to sovereign rule, is starved to death at Sparta, his mother consenting.
 Banishment of Themistocles from Athens; he retires to Argos.
 470 The common Greek treasury for sustaining the war against Persia estab. at Delos (461.)
 Cimon embellishes Athens; erection of the Pœcile, Stœæ, Gymnasium, &c. &c.
 Phormis, the comic writer, flourishes.
 469 First public appearance of Pericles.
 Cimon overruns Thrace.
 Kingdom of the Odrææ, in Thrace.
 468 Olymp. 78; Sophocles, victor.
 Theagenides, archon at Athens.
 The Argives destroy Mycenæ.
 Death of Aristides.
 Birth of Socrates, the philosopher.
 467 Birth of Andocides, the orator.
 Cimon, the Athenian general, occupies the Hellespontine Chersonese.
 466 Cimon defeats the Persians.
 Sophocles, tragic victor.
 Flight of Themistocles to Persia.
 Diagoras, of Melos, philosopher, fl.
 465 Revolt of Thasos.
 Athens greatly embellished; the garden of the academy planted, &c.
 464 The third Messenian war (? 465.)
 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta.
 Cimon, with 4,000 Athenians, comes to the aid of the Spartans.
 Earthquake at Sparta; 30,000 perish.
 Zeno, of Elea, philosopher, flourishes.
 463 Cimon brings the revolted Thasians into subjection (465.)
 462 Naval victory over the Persians in Egypt.
 461 Cimon leads an army a second time to aid the Spartans, who decline receiving the proffered aid.
 Cimon banished by ostracism.
 Ephialtes reduces the power of the Areopagus at Athens.
 The common treasury of the Greeks removed from Delos to Athens (470.)
 Pericles, the Athenian democratic orator, rises to eminence.

Magna Græcia.

- 472 Death of Pythagoras, the philosopher, at Metapontum, aged 99.
 ["The fact," says Mr. Prinsep, "that Pythagoras derived his doctrines from an Indian source is very generally admitted; and his system has other points of resemblance with Buddhism, besides the belief in metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls. The discipline he established, and the life of silence and meditation he enjoined, with the degrees of initiation introduced, which was a kind of successive ordination, correspond exactly with the precepts of the Pitakattayan, and the practices reported in the Athakatha. The Pythagorean institutions also are described as very monastic in their character, resembling thus closely in that respect also, the Viharas of the Buddhists of India. The doctrines of Pythagoras were widely spread over Greece, over Italy, and Asia Minor, for centuries after his decease."]
 467 Anaxilaus' sons receive possession of their inheritance.

Sicily.

- 472 Death of Theron of Agrigentum (? 476.)
 471 The sect of Empirics instituted by Acron of Agrigentum (? 473.)
 467 Thrasybulus (another brother of Gelon) succeeds Hiero I.
 466 Dethronement and expulsion of Thrasybulus for cruelty.
 466 Democratic form of government established.
 461 Gelon restores Camarina (599 and 553.)
 Syracuse the chief city of Sicily.

Rome.

- 473 The Tribune Genucius impeaches the Consuls of 474, for which the Patricians have him assassinated.
 Publius Volero, a centurion, resists an attempt to compel him to serve as a common soldier; he is supported by the people.
 472 Publius Volero proposes that the Tribunes should be elected by the Comitia Tributa.
 471 Publius Volero, again Tribune; he carries the "Lex Publilia."
 [This extension of the popular prerogatives rendered the Plebeians comparatively independent of the Patres.]
 War with the Æquians and Volscians; the army deserts Appius Claudius.
 Claudius violently opposes the passing of Sp. Cassius's Agrarian law.
 470 Appius Claudius impeached.
 Death of Claudius before trial.
 468 The Romans take Antium.
 Contest between the Patres and the Plebs.
 467 Antium colonized.
 465 Census; 134,214 Roman citizens, capable of bearing arms.
 War with the Æquians.
 463 A pestilence rages in Rome.
 462 The demand for public written laws by the Plebeians becomes general (454.)
 Victory over the Volscians and Æquians.
 461 Terentillus, the Tribune, demands on behalf of the people that the consular power should be limited.
 Fixed code of laws proposed.
 Condemnation of Kaeso Quinctius.
 Earthquake at Rome.

Palestine.

- 458 Ezra comes to Jerusalem from Babylon.
He effects many reforms; collects the Jewish scriptures, restores the law, &c.
[Daniel's seventy weeks, or 490 days, are dated from this year.]

453 Eliashib high priest.

Egypt.

- 460 Rebellion against Persian authority, headed by Inarus.
Inarus receives aid from Athens.
455 The revolt quelled by Megabyzus and Artabazus; nevertheless
Amyrtaeus maintains the independence of the Egyptian marshes.
448 Visit of Herodotus to Egypt.

Persia.

- 460 Revolt of Inarus, and commencement of war with the revolted Egyptians.
Defeat of the Persians under Achæmenes by sea and land.
Birth of Aristophanes, at Rhodes.
Birth of Hippocrates, "the father of medicine," at Cos.
459 Megabyzus, with an army of 30,000 men, is sent against the Egyptians.
458 Esther chosen queen by Artaxerxes (? 461.)
Commission granted to Ezra to go to Jerusalem, with power to correct abuses.
457 Panyasis put to death by Lygdamus.
456 Herodotus comes to Samos, after his journey in Egypt, Libya, Asia, Scythia, &c.
455 Egypt brought under subjection; *Amyrtaeus*, however, maintains his independence in the marshes.
451 Ion, of Chios, exhibits tragedy.
450 Cimon, the Athenian, defeats Artabazus, the Persian admiral, and takes from him one hundred ships.
449 Defeat of Megabyzus at Salamis.
Peace with Greece; acknowledgment of the independence of the Asiatic Greeks by the Persian court.

Greece.

- 460 The Athenians succour the Egyptians.
The poets Euripides and Ecphantides, fl.
Birth of the philosopher Democritus, at Abdera, in Thrace.
459 Assertion of supremacy over the other states by the Athenians.
Gorgias, the orator, the teacher of Isocrates, Antiphon, and Andocides, fl. (? 444.)
458 Lysias, the orator, born.
Bion, archon at Athens.
Æschylus, after the death of Hiero of Syracuse, comes to Athens.
457 Battles between the Athenians and Corinthians in the Megarid.
Battle of Tanagra; the Spartans victorious over the Athenians.
The long walls of Athens begun.
Æschylus, charged with impiety, quits Athens for Syracuse.
456 Battle of Enophyta; defeat of the Boeotians by the Athenians.
Cimon recalled from exile.
The long walls of Athens completed.
455 Euripides gains the tragic prize.
Victories of Tolmides the Athenian.
Surrender of Ithome, and
End of the Messenian wars.
The Messenians are transplanted to Naupactus by Tolmides.

Greece.

- 455 Tolmides sails round the Peloponnesus, inflicting much damage on the coast.
454 Expedition of Pericles against Sicily, and campaign in Acarnania.
Perdiccas II., eighth king of Macedon.
He joins Sparta against Athens.
Cratinus, the comic writer, flourishes.
450 Cimon negotiates for a truce of five years with the Peloponnesians.
Anaxagoras withdraws from Athens.
Archelaus teaches philosophy at Athens.
449 Victory of the Athenians by sea and land over the Persians at Cyprus.
Peace with Persia by Cimon.
Death of Cimon.
Crates, the comedian, fl. at Athens.
448 First sacred war:—concerning the temple at Delphi; Athens an ally of the Phocians; Sparta assists the Delphians.

Sicily.

- 458 Departure of *Æschylus* for Athens.
459 Gorgias of Leontium, fl. (480.)
456 Death of *Æschylus* the poet.
451 Ducetius unites the Sicels under his sway.
450 Empedocles, the philos. fl. at Agriguntum.

Rome.

- 460 Cincinnatus chosen from the "plough-tail" as one of the Consuls.
The struggle between the Patricians and Plebeians continues.
Herdonius takes advantage of the commotion to seize the Capitol; it is besieged and taken—the Consul *Valerius* killed.
459 Revolt of Antium; it is quelled.
The Volscian war continues.
458 The *Æquians* and *Sabines* shut up the Romans under *Minucius* in their camp.
Cincinnatus is chosen Dictator.
He effects the deliverance of the Romans.
457 Tribunes increased from five to ten.
456 The "Lex *Æilia*;" Mons *Aventinus* assigned to the Plebeians.
455 The *Æquians* defeated.
"Lex *Aternia Tarpeia*," by which magistrates might fine for contempt.
454 End of the contest respecting public laws; the Patricians submit:—
Three ambassadors proceed to Greece to learn and report on the Grecian laws.
452 Return of the Ambassadors: resolutions based upon their report.
451 Institution of the *Decemviri*, as substitutes for the Consuls and the *Duumviri*.
Laws of the X. tables compiled.
Connubium between *Patres* and *Plebs* forbidden (see 445.)
450 Second appointment of the *Decemviri*.
The law tables increased to XII.
[Chiefly compiled from those of Athens.]
Gradual amalgamation of the three ancient tribes into the local tribes.
449 Outrage of *Appius Claudius*.
Virginia killed by her father.
Secession of the Plebs to Mons *Sacer*.
Deposition of the *Decemviri*: the consular authority restored; flight of *Claudius*.
The *Sabines* and *Æquians* defeated.
"Leges *Valeriae*," for the protection of magistrates from personal injury, &c.
448 "Lex *Trebonia*," a law regulating the election of the *Comitia*.

Carthage.

- 460 Voyage of the Carthaginians to Britain for tin.

Palestine.

- 444 Nehemiah comes to Jerusalem with full authority to rebuild the walls, &c.
 Sanballat, the Samaritan, opposes him.
 Rise of the Samaritan sect.
 Synagogues built by Nehemiah.

432 Nehemiah returns to Persia (? 433.)

Persia.

- * 447 Rebellion of Megabyzus, Syrian satrap, aided by the queen, Amytes, and the dowager-queen, Amestris.
 Artaxerxes obtains peace by conceding to Megabyzus all his demands.
 445 Nehemiah receives a commission to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.
 Melissus, of Samos, philosopher, fl.
 440 Siege and fall of Samos by Pericles; Melissus defended it against him.
 438 Spartacus drives the Archæanactidæ from Bosphorus, and reigns.
 431 Hippocrates, the physician, flourishes.

Greece.

- 447 Battle of Coronea; the Boeotians defeat the Athenians; Tolmides, the Athenian general, slain.
 Achæus and Sophocles exhibit tragedy.
 445 Eubœa and Megara revolt from Athens.
 Pericles reduces them to obedience.
 The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.
 Herodotus reads his history in the Athenian assembly.
 Flourishing period of the plastic arts in Greece.

- 444 Pericles obtains sole power in Athens.
 Ostracism of Thucydides.
 Scrutiny of the Athenian citizens; number reduced to 14,240. (Re-enacted in 403.)
 Mercenary troops in Athens.
 Protagoras, the philosopher, flourishes.
 Xenophon born about this time.
 Phidias, the sculptor, fl. at Athens.
 443 Athenian colony to Thurium, under Lampon; the colonists are accompanied by Protagoras and Lysias.
 Athenian citizens first paid for attending as witnesses in courts of justice.
 Corruption of public morals, luxury, &c.
 441 Euripides, tragic victor.
 The battering-ram, invented by Artemones, first used by Pericles at the siege of Samos.
 Micon, the painter, fl.
 440 Pericles victorious at Samos.
 Samos a dependency of Athens.
 Decline of the Areopagus.
 Aristophanes, the comedian, flourishes.
 Comedies prohibited at Athens.
 438 Spartacus having expelled the descendants of Archæanactes of Mytilene, reigns over Bosphorus (480.)
 437 Colony of Agnon to Amphipolis.
 Repeal of the Athenian law against comedies (see 440.)
 The *Odeium* (Music Hall) built at Athens.
 436 The Corinthians and Coreyrians at war for Epidamnus.
 The Propylæa at Athens commenced.
 Birth of Isocrates, the orator.
 [The celebrated orators, Isæus, Lycurgus, and Demosthenes, were trained in the school of Isocrates.]
 Cratinus, tragic victor.
 435 Naval victories of the Coreyrians, who take possession of Epidamnus.

Greece.

- 435 Anaxagoras's opinion of earthquakes, viz.:—that they are subterranean clouds which burst forth with violence.
 Panæus and Polygnotus, painters, fl.
 Phrynicus, the comedian, first exhibits.
 Aristophanes, the "prince of ancient comedy," flourishes.
 434 Lysippus, comic writer, flourishes.
 433 The Coreyrians send an embassy to Athens; an alliance formed.
 Treaty between Athens and Rhegium.
 Revolt of Potidæa from the Athenian confederacy.
 432 Prosecution of Anaxagoras, Aspasia, and Phidias at Athens; Anaxagoras retires to Lampsacus, Aspasia is acquitted, and Phidias dies in prison.
 Naval battles off Coreyra; the Corinthians defeated.
 Congress at Lacedæmon.
 The "Golden Number" invented by Meton of Athens.
 431 The Peloponnesian war, which lasted 27 years, commenced:
 Attempt of the Thebans upon Platæa.
 Attica invaded by the Peloponnesians.
 Alliance between Athenians and Thracians.
 Hellanicus, the poet, flourishes.
 Herodotus and Thucydides also flourish.
 Seleucus, king of Bosphorus (427, 407.)

Sicily.

- 446 Agrigentum reduced by the Syracusans.
 444 Empedocles of Agrigentum, orator, philosopher, patriot, and physician, flourishes.
 443 Death of Epicharmus.—Lucian.
 440 Death of Ducetius.
 431 Birth of Dionysius the elder.

Rome.

- 447 Election of the Quæstors by the people for the first time.
 446 The *Tribunitia potestas* renewed.
 The Volscian and Æquian war continued.
 445 The "Lex Canuleia," or jus connubii between Patricians and Plebeians (? 446.)
 Appointment of the *Tribuni Militum* with consular power.
 444 Election of three *Tribuni Militum*; they soon abdicate; their places filled by Consuls.
 443 Appointment of two *Censors* (? 444.)
 [At first they only numbered the people, but afterwards their power was extended over the surveys and rates of the city, and the manners of the people.]
 Dionysius's history ends at this date.
 The *Quumviri Navales* appointed.
 The Volscians defeated.
 442 Ardea colonized.
 440 Famine at Rome; Sp. Maelius, the first *Præfectus Annonæ*, distributes corn to the poor of the city.
 439 Quinctius Cincinnatus II. Dictator.
 Sp. Maelius killed by C. Servilius Structus Abala, *magister equitum*.
 438 Revolt of the Fidenæans to Veii.
 The Roman ambassadors murdered.
 437 Fidenæ again subdued (? 435.)
 Victory over the Veientes.
 434 War with the Tuscans.
 433 "Lex Æmilia," limiting the duration of the censorship to eighteen months.
 The Temple of Apollo dedicated.
 431 The Æquians and Volscians defeated at Mount Algidus, by A. P. Tubertius.

Palestine.

- 420 The walls of Jerusalem are built amidst much discouragement and opposition. Malachi appears about this time.
 428 Nehemiah's second mission to Jerusalem. Reformation by Nehemiah.
 420 Eliashib, the high priest.

Persia.

- 428 Siege of Mitylene by the Athenians. Death of Anaxagoras at Lampsacus.
 427 Mitylene captured; Lesbos restored.
 425 Xerxes II. succeeds Longimanus. Sogdianus, the king's natural brother, assassinates Xerxes, after a few months' reign. Sogdianus is himself assassinated by another natural brother.

- 424 Darius II. (Nothus or "bastard.") [He is represented as a weak-minded prince, and under the influence of his wife Pharysates and her eunuchs.]
 422 Aristes's revolt, aided by the son of Megabyzus; the revolt is quelled. Aristes smothered in ashes.
 420 Prodicus, of Ceos, philosopher, flourishes.
 414 Revolt of Pisutines, satrap of Lydia.

Greece.

- 430 Plague at Athens. Attica again invaded by Peloponnesians.
 429 Capitulation of Potidea to the Athenians. Phormio, the Athenian, commands in the Corinthian Gulf. Eupolis and Phrynichus, poets, exhibit. Birth of Plato, the philosopher. Pericles dies of the plague, having governed Athens 40 years.

- Sitalces*, king of Thrace.
 428 Attica invaded a third time. Revolt of Lesbos. Plato, the comic poet, exhibits.
 427 Attica is invaded a fourth time. The Spartans take Plataea. Sedition in Corcyra. Cleon rises into importance at Athens. Aristophanes exhibits, and gains a prize. Embassy of Gorgias to Athens; assistance sent to the Leontines. A new king in Bosphorus, name uncertain.

- 426 Battle at Tanagra; Athens victorious. Earthquake in Attica. Lustration of the island of Delos. A second pestilence in Athens. Rise of Aristophanes, the comic writer.
 425 Fifth invasion of Attica by the Spartans. Pylus occupied by the Athenians, under the command of Demosthenes. The Spartans blockade Pylus. Surrender of Sphacteria to Cleon. An earthquake in Euboea, which converts the peninsula into an island.

- 424 Siege of Delium; the Athenians are defeated by the Thebans. The Athenians, under Nicias, occupy Cythera, and ravage the Laconian coast. Brasidas in Thrace; fall of Amphipolis; Thucydides defeated. Leucippus and Democritus, philos., fl. *Seuthes* succeeds Sitalces in Thrace. Alliance between Sparta and Macedon. Banishment of Thucydides. Solar eclipse noted at Athens.
 423 Truce for a year. Alcibiades begins his public career. The Thebans destroy Thespiae. Temple of Here, at Argos, burnt.

Greece.

- 423 Peace between Athens and Macedon. Protagoras, philosopher, of Abdera, still fl.
 422 The war carried on in Thrace. Fall of Cleon and Brasidas at Amphipolis; the Athenians defeated. Athenian citizens number 20,000. Visit of Protagoras to Corinth. Death of Cratinus the poet, aged 97.
 421 A fifty-years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.
 420 Olymp. 90; Hyperbius, victor. Alcibiades negotiates a treaty between the Athenians and Argives.
 419 Alcibiades in the Peloponnesus.
 418 The Athenians aid the Argives. Battle of Mantinea; the Argives and Mantinians defeated by Agis. Sparta and Argos form an alliance.
 417 The Athenians assist the Leontines in their war with Syracuse.
 416 Surrender of Melos to the Athenians, who treat the inhabitants with cruelty. Agathon, tragic victor.
 415 Mutilation of the Hermæ at Athens. Suspicion falls upon Alcibiades. The Athenian expedition into Sicily, under Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus. The Athenians take Catana. Recall of Alcibiades on a charge of impiety; he escapes to Sparta. The Spartans form a navy. Xenocles, tragic, and Archippus, comic, vict. Imprisonment of Andocides the philosopher, for the mutilation of the Hermæ. Andocides escapes—first to Cyprus.
 414 *The Declean war* begins. Second Athenian campaign in Sicily. The Spartans aid the Syracusans. Defeat of the Athenians. Eurymedon conveys supplies to the Athenians in Sicily. Ameipsias, comic victor.

Magna Græcia.

- 425 Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
 417 War with the Samnites, who seize colonies in Campania.

Sicily.

- 423 Antiochus of Syracuse brings down his history to this date.
 417 The Leontines, at war with Syracuse, receive assistance from Athens.
 415 The Athenians invade Sicily, and capture the city of Catana.
 414 Syracuse besieged by the Athenians. The Spartans, under Gylippus, come to the aid of the Syracusans.

Rome.

- 430 "Lex P. Mulctarum," instituting payment of taxes in money instead of cattle, &c.
 427 War with Veii, declared by the Comitia Centuriata.
 426 Revolt, capture, and destruction of Fidenæ.
 425 A twenty years' truce with Veii.
 423 War with the Volscians resumed. The Samnites take Vulturum.
 421 Four Quæstors elected instead of two.
 420 The Campanians conquer Cumæ.
 418 Lavici taken from the Æquians, and made a Roman colony.
 414 War again with the Æquians; Bola and other places conquered. The power of the Samnites ascendant. Postumius put to death by the soldiers.

Palestine.

- 413 Joiada, the high priest, succeeds Eliashib.
 409 Malachi, the last of the prophets, flourishes.
 Manasses, son of Joiada, the high priest, expelled by Nehemiah for having married Sanballat's daughter.
 408 Temple on Mount Gerizim built by Sanballat, with Darius's permission.
 Establishment of the sect of the Samaritans.

Egypt.

- 413 Egypt restored to its independence under Amyrtaeus.
 408 Pausiris succeeds Amyrtaeus.

Persia.

- 413 Egypt regains her independence.
 412 Lesbos, Chios, and Erythrae, make preparations for revolt.
 411 League with Sparta against Athens.
 Alcibiades visits Tissaphernes.
 409 Thrasyllus invades Lydia.
 The independence of Rhodes acknowledged.
 408 Athenian cruelty at Miletus.
 Lydia invaded by the Athenians.
 407 Cyrus, governor of Asia Minor, assists the Spartans against Athens.
 406 Death of Euripides (480.)
 405 Artaxerxes II. (styled "Mnemon" on account of his great memory.)
 Conspiracy of Cyrus detected; he is pardoned and restored (401, 400.)
 Democritus visits Persia.
 404 Birth of Antiphanes, the comic poet.

Greece.

- 413 Attica invaded, and Decelea fortified by the Spartans.
 The Athenians send succour to Nicias, under command of Demosthenes.
 Defeat of the Athenians, and destruction of their fleet and army.
 Nicias and Demosthenes put to death.
 Hegemon introduces parody.
 Archelaus, ninth king of Macedon.
 412 Alcibiades sent on a mission to Asia by the Lacedaemonians.
 Second alliance between Sparta and Persia.
 The Athenians deposit one thousand talents for extreme emergencies.
 Antiphon, the philosopher, flourishes.
 411 Third alliance of the Spartans and Persians.
 Revolution in Athens; democracy abolished; council of 400, framed by Antiphon, &c.
 The council is dissolved at the end of four months, and Antiphon is put to death.
 Recall of Alcibiades by the army at Samos.
 Mindarus, commander of the Spartan fleet, defeated at Cynossema.
 410 Mindarus and Pharnabazus defeated by Alcibiades at Cyzicus; Mindarus slain.
 Thucydides' history ends; and Xenophon's history begins.
 Ephorus, the historian, flourishes.
 408 Alcibiades takes Byzantium.
 Reign of Pausanias at Sparta.
 Plato, at Athens, hears Socrates.
 407 Return of Alcibiades to Athens.
 Lysander commands the Spartan fleet.
 Battle of Notium; Lysander defeats the Athenians under Antiochus.
 Alcibiades is accused of aspiring to sovereign power, and deposed; he quits Athens.
 Satyrus I., king of Bosphorus (427, 438.)
 406 The Spartans defeated by Conon, the Athenian, in a sea-fight off Arginusae; Calli-cratis is killed.

Greece.

- 406 The Athenian commanders are charged with neglecting to pick up the bodies of the slain; they are condemned and put to death on their return to Athens.
 Violent death of Euripides near Pella, in Macedonia (see Persia, 480.)
 Two *xenophoi* appointed at Athens to defray the expenses of the public exhibitions.
 405 Battle of Egospotamos; defeat of the Athenians by Lysander.
 Conon, with eight ships, the relics of his fleet, flees to Cyprus.
 Lysias condemned to banishment; he retires to Megara (403, 400.)
 Lysander besieges Athens.
 Death of Sophocles (495.)
 404 Athens surrenders to the Spartans.
 Lysander demolishes its walls.
End of the Peloponnesian war.
 Rule of the "Thirty Tyrants."
 Spartan supremacy till B.C. 371.
 Tragic death of Alcibiades.
 Phylax occupied by Thrasybulus.
 Expulsion of the "Thirty Tyrants;" establishment of the government of the "Ten."

Magna Graecia.

- 405 Siege of Veii by the Romans.

Sicily.

- 413 The Athenians defeated at the time of a solar eclipse (? 414)
 412 Diocles gives laws to the Syracusans; a Republic and Commonwealth established.
 409 Selinus and Himera fall before the Carthaginians.
 407 An army of 400,000 Carthaginians arrives in Sicily.
 406 Agrigentum taken by the Carthaginians.
 Phylistus, the historian, promotes the interest of Dionysius.
 Dionysius I. becomes master of Syracuse.
 405 Dionysius institutes a "body guard."
 Marriage of Dionysius and Arete the daughter of the patriot Hermocrates.
 Dionysius marches to the relief of Gela, now besieged by Hamilcar; the Sicilians are defeated and retreat within the walls.
 Gela evacuated; the inhabitants are sent forward, under escort, to Syracuse.
 Mutiny in the cavalry of Dionysius.
 Violence to Arete; she kills herself.
 [Like another Lucretia (see Chronology of Rome, B.C. 509) she disdains to survive her involuntary shame.]
 Disease in the Carthaginian troops induces Hamilcar to agree to a peace.
 404 Dionysius consolidates his power; he fortifies Syracuse, increases his navy, extends the franchise, divides the escheated lands among the freemen, &c.
 Military insurrection; suppressed.

Rome.

- 410 An Agrarian law proposed by Maenius.
 409 Three Plebeian Quæstors.
 407 Battle with the Volscians, and defeat.
 406 Anxur taken from the Volscians.
 Rupture again between Rome and Veii.
 Soldiery first paid, for which a war-tax is levied, also to maintain a standing army.
 405 Siege of Veii commenced (396.)
Carthage.
 407 An army of 300,000 or 400,000 Carthaginians embark for Sicily.
 406 The Carthaginians victorious in Sicily.

India.

- 400 The city of Delhi founded.

Egypt.

- 401 *Psammetichus* II.—according to Dr. Hales.
 395 *Nepherus* or *Nofreoph* succeeds.
 He sends supplies to the Spartans, which are seized by the Persians.
 Civil discord; clamour for reform.

Persia.

- 401 *Parysatis* incites her son *Cyrus* to become candidate for the Persian crown.
Cyrus receives aid from the Spartans.
 400 Battle of *Cunaxa*; defeat and death of the rebel *Cyrus* (407, 405.)
 Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under *Xenophon*, *Clearchus* having fallen.
 War with Sparta; *Tissaphernes* commands the expedition.
 399 *Thimbron*, the Spartan, commands the Greek army in Asia.
Dercyllidas supersedes *Thimbron*.
Ctesias, the Persian historian, flourishes.
 398 Truce between *Dercyllidas* and *Pharnabazus* for the winter.
 The history of Persia by *Ctesias*, brought down to this date.
 397 Hostilities renewed; *Atarnæ* besieged.
 396 *Agésilas*, king of Sparta, obtains such victories in Asia, as threatens the safety of the Persian empire.
 Era of the painters—*Zeuxis* and *Parrhasius* of Ephesus, *Apelles* of Cos, *Protagenes* of Rhodes, and of *Alexander* and *Pausias*.
 395 *Agésilas* gains a victory at *Sardis*.
 He pushes into *Phrygia*, &c.
Tithraustes supersedes *Tissaphernes*.
 Mission of *Timocrates* into Greece.

Greece.

- 403 *Thrasylbulus* overturns the government of the "Ten" at Athens.
Euclides, archon at Athens. Return of *Thucydides*, *Andocides*, and *Lysias*.
Aristophanes has the law of *Pericles*, for limiting the number of citizens in Athens, re-enacted (444.)
 New Greek (Ionian) Alphabet settled at Athens, by its adoption in public acts.
 402 *Andocides*, *Archinus*, and *Cephalus*, orators.
 Prize in comedy to *Cephisodorus*.
 401 War between *Lacedæmon* and *Elis*.
Lysias, the orator, of Athens, flourishes.
 Death of *Chærius*, of *Samos*, at the court of *Archelaus*, king of *Macedon*.
 400 Return of the 10,000; the *Cyreans* enter the service of *Seuthes*, of *Thrace* (424.)
 War between Sparta and Persia.
Lysias, the orator, restored to the privileges of an Athenian citizen (405, 403.)
 Laws of *Lycurgus* modified; the Spartans consent to form a public treasury.
 399 Wars of *Thimbron* and *Dercyllidas* against the Persians in Asia.
 The *Cyreans* join *Thimbron* (400.)
Melitus, the tragedian, with *Lycôn*, a poet, and *Anytus*, the orator, impeach *Socrates*.
 Death of *Socrates* (by poison), aged 70.
 [His most eminent disciples were *Æschines*, *Cebes*, and *Xenophon*.]
Plato withdraws to *Megara*.
 Assassination of *Archelaus*, and accession of *Orestes* and *Æropus* at *Macedon*.
 398 *Agésilas* II. succeeds *Agis* II. in Sparta.
Zeuxis, the painter, flourishes.
Astydamus, the comedian, first exhibits.

Greece.

- 398 The poet *Philoxenus*, of *Cythera*, fl.
Cotys succeeds *Seuthes* in *Thrace* (424.)
 War between *Thrace* and *Macedon*.
 396 *Agésilas* supersedes *Dercyllidas* in Asia.
 The sect of *Cynics* founded by *Antisthenes*.
Sophocles, the tragedian, exhibits.
 Birth of *Xenocrates*.
 395 The *Corinthian war*: the Spartans opposed to the confederated states of *Corinth*, *Thebes*, *Argos*, *Athens*, and *Thessaly*.
Boeotia invaded by the Spartans.
Lysander slain at *Haliartus*.
 Mission of *Timocrates* into Greece.
Plato returns to Athens (age, 34.)
Æropus reigns alone in *Macedon* (399.)

Magna Græcia.

- 395 *Veii* taken by the Romans.
 The other cantons of *Etruria* continue to offer a vigorous resistance to the encroachments of *Rome*.

Sicily.

- 403 *Epipolæ* fortified; the fortress *Hexapyle*, &c.
 The "Ear of *Dionysius*" in the *laetumina* of *Neapolis*—an extraordinary cavern.
 Peace and prosperity till the year 399.
 399 War between *Syracuse* and *Rhegium*, which terminates favourably for *Dionysius*.
 Catapult invented by *Dionysius*; by whom the most prodigious efforts are made to strengthen *Syracuse* against invasion.
Dionysius organises a confederacy of the whole Grecian name in *Sicily* for the expulsion of the *Carthaginians*.
 398 *Dionysius* at war with the *Carthaginians*—*Hannibal* and *Himilco*.
 Confiscation of all the *Carthaginian* property in *Syracuse*.
 Successes of *Dionysius* over the *Carthaginians*; submission of several towns, capture of *Motya*; *Ægesta* and *Entella* besieged.
Hamilear sails to *Africa*.
 396 Return of *Hamilear* as *Βασιλεὺς*, with a fleet of 400 war-ships, and 600 transports carrying 100,000 men, which are joined on landing by 30,000 *Sicilians*.
Hamilear lands at *Panormus*, and obtains undisputed possession of the western part of the island.
Hamilear's triumphant march around the foot of *Mount Ætna*, followed by *Victories* of *Carthaginians* over *Dionysius*.
Syracuse besieged; *Dionysius* and the *Syracusans* reduced to great distress.
 A pestilence compels the *Carthaginians* to raise the siege and suddenly retire to *Africa*.
 395 Efforts of *Dionysius* to repair the devastations caused by the siege.

Rome.

- 403 "Æs Uxorum," a tax on old bachelors.
 402 Defeat by the *Veientes*.
 The *Volscians* recover *Anxur*.
 400 The Romans again take *Anxur*.
 399 Pestilence at *Rome*; a *Leetisterniun* (the first) appointed.
 398 Embassy to *Delphi* to consult the Oracle.
 395 *Veii* taken by *Camillus*, dictator.

Carthage.

- 398 The *Carthaginians* defeated in *Sicily*.
 Return of *Hamilear*.
 397 Extensive preparations for another invasion of *Sicily*.
 396 *Hamilear* again sails for *Syracuse*.
 The *Carthaginians* return to *Carthage*.

Egypt.

- 389 *Achoris* succeeds *Nephersus* (395.)

Persia.

- 394 The Corinthian war commenced.
Agésilas recalled from Asia.
 Victory of *Conon* at *Cnidus*; favourable to the Persian interest.
Aristippus, the founder of the Cyrenæan philosophy, flourishes.
 390 In the Corinthian war, Persia espouses the Spartan cause.
Evagoras of *Cyprus* receives aid from the Athenians.
 Battle of *Aspendas*; *Telutius*, the Spartan, victorious; defeat and death of *Thrasybulus* of Athens; ten of the Athenian ships captured.
 388 *Antalcidas*, the Spartan, commands on the coast of Asia Minor.
 387 Peace of *Antalcidas*; *Clazomenæ*, and the Grecian colonies in Asia Minor are restored to Persia.
 385 Sea fight with *Evagoras* off *Cyprus*.
The ten years' war between Persia and *Cyprus* commenced.

Greece.

- 394 Battle of *Coronea*; *Agésilas* victor.
 Eclipse of the sun.
 Sea-fight off *Cnidus*; *Peisander* defeated and slain by *Conon*, the Athenian.
Xenophon retires to *Scyllus*.
Agésilas I. king of *Sparta*.
Pausanias rules in *Macedon*.
 The seventeen years of Greek history by *Theopompus* ends with this year.
Philyllius, the comic poet, flourishes.
 393 *Conon* is enabled to rebuild the walls of Athens with the booty obtained at *Cnidus*.
Pharnabazus and *Conon* make descents on the Peloponnesian coasts.
 Sedition at *Corinth*.
 Battle of *Lecheum*; the allies defeated.
 Murder of *Pausanias*, and accession of *Amyntas* II., king of *Macedon* (394.)
 Illyrians compel *Amyntas* to quit *Macedon*.
Leucon, king of *Bosphorus* (438.)
 392 *Agésilas* attacks *Corinth*.
Iphicrates victorious over the Spartans.
 Origin of the Cyrenaic sect of philosophers.
 391 *Ecdiceus*, sent with eight ships to *Rhodes*, is obliged to remain inactive.
Plato, comic poet, exhibits.
Andocides' oration in favour of peace; for which he is banished Athens.
Acarnania invaded by *Agésilas*.
 390 Submission of the *Acarnanians*.
Agésilas invades *Argolis*.
 Athenian reverses in Asia Minor.
 389 *Agyrrhius* succeeds *Thrasybulus* in Asia.
Iphicrates commands in the Hellespont.
Plato, the philosopher, visits *Sicily*.
Æschines, the orator, born.
 388 Return of *Plato*, the phil., to Athens.
 He founds the Academic school.
 [Plato taught gratuitously.]
Antiphanes, of middle comedy, flourishes.
 Contest of *Nicophon* and *Nichochares*, comic poets, with *Aristophanes*.
 387 Peace of *Antalcidas*; *Evagoras* excepted from the treaty.
 386 *Platæa* restored; and the independence of *Bœotia* declared.
 385 *Alcæus*, the comic poet, flourishes.

Greece.

- 385 Siege of *Mantineæ*; *Agésilas* imposes severe conditions upon the inhabitants.
 The orator *Androcton* begins to flourish.
Eubulus, *Anaxandrides*, *Alexis*, *Araros*, and *Philippus*, of middle comedy, fl.
 Sea-fight btwn. *Evagoras* and the Persians.
Sicily.
 394 War with *Rhegium*; *Dionysius* defeats the Rhegians and takes *Myle*.
 Siege of *Taurominium*; *Dionysius* defeated.
 393 *Dionysius* defeats *Mago* the Carthaginian, who had come to the aid of *Rhegium*, and devastates the country.
 Truce for a year.
Xenarchus, fl. in the court of *Dionysius*.
 392 *Mago* renews the war against *Syracuse*.
Dionysius, aided by *Agyris*, defeats the Carthaginians; they sue for peace.
 391 *Dionysius* establishes a colony at *Messena*, as a stronghold against *Rhegium*.
 League of the Greek cities in Italy against *Dionysius*.
 390 Alliance of *Dionysius* with the *Lucanians*.
 389 Victory of *Dionysius*, at the river *Helorus*, over the Greeks.
Plato visits *Sicily* (386.) See *Greece*.
 388 The Rhegians again quarrel with *Dionysius*; their city is besieged.
 387 *Rhegium* taken by *Dionysius*; *Phyto* and his son are put to death, the inhabitants are expatriated, and the city colonized by *Syracusans*.
Damon and *Pythias*; their fidelity to each other causes *Dionysius* to spare *Damon*.
 385 *Dionysius* represses the piracy on the Etruscan coasts; and plunders the temple of *Leucothea* of immense property.
Rome.
 393 The territory of the *Veientes* divided among the *Plebs*.
 391 Banishment of *Camillus*.
 390 Battle at *Allia*; the Gauls, under *Brennus*, defeat the Romans.
 The Gauls enter *Rome*, and burn it.
 Recall of *Camillus*, who dissuades the people from retiring to *Veii*.
 The Gauls evacuate *Rome* in seven months.
 389 *Rome* rebuilt.
 Alliance of the *Latins* and *Hernicians* with *Rome* renounced.
 Victories of *Camillus*.
 387 Four new tribes added, increasing the number to 25 (4389.)
 Institution of the *Ludi Capitolini*.
 386 The Etruscans, &c. defeated.
 385 The *Volscians* defeated.
 A colony sent to *Satricum*.
Manlius Capitolinus accused by the *Patriarchs* of aspiring to royal power.
Northern and German Nations.
 391 *Etruria* again invaded by the Gauls.
 390 The Gauls, under *Brennus*, take *Rome*.
 ["The persons who carried intelligence to Athens of the destruction of *Rome* by the Gauls, related, that *Rome* had been taken by a great host of *Hyperboreans*, that is to say, a people who came over the icy mountains from the unknown regions of the north."—*Neibuh*.]
 388 Second unsuccessful attempt of the Gauls to destroy *Marseilles*.
Carthage.
 392 Reverses in *Sicily*; peace with *Syracuse*.

Palestine.

- 373 Jonathan, or John, high priest.

Egypt.

- 377 *Psanmuthis* reigns.
 376 *Nepherites* succeeds.
 375 *Nectanebus* I. or Nacht-ef-neb, king.
 He fortifies the mouths of the Nile.
 374 *Iphicrates* repulsed near Memphis.
 Social reforms; public works.

Persia.

- 384 War with the Cadusians of Mount Caucasus; unsuccessful.
 [Greek mercenaries form, from this time, the flower of the Persian army.]
 383 Bithynia elevated into a kingdom.
Mithridates I., king of Pontus.
 380 The Persians distress *Evagoras* in Cyprus.
 378 Birth of *Theopompus*, of Chios, historian.
 376 Tenth and last year of the war with Cyprus.
 374 Expedition into Egypt; unsuccessful, owing to dissensions between the commanders *Pharnabazus* and *Iphicrates*.
 Assassination of *Evagoras* of Cyprus.
Nicocles (his son) succeeds—Cyprus.
 Conspiracy of *Tisibazus*, and fifty of the king's sons (he had 118); it is detected.
 Contest between three of the king's sons respecting the succession; *Ochus* murders his two fraternal rivals.

Greece.

- 384 Birth of *Aristotle* at *Stageira* in Macedon.
Alcetas II. king of Epirus.
 383 *Amyntas* II. recovers the Macedonian throne.
Antiphanes, the poet, first exhibits.
 382 *The Olynthian war*: first campaign.
Teletias commands the Spartan forces.
 The Spartan *Phœbidas* seizes *Cadmea*.
Epaminondas, the Theban statesman, fl.
 Birth of *Philip*, father of *Alexander*, the Great, of Macedon.
 Birth of the orator *Demosthenes*.
 381 The second campaign of the Olynthian war; *Teletias* slain.
Agesipolis succeeds *Teletias* (382.)
 380 *Olymp.* 100; victor, *Dionysidorus*.
Agesilaus lays siege to *Phlius*.
 Death of *Philoxenus*, of *Cythera*, dithyrambic poet, aged 55.
 Death of *Agesipolis*, of *Sparta*, of fever.
Polybiades succeeds to the command.
 Treatise on conic sections by *Aristæus*.
Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school, and *Antisthenes*, founder of the Cynic school of philosophy, fl. (? 396, 392.)
 379 Close of the Olynthian war; surrender of the Olynthians to *Polybiades*.
 Surrender of *Phlius* to *Agesilaus*.
Pelopidas and the Theban exiles regain *Cadmea*; *Cephalus*, the orator, moves the Athenian decree for their assistance.
 378 *Cleombrotus* and *Agesilaus* in *Boeotia*.
 Descent of *Sphodrias* upon the *Piræus*.
 Confederacy of the Athenians and Thebans against the *Lacedæmonians*.
 Death of *Lysias*, aged 80 years.
 377 *Agesilaus* again in *Boeotia*.
 376 *Cleombrotus* repulsed at *Cithæron*.
 Naval defeat of the Spartans off *Naxos* by *Chabrias*; their fleet is totally destroyed by *Timotheus*.
Demosthenes, seven years old, an orphan.
Anaxandrides, the comedian, fl.
 375 *Cleombrotus* proceeds against the Thebans in *Phocæ*, now invaded by them.

Greece.

- 375 Exhibition of *Eubulus*, and *Araros* (son of *Aristophanes*), poets of middle comedy.
 Age of *Euclid*, founder of the Megaric school, of *Phædo*, founder of the school of *Elis*, and of *Menedemus*, founder of the Eretrian school.
 374 Peace between Athens and Sparta.
Corcyra falls into the hands of *Timotheus*; who restores the *Zacynthian* exiles at Athens to their own country; this leads to another rupture.
 Escape of *Iphicrates* to Athens.
 373 *Timotheus* prosecuted by *Callistratus* and *Iphicrates*; he is acquitted.
 Spartan expedition to *Corcyra* unsuccessful; *Mnasippus* the commander slain.
Iphicrates, the Athenian commander, conducts the war in the *Ionian* seas.
 372 Earthquake in the *Peloponnesus* which swallows up *Ellice* and *Bula*.
Timotheus sent into Asia.
Astydamas, tragic victor.
 The orators, *Aristophon*, *Diophantes*, *Leodamas*, and *Thrasylus*, flourish.
 371 Congress at Sparta; Athens negotiates a peace; Thebes excluded from the treaty.
 The orators, *Callistratus* and *Melanopus*, present at the Congress.
 Invasion of *Boeotia* by the Spartans.
 Battle of *Leuctra*; *Epaminondas* defeats the Spartans—*Cleombrotus*, their king, is slain, and Thebes becomes independent.
Megalopolis founded.
Alexander II., king of Macedon.
 370 Death of *Jason*, of *Phæra*.
Polypheron and *Polydorus* succeed.
Polypheron murders *Polydorus*.
Agesilaus in *Arcadia*.
 Death of *Democritus*, aged 90.
 Plato's first voyage to Sicily since he became a public teacher (see 389, 388.)
 [Some authorities place this event in 368.]
Sicily.
 384 *Dionysius* enters into alliance with Spartans.
 383 War with the Carthaginians; they are defeated, and *Mago*, their commander, slain; *Leptines*, Syracusan admiral, is killed.
Dionysius defeated by the Carthaginians.
 Peace with the Carthaginians.
 Peaceful and prosperous interval, until 368.
 379 The Carthaginians invade Italy.
Rome.
 384 Trial, condemnation, and execution of *Manlius Capitolinus*.
 383 The Plebeians are given the district—*Ager Pomptinus*.
 382 War between Rome and *Præneste*.
 381 War with the *Volscians* renewed.
 380 *Q. Cincinnatus* takes *Præneste*.
 376 Contest between the Plebs. and Patricians.
 The three *Licinian* Rogations proposed by *C. Licinius* and *L. Sextus* (366.)
 375 The passing of the three Rogations, opposed by the Patricians.
 The Tribunes prevent the election of Patrician magistrates till 371.
 371 War with *Velitræ*.
 Consular Tribunes are elected by permission of *Licinius* and *Sextus* (? 370.)
Carthage.
 383 *Mago* defeated and slain in Sicily.
 Peace with *Syracuse*.
 379 The Carthaginians again invade Sicily.

Palestine.

- 365 Joshua, Jonathan's brother, appointed high priest by Bagosas, satrap of Syria.
Great indignation of the Jews.
364 Contest between the two high priests (brothers) in the temple; Joshua slain.
Bagosas marches an army into Jerusalem; enters the temple; and imposes a heavy fine upon all lambs offered in sacrifice.

Egypt.

- 363 Tachus or Teoss succeeds.—Dr. Hales (? 361.)
Quarrel between Agesilaus, commander of the Greek mercenaries, and Chabrias, Egyptian admiral.
361 Nectanebus II., nephew of Tachus, ascends the throne by the aid of Agesilaus.
Tachus retires to Persia.

Persia.

- 369 Artaxerxes III. (Ochus or Darab.)
He murders his whole family, and hundreds of the nobility, male and female.
Asia Minor, Phœnicia, and Syria, revolt.
The revolt suppressed owing to the treachery of the insurrectionary leader, Orontes.
365 Bagosas, satrap of Syria, interferes in the ecclesiastical affairs of the Jews.
362 Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia.
Ariobarzanes, king of Pontus.

Greece.

- 369 War between Thebes and Sparta; Laconia invaded by the Thebans; 50,000 appear before Sparta.
Philip, of Macedon, a hostage in Thebes.
The Messenians restored to independence.
Treaty between Athens and Sparta.
Alexander II., of Macedon, murdered by Ptolemy Alorites.
Perdiccas III. succeeds—Macedon.
Polyperchon, of Pheræ, murdered by his nephew, Alexander (370.)
368 Second invasion of the Peloponnesus, by the Thebans, under Epaminondas.
The intrigues of Alexander, of Pheræ, cause them to retire.
Pelopidas imprisoned by Alexander.
Antisthenes, the Cynic, fl. at Athens (380.)
Congress at Delphi; negotiation of Philiscus, ambassador from Persia, for peace; the Thebans refuse that Messina should be restored to Sparta.
Eudoxus, the philosopher, flourishes.
A "celestial globe" first seen in Greece—having been brought from Egypt.
Aphæreus exhibits tragedy.
Plato's first voyage to Sicily (see 370.)
367 The "Tearless" battle; Archidamus, the Spartan, defeats the united army of Argos, Arcadia, and Messenia.
Mission of Pelopidas to Persia.
Aristotle comes to Athens (18 years of age.)
Dionysius, the Elder, tragic victor.
366 Expedition of Epaminondas into Achaia.
Treaty between Corinth and Phlius.
365 War between Arcadia and Elis.
Return of Plato to Athens (? 367.)
364 Invasion of Arcadia by Archidamus.
Battle of Olympia.
Pelopidas slain at Cynocephale.
Perdiccas slays Ptolemy Alorites (369.)
Demosthenes' oration against Aphobus (382.)
362 Battle of Mantinea; the Thebans victorious; Epaminondas slain on the point of victory.
Decline of the Theban supremacy.
Xenophon's history extends to this date.

Greece.

- 361 A general peace mediated by Persia, in which the Messenians are included.
Banishment of Callistratus, orator (356.)
Dinarchus, the orator, born.
Agesilaus is sent into Egypt, where he dies.
Plato again visits Sicily; his mission—to reconcile Dionysius and his uncle Dion—proves abortive; he returns the next year.
[Plato's disciples included, among others, Aristotle, Chabrias, Heracleides, Hestæus, Hyperides, Iphicrates, Isocrates, Lycurgus, Philippus, Phocion, his nephew Speusippus, Xenocrates of Chalcedon.]
360 The Athenians and Olynthians at war.
Defeat of Timotheus at Amphipolis.
Assassination of Cotys, king of Thrace.
Isæus, the orator, flourishes (436.)
Commencement of Theopompus' history.

Sicily.

- 368 Fourth war between the Syracusans and Carthaginians; soon followed by a peace.
367 Dionysius I. poisoned (?); his son Dionysius II. succeeds.
366 Treasonous conduct of Dion encouraged by the philosopher Plato, now at Syracuse.
Dionysius patronises Plato.
365 Philistus endeavours to support the declining influence of Dionysius, but Dion's cause prospers at Syracuse, Carthage, &c.
361 Plato fails in reconciling Dionysius and his step-uncle Dion. His own life is in danger; Archytas intercedes; Plato is spared.
360 Banishment of Dion and Heracleides.
Dion raises troops in Greece, for the purpose of effecting a revolution against Dionysius in Syracuse.

Rome.

- 367 The "Rogations Licinian" are passed and adopted into the laws, by which one of the Consuls is to be a Plebeian.
The office of *Prætor* instituted—to be confined to the Patricians.
The Gauls defeated by Camillus.
He dedicates a temple to Concordia, to celebrate the union of Patres and Plebs.
366 L. Sextus elected the first Plebeian Consul.
[The tribunate of Sextus and Licinius had been renewed every year during the "Licinian" struggle—a period of 10 years.]
L. Furius Camillus the first *Prætor*.
Curule *Ædiles* first elected.
[The Patricians have now the privilege of choosing a *Prætor* and Curule *Ædiles*.]
365 Pestilence rages at Rome.
Camillus dies.
The Agrarian law of Licinius Stolo.
364 Institution of the "Ludi Scenici," to appease the gods on account of the plague.
362 The Plebs for the first time elect half of the *Tribuni Militum*.
Earthquake at Rome; romantic death of Marcus Curtius.
361 Gallic invasion; single combat—Manlius the Roman, victor; he is called *Torquatus*.
360 The Gauls and Tiburtines defeated by Servilius Ahala.
Northern and German Nations.
367 The Gauls defeated in Italy.
361 Italy again invaded by the Gauls.
360 Defeat of the Gauls in Italy.
Carthage.
360 Voyages of the Carthaginian, under Hanno.
Commercial intercourse of the Rhodians.

Persia.

- 356 Revolt of Artabazus, governor of Asia Minor, assisted by Chares the Athenian. Ochs threatens to make war on Athens, hence Chares is recalled.
 Temple of Ephesus burnt by Eratosthenes.
 354 Artabazus applies to the Thebans for aid; they send him 5,000 men.
 Two victories of Artabazus over Ochs.
 352 Oratorical contest between Theopompus and Naucreates at Halicarnassus.
 Two thousand Athenian colonists arrive at Samos; Cydias, the orator, dissuades them from an equal distribution of the land.

Greece.

- 359 The Macedonians and Illyrians at war. Perdicas III. k. of Macedon, slain in battle. Philip the II. succeeds (see Macedon.)
 Death of Xenophon, aged 90.
 Battle of Methone; Argæus and the Athenians defeated by Philip of Macedon.
 The Athenians seize Pydna; against which outrage Philip vainly complains.
 [By this act they forfeited his co-operation.]
 Murder of Alexander of Phœræ.
 Tisiphonies succeeds him.
 358 Amphipolis besieged and taken by Philip. Athenian expedition into Eubœa.
 Siege of Amphipolis by Iphicrates and Timotheus; raised by the latter.
 Charidemus induces the Amphipolitans to join the Athenian interest.
 357 *Agathocles*, archon at Athens.
 Revolt of Chios, Rhodes, and Byzantium from the Athenian yoke.
The Social War; Chios besieged by Chares and Chabrias; death of the latter and failure of the expedition.
 Delphi seized by the Phocians, and the temple plundered of 20,000 talents of gold and silver.
 The Thebans and the Locrians unite against the Phocians.
 Dion leaves Zacynthus for Sicily.
 Death of Democritus, aged 109; and of Hippocrates, aged 104.
 356 *Second Sacred War*—against the Phocians. Second campaign of the Social War.
 Philip, of Macedon, wins a horse-race at the Olympic games.
 Alexis, the comic poet, flourishes.
 Callistratus returns to Athens, and is put to death (see 361.)
 355 End of the Social War; Athens acknowledges the independence of her allies.
 Prosecution of Iphicrates and Menestheus by Aristophan and Chares.
 354 Trial, condemnation, exile, and subsequent death of Timotheus, aged 97.
 Demosthenes begins his public career.
 353 Death of Philomelus, of Phœcia.
 Onomarchus, his brother, succeeds.
 Era of the celebrated Grecian courtizans.
Spartocus II. king of Bosphorus (438.)
 352 Philip, of Macedon, occupies Methone. Onomarchus drives him out of Thessaly. He attempts to pass thro' Thermopylæ into Greece, but is prevented by the Athenians.
 Philip distresses the Athenian fleet.
 The first Philippic of Demosthenes.
 War between Sparta and Megalopolis.
 Athenian colony sent to Samos.
 Defeat and death of Onomarchus.
 His brother Phayllus succeeds.

Macedonia.

- This kingdom, though founded by Caranus so far back as 814 B.C., was so inconsiderable among the neighbouring States as not to deserve the name of an independent country, being now under the protection of Athens, now of Sparta, now of Thebes. In the reign of Philip II., however, it became a powerful kingdom, and in that of his son Alexander III., it gave its name to a vast and almost universal empire.
 359 Philip II., king of Macedon, aged 23. Philip, to conciliate the Athenians, declares Amphipolis free.
 He defeats his rival Argæus at Methone.
 Defeat and death of the veteran Bardyllis. Philip subdues Pæonia and Illyria.
 358 Marriage of Philip with Olympias, daughter of Neoptolemus of Epirus.
 Alliance of Philip and Olynthus, contrary to treaty with the Athenians.
 Philip lays siege to Amphipolis.
 357 Philip obtains possession of Pydna and Amphipolis by force and craft; but he treats his prisoners with the utmost humanity and kindness.
 356 Potidæa besieged; Philip takes it. The Illyrians and Thracians defeated by Philip's general, Parmenion.
 Birth of Alexander the Great.
 353 Pagasæ seized by Philip.
 Siege of Methone commenced.
 352 Fall of Methone; Philip loses an eye by an arrow, shot from Aster's bow.
 He advances into Thessaly; is repulsed by Onamarchus of Phœræ; who is afterwards defeated and slain.
 Philip drives the tyrants out of Phœræ.
Sicily.
 357 Dion returns and seizes Syracuse.
 356 Expulsion of Dionysius from Syracuse after twelve years reign.
 Philistus, who had espoused the cause of Dionysius, is defeated and slain (365.)
 355 Jealousy between Dion and Heracleides; the latter is murdered by his colleague.
 353 Calippus murders Dion.
 Oppressive rule of Calippus.
Rome.
 359 Unsuccessful attempt of the Tiburtines to enter Rome at night.
 358 The Gauls and Hernicans defeated. Fabius repulsed by the Tarquinians.
 Alliance with Latium renewed.
 "Lex Poetalia," against canvassing and bribery at elections, proposed.
 The tribes increased to twenty-seven.
 357 "Lex Julia," regulating the rate of interest.
 "Lex Manlia," imposing a tax on manumitted slaves.
 Invasion of Lower Italy by Alexander, the king of Epirus (332.)
 Privernum, in Latium, taken.
 Legal interest settled at 10 per cent.
 356 C. Martius Rutilus, *first Plebeian Dictator*. The Etruscans defeated.
 355 The two Consuls Patricians (367.)
 354 The Consuls again Patricians (367.)
 Alliance with the Samnites.
 Etruscan prisoners put to death.
 353 War with the Tarquinii.
 Truce of 100 years with Cære.
 352 Appointment of the *Quinquéviri Mensarii* for a general liquidation of debts.

Palestine.

- 351 The Jews countenance the revolt of Sidon against Ochus, king of Persia.
 350 Jericho taken by Ochus; its inhabitants sent to Egypt and Hyrcania.

Egypt.

- 350 Egypt conquered; its temples pillaged, &c. and Nectanebus, its king, expelled by Ochus of Persia.

Egypt is again a Persian Province.

Persia.

- 351 Revolt of the Sidonians, Phœnicians, &c. Mentor of Rhodes leads 4,000 Greeks to the aid of the Sidonians.
 Sidon besieged; Temnes, its king, betrays it into the hands of Ochus.
 The Sidonians, in despair, fire their city, and perish in the flames.
 Temnes, the traitor, rewarded with death.
 Mentor and his army join Ochus.
 350 Invasion and subjugation of Egypt.
 Ochus returns with immense spoils.
 349 Mentor mediates between Ochus and Artabazus and Memnon.
 345 Duras destroyed by an earthquake.
 344 Aristotle comes to Mitylene.
 Embassy to Philip of Macedon; Alexander (the Great) then 12 years old.

Greece.

- 351 The poetess Erinna flourishes; also, The painter and statuary, Echion.
 350 Phocion, the Athenian general, in Eubœa; Battle and victory of Tamynæ.
 The celebrated courtesan Lais at Corinth.
 349 The Athenians aid the Olynthians in their war with Philip.
 The sculptor Scopas flourishes.
 348 Philip besieges Olynthus.
 The poets Heraclides and Allectryon fl. *Parysades*, king of Bosphorus (438.)
 347 Philip takes Olynthus, and expels the Athenians from Eubœa.
 Death of Plato, the philosopher, aged 82.
 Speusippus succeeds Plato in the Academy.
 Aristotle retires to Atarnæ from Athens.
 Anaxandrides, the comic poet, exhibits.
 Era of Diogenes the Cynic.
 346 Athenian embassy to Philip at Pella.
 Peace between Athens and Macedon.
 The Phocians expelled the Amphictyonic council, at the instigation of Philip.
 All the Phocian cities destroyed by Philip except the city of Abœ.
 End of the Sacred or Phocian War.
 Orations of Isocrates and Demosthenes.
 345 Æschines prosecutes Timarchus.
 Æschines treacherously furthers the views of Philip against the liberties of Greece.
 344 Sparta subdued by Philip.
 Expedition of Timoleon to Sicily.
 Aristotle removes to Mitylene.
 Praxiteles, the sculptor, flourishes;
 [The courtesan Phryne sat as a model for his "naked Venus." His colossal Venus has been esteemed as the most perfect specimen of Greek art; it was found at Milo in A.D. 1820.]
 343 Athenian expedition into Acarnania, against Philip of Macedon.
 Orations of Demosthenes and Æschines.
 342 Thrace invaded by Philip, who entertains designs upon the Greek settlements on the Hellespont.
 Diopithes, the Athenian, opposes him.

Greece.

- 342 Menander, of new comedy, born.
 Aristotle invited to Macedon by Philip.
Macedonia.
 351 Heraclea on the Propontis attd. by Philip.
 The Macedonian gold mines in Thrace produce about 1000 talents annually.
 350 Artabazus and Memnon, rebels against the Persian king, are received by Philip.
 349 Philip, in the Chalcidian territory, augments his successes by bribery.
 347 Through the treachery of Lathenes and Euthycrates, Olynthus is taken.
 346 Philip is master of the Phocians; he assumes dictatorial authority over them.
 344 Successful expedition against Illyria.
 343 Philip's expedition into Acarnania.
 342 Philip invades Thrace.
 Aristotle at the court of Philip, as instructor to the young prince Alexander.
 Stageira is rebuilt by Philip, at the request of Aristotle. From this time flourishes the famous school of Aristotle at Stageira.

Magna Græcia.

- 345 Twelve cities in Campania destroyed by an earthquake.

Sicily.

- 351 Calippus besieges Catana, during which time Hipparinus, son of Dionysius the elder, seizes Syracuse.
 Murder of Calippus at Rhegium.
 Tyranny of Hipparinus.
 349 Interval of anarchy, till 347; wretchedness and desolation prevail; commerce is suspended; agriculture at a stand; property plundered; palaces and temples in ruins; the mercenary troops subsist by robbery; banditti every where abound.
 347 Dionysius II. regains the govt. of Syracuse.
 346 Apprehension of a Carthaginian invasion; the Sicilian states send an embassy to Corinth for a general; Timoleon is sent.
 344 Defeat of Hicetas and his Carthaginian allies by Timoleon of Corinth.
 343 Syracuse taken by Timoleon.
 Dionysius sent to Corinth.

Rome.

- 351 C. Martius Rutilus, first Plebeian Censor.
 Truce of forty years with Tarquinii.
 350 Popilius, Consul, defeats the Gauls.
 349 The Consuls again Patricians (367.)
 Camillus defeats the Gauls.
 Single combat; Valerius Corvus, victor.
 348 Treaty with Carthage renewed.
 347 Interest on money reduced to 5 per cent.
 346 Ludi Seculares.
 The Volscians lose Satricum.
 345 Twelve cities in Campania destroyed by an earthquake.
 War with the Aurunci.
 344 Dedication of the Ædes Moneta.
 343 The Samnite Wars commenced.
 The Campanians under Roman protection.
 Defeat of the Samnites by Valerius.
 342 The army at Capua rebel—general insurrection of the Plebs.
 Concessions of the Patres to the Plebs:—
 "Lex Genucia," abolishing interest on money; Valerius, Dictator, &c.
Northern and German Nations.
 349 The Gauls attack the Venetians and other northern Italian States.
Carthage.
 344 The Carthag, allies of Hicetas attd. in Sicily.

Palestine.

341 Jaddua succeeds John, high priest (373.)

Persia.

338 Ochus poisoned by Bagoas, who also destroys all the royal family, except

338 Arses, whom he raises to the throne.

336 Arses deposed and murdered by Bagoas, who confers the crown upon

Darius III. (Codomanus.)

Bagoas executed by order of Darius.

Mithridates II., king of Pontus.

Intrigues of Darius for effecting the murder of Philip of Macedon and Alexander.

334 War with Macedon; Asia invaded by Alexander with only 35,000 men.

Battle of Granicus; defeat of the Persian provincial governors.

333 Death of Memnon before Mitylene.

Unjust execution of Charidemus.

Battle of Issus; Darius defeated.

Darius makes proposals to Alexander for the ransom of his wife, &c.

Greece.

341 Defence of Diopithea (commander at the Chersonesus) by Demosthenes.

Birth of Epicurus, the philoso., the founder of the Epicurean philosophy, according to which Pleasure is the "*summum bonum*."

340 Byzantium, &c. besieged by Philip.

Ephorus ends his history this year.

339 *The Second Sacred War*—agt. the Locrians. The Athenians compel Philip to raise the siege of Byzantium, &c.

Speusippus is succeeded in the Academy by Xanthippus (347.)

338 Philip obtains the appointment of General of the Amphictyons; he occupies Elatea.

Athens and Thebes unite against Philip.

Battle of Cheronea; the confederated Greeks defeated; Grecian liberty lost.

Congress at Corinth; war declared against Persia in the name of Greece.

Death of Isocrates, orator, aged 98.

337 Alexander of Epirus, brother-in-law of Alexander the Great, reigns.

336 Philip is slain at *Ægæ*.

Timocles, the comedian, flourishes.

Calippus, the Athenian, first calculates the revolution of eclipses.

Dinarchus begins to flourish.

335 The Thebans revolt from Macedon; Alexander defeats them and destroys their city.

He demands certain Athenian orators to be delivered up; Demades pacifies him.

Aristotle removes fr. Macedonia to Athens. Philippides, the comic poet, flourishes.

Macedonia.

340 Alexander governs in Macedon in the absence of his father—who this year

Besieges Byzantium, Selymbria, Perinthus.

339 Expedition agt. the Scythians under Atheas.

338 The Macedonian phalanx.

Victories at Elatea and Cheronea.

Philip master of Greece; he deals leniently with Athens, but on Thebes his vengeance falls heavily.

337 Philip marries Cleopatra, daughter of Attalus, one of his generals; this causes

Olympias and her son Alexander to quit the court of Philip in disgust (358.)

336 Marriage of Alexander of Epirus, with Philip's daughter at *Ægæ*.

Philip assassinated at the nuptials, by a youth named Pausanius.

Macedonia.**THE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.**

336 Alexander succeeds his father Philip, at the early age of twenty years.

["No feeling of animosity or deed of violence stained the commencement of the brilliant career which Alexander was about to run. His forgiveness and confidence were extended to all who had candour enough to acknowledge their misdoings, and generosity sufficient to rely on the exercise of it in their prince."]

Recall of Harpagus, Laomedon, Nearchus, Ptolemy, son of Lagos, and others who had incurred his father's anger.

Alexander is elected generalissimo of the Grecian army about to invade Persia.

335 Macedon threatened by the Thracians, Illyrians, and Triballi.

Alexander attacks and conquers them.

Revolt of Thebes; it is captured and destroyed by Alexander; the house of Pindar alone left standing.

["Thebes expiated her revolt with the loss of 6000 of her people slain in the battle, 30,000 sold into slavery, and, in a word, with the extinction of her existence as a separate and independent state."]

The Athenians send an embassy of congratulation to Alexander.

Preparations for invading Persia.

334 First campaign of Alexander; he crosses the Hellespont with an army of 35,000 men.

Battle of Granicus; the satraps of Darius defeated with great loss.

Dascylium, Sardis, and other places in Asia

Minor surrender to Alexander.

Miletus and Halicarnassus taken.

333 Second campaign of Alexander.

Conspiracy of Alexander, the son of Aëropus, and prince Amyntas.

The Marmarians plunder Alexander's baggage; he returns and disperses them.

The Lacedæmonians intrigue with Memnon against Alexander.

Death of Memnon, the Rhodian.

At Gordium, Alexander unties or cuts the Gordian knot (see Asia Minor, B.C. 1460.)

Cilicia subdued by Alexander.

Alexander is taken ill of fever in Tarsus.

Battle of Issus; Darius defeated.

Parmenio takes Damascus.

Sicily.

339 Timoleon obtains a victory over the Carthaginians at the Crimessus.

337 Death of Timoleon at Syracuse.

Rome.

341 Peace with the Samnites.

340 War with the Latins; self-devotion of Decius, and defeat of the enemy.

War with the Latins renewed.

339 "Leges Publicæ;" 1. the plebiscita made binding; 2. the decrees of the Comitia Centuriata rendered independent of the vote of the Comitia Curiata; 3. one of the Censors to be a Plebeian.

338 The Latins and Campanians subdued.

337 Q. Publius Philo, first Plebeian Prator. The Vestal Misurtia buried alive, on a charge of incontinence.

335 Peace with the Gauls.

Capture of Cales in Campania.

334 Cales a Roman colony.

Palestine.

- 332 Judea invaded by Alexander.
Jaddua leads a procession to meet the conqueror; peace results, and forthwith Privileges are granted to the Jews.
Gaza taken; cruel treatment of Betis by the conqueror, who proceeds into Egypt.
- 331 Andromachus killed by the Samaritans.
Alexander returns, and expels the inhabitants of Samaria, who settle at Shechem.

India.

- 327 Alexander's invasion of the Punjab; *Porus* submits to the conqueror.
Seven castes exist in India at this time.

Egypt.

- 332 Egypt conquered by Alexander.
Alexandria built (see Macedonia.)

Persia.

- 331 Battle of Arbela, Oct. 1. Darius again defeated; he flees into Media.
- 330 Alexander pursues after Darius.
Treachery of Bessus; he assassinates his royal master Darius.
Alexander honourably inter the body of the murdered king.
Persia added to the Macedonian Empire.

Greece.

- 332 *Æacides*, son of *Arymbas*, succeeds Alexander, king of Epirus.
Stephanus, the comic poet, flourishes.
Caustic painting invented by *Gausias*, of *Sieyon*, about this time.
- 331 Defeat and death of *Agis* in battle with *Antipater*.
330 *Antipater's* pacification of Greece.
Orations of *Æschines* and *Demosthenes*.
Æschines withdraws to Athens.
Menander, *Philemon*, and *Diphilus*, of new comedy, about this time.
The Peripatetic school founded by *Aristotle*.
[He had been a disciple of *Plato*.]
- 328 *Lysistratus* invents moulds for the casting of wax figures.
Crates, the Cynic philosopher, flourishes.
Apelles, the painter, flourishes.

Macedonia.

- 332 Third campaign of Alexander.
Siege and fall of *Tyre*; 8000 of its inhabitants slain, and 30,000 sold into slavery.
Gaza taken by assault; *Syria* and *Phœnicia* conquered by Alexander.
Palestine and Egypt subdued.
City of *Alexandria* founded, as the centre of commerce between the east and west.
Alexander visits the temple of *Jupiter Ammon*; fable of the serpents.
- 331 Fourth campaign of Alexander; he crosses the *Euphrates*, and marches towards the river *Tigris*.
Battle of *Arbela*; *Darius* defeated.
Battle of *Gangamela*; defeat and flight of *Darius*; Alexander pursues him.
Surrender of *Babylon*; *Persia* also submits to the conqueror.
Honourable conduct of Alexander towards the wife and family of *Darius*.
Invasion of *Persia Proper*; brave resistance of *Ariobarzanes*.
Alexander enters *Persepolis*.
Banquet; infamous proposal of *Thais*; Alexander sets fire to the royal palace.
War of *Antipater* aginst. the confederacy of Alexander's hereditary states—successful.
Alexander winters in *Persepolis*.

Macedonia.

- 330 Fifth campaign; Alexander marches his army into *Media*.
Flight of *Darius* from *Ecbatana*; rapid pursuit of Alexander.
Conspiracy of *Bessus* and another satrap.
Alexander pursues them for the rescue of their royal prisoner, *Darius*.
Murder of *Darius* by his rebellious satraps; they escape further eastward.
Alexander treats the remains of *Darius* with respect, and has them sent into *Persia* for honourable interment in the royal sepul. at *Persepolis*; age of *Darius* 50 yrs.

Transfer of the seat of government from Macedonia to Susa in Babylon.

Assumption of the royal dignity by *Bessus*, under the title of *Artaxerxes*.

- Execution of the generals *Philotas* and his father *Parmenio* for a treasonable consp.
Pursuit after *Bessus* further eastward.
Alexander crosses the *Cabul* mountains in the winter, and receives the submission of *Hyrcania*, *Aria*, and *Aornos*.

The *Mardians* and *Zarangians* defeated.

- 329 Sixth campaign; against the *Bactrians*.
Alexander crosses *Mount Paropamisus* and enters *Bactria* in pursuit of *Bessus*.

Alexander crosses the *Oxus*.

- Bessus* is betrayed by *Spitames*, cruelly mutilated, and then put to death.
Alexander claims divine honours.
He founds *Alexandria* on the *Jaxartes*.
Spitames revolts; he is defeated by *Cœnus*, and murdered by his own people.
The stronghold of *Oxyartes* reduced.
Marriage of Alexander and *Roxana*, a *Bactrian* princess (? in 328.) See 323.
Alexander passes the *Tanais*, and engages in war with the *Scythians*.

He builds *Paropamisus* and other towns.
Alexander winters in *Nautica* (? *Bactra*.)

- 328 Seventh campaign; *Sogdiana* reduced.
Alexander winters in *Bactra* (? *Nautica*.)
In a drunken revel he kills *Cleitus* (? 329.)
Conspiracy of the band of pages; *Calisthenes*, the philosopher, put to death.

- 327 Eighth campaign; the *Paropamisus* mountain-ridge is re-passed in the spring.
Division of the army; *Hephaestion* sent forward with troops to cross the *Cophenes*.
Conflict of Alexander with the barbarous tribes inhabiting the country.
Alexander winters between the rivers *Cophenes* and the *Indus*.

Rome.

- 332 The *Ascenninade* citizens; but are denied the *Suffragium*.
The *Roman* tribes increased to twenty-nine.
War of the *Samnites* and *Lucanians* with Alexander of *Epirus*.
Romans make a treaty with Alexander.
Alexander of *Epirus* slain in *Lucania*.
- 330 *Fundi* and *Privernum* rebel.
- 329 Capture of *Privernum*; the *Civitas* conferred upon its inhabitants.
Another colony sent to *Anxur*.
328 *Fregellæ* colonized.
- 327 The *Samnite* war renewed.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 332 *Fergus I.* founds the Celtic *Caledonian* monarchy in *Scotland*.

Greece.

- 324 Olymp. 114; Micinas, victor.
Proclamation at the Olympic games for the restoration of the exiles.
Hegisias, archon at Athens.
Harpalus is admitted into Athens.
He bribes certain of the orators—Demades, Charicles, Demosthenes, &c.
Demosthenes, accused of having accepted a bribe, is fined 50 talents; he leaves Athens.
Timocles, the comic poet, flourishes.
Death of Lyceurgus.
Athens mistress of the sea.

Rome.

- 326 War with Palæopolis; it is taken.
"Lex Poetelia Papiria," preserving to debtors their civil freedom and status.
324 The Samnites defeated.

Macedonia.

- 326 Ninth campaign; Alexander crosses the Indus at Taxila.
Submission of Taxilus, king of the Punjab, and other Indian princes. (India, 327.)
Alexander advances to the Hydaspes; Porus, an Indian king, disputes his passage.
Defeat of Porus; he is reinstated in his throne, and his kingdom is extended.
Bucephalia and Nicaea founded.
Alexander leaves a division, under Craterus, for building and fortifying the new cities, and then crosses the river Acesines.
Another king Porus subdued. (?)
Alexander passes the river Hydrates.
War with several confederate independent tribes of Indians; they are defeated.
Siege of Sangala; 17,000 Indians killed, and 70,000 made prisoners by Alexander.
Sangala razed to the ground.
325 Tenth campaign; Alexander prepares to pass the Hyphasis, but his Macedonian troops refuse to proceed further.
Army divided; Hephæstion and Craterus lead two divisions down the banks of the Hyphasis; a third division, under Alexander, sails down the river.
Conflicts with the Malli, and other native tribes inhabiting either shore.
Narrow escape of Alexander at the storming of the Mallian citadel.
Alexander reaches the mouth of the Indus in the month of August.
Nearchus despatched with the fleet on a voyage of discovery along the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.
Alexander leads the army along the coast, through the Gedrosian desert.
The army arrives at Pura in October, and proceeds through Carmania and Persis towards Babylon.
324 Meeting of Alexander and Nearchus at Susiana in the spring.
Proclamation for the return of the exiles.
Alexander marries the eldest daughter of the deceased Darius (see 329.)
Hephæstion marries her younger sister.
Nearchus marries the daughter of Mentor.
Marriage of eighty commanders to wives provided for them by Alexander.

Macedonia.

- 324 Alexander sails down the Eulæus, and ascends the Tigris, for the purpose of examining their maritime capabilities, &c.
The obstructions of those rivers removed, and their beds deepened.
Mutiny among Alexander's troops at Opis.
Alexander marches into Media; he visits Ecbatana, at which place his friend Hephæstion is carried off by fever.
Celebrated colossal monument erected in pyramidal terraces, by Deinocrates, to the memory of Hephæstion, by order of the emperor Alexander.
The Cossean war.
Plan of Alexander for a geographical survey of the Caspian Sea.
323 Alexander arrives in Babylon, and instantly proceeds to beautify it, &c.
Maritime projects, &c. of Alexander.
Arrival of embassies from various parts of Africa and Europe.
Magnificent sacrifice, preparatory to Alexander's intended southern expedition.
Alexander dies in Babylon of fever, in the 33d year of his age, after a reign of 12 years and 8 months; May or June.
[According to Arrian, "Alexander was very handsome, his figure stately, his body well-proportioned, his mind brisk and active, his courage wonderful. He possessed the rare tact of exciting the courage of his soldiers; his unwearied vigilance secured to him many advantages; he was never imposed upon either by craft or by perfidy, and never himself used these bad arts against any one. As to his vices and infirmities—let it be considered to what a pitch of glory he arrived, that he governed indisputably as king of both continents, and that his name, even in his own lifetime, was spread through every part of the habitable world; let these things be kept in mind, and it will readily be granted, that in comparison of his great character and astonishing exploits, his vices and infirmities were trifling, and ought hardly to be regarded as casting a shade on the bright annals of his eventful reign."]
Dispute respecting the succession.
[The children born to Alexander by Asiatic women were not held entitled to enjoy the sovereignty of his European states.]
Rivalry of Meleager and Perdicas, for the regency of the empire; the former attempts the life of the latter.
The army divided; civil war averted by a compromise—both parties consenting to set up Arrhidæus, Alexander's brother.
Arrhidæus proclaimed king by the army.
Perdicas is appointed regent of the empire; Meleager next in command.
Perdicas treacherously effects the murder of Meleager, and the slaughter of 300 of the infantry who had supported him in the contest for the regency.

"The history of Alexander," observes Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, "forms an important epoch in the history of mankind. Unlike other Asiatic conquerors, his progress was marked by something more than devastation and ruin: at every step of his course the Greek language and civilization took root and flourished; and after his death Greek kingdoms were formed in all parts of Asia, which continued to exist for centuries. By his conquests the knowledge of mankind was increased;

Macedonia.

the sciences of geography, natural history, and others, received vast additions; and it was through him that a road was opened up to India, and that Europeans became acquainted with the products of the remote East."]

Macedonia.

"What Alexander achieved," says Dr. Hales, "in the short compass of his reign is altogether astonishing. When asked once, by what means he had effected such wonderful things, he answered, 'By postponing nothing.' His measures, indeed, were all planned with the soberest and most deliberate circumspection, and then executed without delay, and with all the rapidity of the double-winged leopard in prophecy. What he accomplished, however, fell infinitely short of what he intended. He meditated the conquest of Africa and the rest of Europe; and in his tablets were found memorandums for building new cities in Europe and Asia—peopling the former with Asiatics, the latter with Europeans. The vast and capacious mind of this mighty conqueror was likely indeed to have produced a grand revolution in the state and manners of the ancient world, by promoting general intercourse among the several branches of his mighty empire," had he not been so prematurely cut down by the hand of death. "He seems," adds the same author, "to have had a strong presentiment of the ensuing dissensions and convulsions after his death, kindled by the ambition of his generals; and to have despaired of his children's succession. He told his friends, 'that he was more troubled on their account than on his own; for he was afraid that after his death fortune would throw the empire into the hands of some obscure and weak man.' When they inquired to whom he left the kingdom, he answered, 'to the most worthy; and he gave his ring, when speechless, to Perdiccas."]

*Dismemberment of the Macedonian Empire, and Division
of its several Provinces among the principal
Generals of Alexander's army.*

Palestine.

323 Judea under the dominion of Laomedon of Mitylene.

Ptolemy, of Egypt, desires to possess Judea.

Egypt.

323 Ptolemy I. (Soter) restores the independence of Egypt; he makes Alexandria the capital of his kingdom. In order to effect his object, Ptolemy procures the murder of Cleomenes, seizes the treasury of Alexandria, augments his army, and wages war against Perdiccas.

Asia Minor.

At the dissolution of the Macedonian empire several petty kingdoms sprung into existence in this portion of the dismembered territory:—in Cappadocia Eumenes is made king; Antigonus reigns over Phrygia, Lycia, and Pamphylia; the king of Pontus is Mithridates II. (Ctistes), descended from the Persian line of royalty; he also reigns over Paphlagonia; Zipsætes reigns in Bithynia, and Mysia falls to Leonatus.

323 Leonatus quits Mysia and passes into Europe, attracted by the hope of obtaining Cleopatra, and with her the kingdom of Macedonia (see Macedonia, B. C. 337.)

Epicurus leaves Samos for Athens.

322 Ariarathes, of Cappadocia, defeated by Perdiccas, made prisoner, and put to death. Eumenes invested with the government of Cappadocia by Perdiccas.

Greece.

323 The Lamian war; Greece agnst. Macedon. Leosthenes defeats Antipater, and shuts him up in Lamia.

Death of Leosthenes before the walls.

Return of Demosthenes to Athens.

Demades impeaches Demosthenes, Aristotle, and Hyperides of corruption.

Epicurus comes to Athens, aged 18.

Greece.

323 Death of Diogenes at Corinth.

Epicurus removes to Colophon.

322 Death of Leonatus (see 323, Asia Minor.)

Battle of Cranon; the Greeks defeated.

Submission of Athens; and

End of the Lamian war.

Flight of Aristotle from Athens to Eubœa, where he soon after dies.

Hyperides, orator, put to death by Antipater.

Death of Demosthenes.

Macedon and Thrace.

323 Philip II.—Arrhidaeus, an imbecile half-brother of Alexander, is proclaimed king of Macedon, under the name of Philip.

Alexander, son of Roxana, is born, and united, nominally, in the government.

Perdiccas appointed regent of Macedon.

The Lamian war, Macedon against Greece.

Lysimachus, governor of Thrace (287.)

Antipater defeated by Leosthenes.

322 Leonatus, with a large army, comes to the aid of Antipater; he is killed.

Craterus marches an army to the assistance of Antipater.

The Macedonians occupy Munychia.

War between Perdiccas and Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia; the latter is defeated and crucified.

Cappadocia taken by Perdiccas.

Revolt of the Greek soldiery in the upper provinces of the empire.

They surrender to Pithon, and are pardoned; but Perdiccas has them cruelly murdered by the Macedonian army.

Arrhidaeus marries Eurydice, grand-daughter of Perdiccas III. (Greece, 359.)

Antigonus comes to Macedon, and reveals the ambitious designs of Perdiccas.

[For Syria see page 56.]

Rome.

323 League with the Apulian and Lucanians.

322 The Samnites again defeated.

Palestine.

- 321 Death of Jaddua, the high priest; his son Onias I. succeeds him in the priesthood. The Jews resist the approach of Ptolemy.
 320 Jerusalem treacherously taken by Ptolemy; 100,000 captives carried into Egypt; of these, 30,000 are selected for military service, while others are settled in Libya and Cyrene, &c.

India.

- 315 *Chandragupta*, or Sandrocottus, defeats and slays the last sovereign of the Nanda dynasty in India.

Egypt.

- 321 Ptolemy defeats Perdiccas, of Macedon. Perdiccas murdered by his own officers. Libya, Cyrene, and Coele-Syria added to the kingdom of Egypt.
 320 Phœnicia revolts against Egypt. A diving bell introduced.
 About 100,000 Jews brought into Egypt.

Asia Minor.

- 321 Antipater and Craterus come into Asia Minor to fight with Perdiccas. Eumenes defeats Craterus; the latter falls in the battle. The provinces of Triparadisi divided.
 320 Antigonos, of Phrygia, defeats Eumenes of Cappadocia; he besieges him in Nora.
 318 Eumenes escapes from Nora.
 317 Polysperchon appoints Eumenes commander in the East.
 316 Battle of Gabiene; defeat of Eumenes by Antigonos. The Argyraspidæ betray Eumenes to Antigonos, who kills him.
 315 *Ziartes*, of Bithynia, (who succeeded *Bas* in 326) is at war with Chalcedon (278.) Antigonos opposed by Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy. Mithridates of Pontus an ally of Eumenes.

Greece.

- 321 Departure of Antipater and Craterus from Ætolia into Asia Minor. Theophrastus succeeds Aristotle (322.) [According to the will of Aristotle, who died at Chalcedon the previous year, his library, and the originals of his own works, fell to his friend and pupil, Theophrastus. He intimated also, by a symbolic allusion to the superiority of the wine of Lesbos to that of Rhodes, that the same distinguished scholar was the one most qualified to succeed him in the Lyceum.]
 Dinarchus, the philosopher, flourishes.
 Menander, "prince of middle comedy," fl.
 319 Cassander puts Demades, the Athenian orator, to death (323.)
 Aristoxenus, a Greek writer of music, fl.
 318 Nicanor seizes the Piræus. Cassander marches towards Athens.
 317 Phocion is condemned unheard, and immediately put to death. Cassander conquers Athens. Demetrius Phalereus, governor of Athens. Census of Athens taken: citizens, 127,660; slaves, 400,000.
 316 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.
 315 Xenocrates succeeded by Polemon at the Academy in Athens.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 321 Perdiccas at war with Ptolemy. He carries Arrhidæus and Ægus with him. Perdiccas is slain in Egypt.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 321 Eurydice demands a share in the government. Antipater succeeds to the regency, which effectually silences Eurydice.
 320 Antipater conveys the joint kings, with Roxana and Eurydice, to Macedon. Death of Antipater; he names
 319 Polysperchon as his successor, thus excluding his own son Cassander. Rebellion of Eurydice, in which she compels her husband to join (322, 317.) War between Polysperchon and Cassander.
 318 Polysperchon, aided by *Æsacides* of Epirus, marches against Eurydice; her army deserts her; she is made prisoner. *Olympias* recalled by Polysperchon (337.)
 317 Murder of Eurydice and Arrhidæus by order of Olympias. Approach of Cassander; Olympias flies to the citadel of Pydna. Cassander besieges Olympias in Pydna. Commerce with India through Egypt.
 316 Cassander takes Pydna; he puts Olympias to death; and recovers the bodies of Arrhidæus and Eurydice, which he buries with regal pomp. Cassander reigns.
 315 Cassander at war with Antigonos.

Syria.

- "According to the new distribution of the Macedonian empire by the aged 'Protector,' Antipater, the splendid government of Babylonia was granted to Seleucus, who had performed an important service in quashing the late sedition in the army. Thus was gratified the most eager desire of a young and ambitious chief, who, of all Alexander's officers, best understood the views and appreciated the magnificent designs of his master."
 321 Seleucus Nicator receives the government of the province of Babylon.
 320 He opposes the views of the viceroy Polysperchon and his general Eumenes. Python, satrap of Media, takes refuge in the court of Seleucus.
 316 Antigonos (aided by Python and Seleucus) is defeated by Eumenes, near the river Coprates. Second battle, indecisive; Antigonos retires to Gamorga in Media. Defeat, betrayal, and death of Eumenes—the result of treachery.
 315 Antigonos breaks up the battalion of the Argyraspidæ. He puts Python to death, on suspicion of participating in a treasonable conspiracy. Antigonos visits Babylon. Seleucus, dreading his intention, quits Babylon, and escapes to Egypt. Python, son of Agenor, placed over the provinces of Syria by Antigonos.

Sicily.

- 317 *Agathocles* usurps the government. Syracusans and Carthaginians at war.

Rome.

- 321 The Roman army surrenders to the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.
 320 Aristoxenes, esteemed the best Greek writer on music, fl. at Tarentum.
 319 Papius defeats the Samnites.
 318 A two years' truce with the Samnites. The Roman tribes increased to 31.
 315 The Samnites defeat Fabius.

Palestine.

- 314 Antigonos makes himself master of Judea, Palestine, and Syria.
Colonies of Jews settle in various parts of Egypt and elsewhere.

India and China.

- 307 Date of the book *Atthakatha*.
305 Sandrocottus, of India, at war with Seleucus Nicator of Syria.
Alliance betw. Seleucus and Sandrocottus.

Egypt.

- 314 Phœnicia wrested from Ptolemy by Antigonos of Asia Minor.
313 Ptolemy captures Cyprus.
312 He defeats Demetrius at Gaza.
307 Naval defeat off Cyprus.

Asia Minor.

- 314 Antigonos, of Phrygia, seizes Phœnicia.
312 *Ariarathes* III., king of Cappadocia (? 315.)
Defeat of Demetrius, son of Antigonos, at Gaza, by Ptolemy and Seleucus.
311 General peace.
310 Outbreak between Ptolemy and Antigonos.
Epicurus flourishes at Mitylene, &c.
306 Demetrius, son of Antigonos, defeats Ptolemy of Egypt in a sea-fight off Salamis.
Antigonos assumes the regal title (320.)
He unsuccessfully invades Egypt.
204 Demetrius besieges Rhodes.

Greece.

- 314 Death of *Æschines*, aged 75.
313 War between the *Ætolians* and *Cassander*.
312 *Pyrrhus* II., king of Epirus.
310 Ptolemy espouses the cause of Greece.
309 *Satyrus* II., king of Bosphorus (438.)
Agathocles lands in Africa.
309 *Prytanis*, king of Bosphorus (438.)
308 Ptolemy's expedition into Greece.
Pyrrho, the philosopher of Elis and founder of the Sceptic school, flourishes.
Eumulus succeeds in Bosphorus.
307 Athens freed by Demetrius Poliorcetes;
Demetrius Phalereus expelled, and democracy restored.
Exile of Deinarchus, the orator.
306 Demetrius departs for Asia.
Epicurus comes to Athens a second time;
he is now 35 years old.
304 *Spartocus* III., king of Bosphorus (438.)

Macedon and Thrace.

- 314 Roxana and her son, Alexander IV., kept in custody by Cassander (329, 323, 320.)
313 Cassander at war with the *Ætolians*.
311 Murder of Roxana and Alexander IV.
310 Heracles claims the throne.
309 Polysperchon murders Heracles.

Syria.

- 314 Confederation of princes agnst. Antigonos.
Antigonos rejects the demands of the confederates, and prepares for war.
War of Antigonos with the confederates, in Lesser Asia, Greece, &c.
313 The confederates desire peace, but Antigonos declines negotiation.
Ptolemy determines to oppose the ambitious projects of Antigonos.
312 Battle of Gaza; Ptolemy and Seleucus are victorious.

One of the results of this battle was the Return of Seleucus to Babylon, at the head of 1000 infantry and 300 horse, confided to him by Ptolemy, after having defeated Evagoras and Nicanor, who had opposed his progress.

Syria.

- 312 *Foundation of the kingdom and dynasty of the Seleucidae.*

A kingdom consisting of seventy-two satrapies, and bounded by the Euphrates, Indus, and Oxus.

[The commencement of the dynasty of the Seleucidae took place in the first year of 117th Olympiad.]

Seleucus (Nicator) ascends the throne.

- 305 War with Sandracottus of India; Seleucus crosses the Indus.
Peace; league with Sandracottus.

Magna Græcia.

- 308 Battle of *Lacus Vadimonis*; the Romans victorious.

Sicily.

- 310 Agathocles is defeated in battle, and then besieged in Syracuse.
Agathocles (during the siege of Syracuse) goes over to Africa, carrying war into the Carthaginian territory.
Defeat of the Carthaginians by Agathocles.
Immolation of the Carthaginian children.
306 Peace with the Carthaginians.

Rome.

- 314 The Samnites defeated.
Revolt of the Campanians: subdued.
313 Capua, Saticula, Suessa, and the isle of Pontia, colonized by Romans.
312 New war with the Etruscans.
Appius Claudius constructs the *Via Appia*, the first of the Roman military roads; also, the *Gnomon* and *Aqua Appia*.
He distributes the "Libertini" among all the Roman tribes.
Calendar of the *Fasti* and *Nefasti*, drawn up by Cn. Flavius, and exhibited in the Forum; who also publishes a formula of legal actions for the information of the people (? 304.)

- 311 Victories over the Etruscans and Samnites.
310 Etruscans and Samnites defeated, though at first victorious.
Claudius retains his censorship contrary to the *Lex Æmilia* (433.)
309 Victories over the Samnites and Etruscans, by Lucius Papirius, who enriches himself with the bucklers of gold worn by the Samnites.

- 308 League with the Umbrians.
War against *Peligni* and *Marsi*.
Further victories over the Etruscans, &c.
307 Battle of *Allifæ*; Samnites defeated.
306 Revolt of the *Hernicans* subdued; and the Samnites defeated.
305 *Bovianum* taken fr. the Samnites; a truce.
304 Defeat of the *Æquians*.
Peace with the Samnites, *Marsians*, &c.
The "Libertini" classed with the four tribes of the city.

Dedication of temples without the consent of the Senate forbidden.

Calendar of the *Fasti* and *Nefasti*, and the "Civile Jus" published (? 312.)

Northern and German Nations.

- 307 The *Scythians* invade *Caledonia*.
306 Having driven the *Picts* into the highlands, they settle in the low country.

Carthage.

- 310 Agathocles, after being defeated in Sicily, comes into Africa, and invades the Carthaginian territory.
306 Peace with the *Syracusans*.

Palestine.

- 301 Judæa under Ptolemy (Soter) of Egypt.
 300 Onias the high priest dies; his son Simon (the just) succeeds him.
 He adds the "Chronicles" to the canon of the Old Testament Scriptures.
 The Jews patronized by Seleucus; he settles colonies of them throughout his kingdom.
 291 Death of Simon the high priest (292 Hale.)
 Eleazar, his brother, succeeds.
 He surrenders the presidency of the council to Antigonus of Socho.

China.

- 300 Great Chinese wall built (? 214.)

Egypt.

- 301 Decisive battle of Ipsus; the independence of Egypt secured.
 301 Phenicia finally united to Egypt.
 Flourishing period of the cotton trade, and other manufactures of Egypt.
 300 The golden age of the Ptolemies.
 Alexandria celebrated for its museum and library; literature encouraged.
 Euclid, Aristarchus, Aristophanes, Apollodorus, and other philosophers fl.
 Four schools of science founded:—1, Criticism; 2, Mathematics; 3, Astronomy; and 4, Medicine.

Asia Minor.

- 303 Demetrius returns to Greece having concluded a peace with the Rhodians.
 302 Antigonus murders Ctistes of Pontus.
Mithridates III., of Pontus, succeeds *Mithridates II.*, who began to reign, 337 (266.)
 301 Demetrius joins his father Antigonus.
 Battle of Ipsus; Antigonus defeated and slain (aged 81) by Seleucus and Lysimachus.
Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Phrygia, &c.
 300 Demetrius master of Cilicia.
 Lycón, the Peripatetic, born at Troas.
 299 Stratonice married to Seleucus.
 290 Colossus of Rhodes begun by Chares of Lindus, a pupil of Lysippus (? 292.)
Mithridates III., of Pontus, seizes on Paphlagonia and Cappadocia (284.)

Greece.

- 303 Return of Demetrius to oppose the progress of Cassander.
 Demetrius Polyorces, is appointed general of the Grecian states.
 302 Demetrius gains upon Cassander.
 Exile of Demochares.
 Archedicius, the poet, supports the Macedonian party in Athens.
 301 Recall of Demetrius into Asia.
 300 The Epicurean philosophy founded about this time, by Epicurus of Gargettus (341.)
 Berosus, the Babylonian historian, flourishes till about 280.
 299 Zeno, the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, which teaches that Virtue is the *summum bonum*, is born at Citium in Cyprus about this time.
 297 Unsuccessful attempt of Demetrius upon Athens.
 296 Demetrius again besieges Athens.
 295 Athens taken by Demetrius.
 294 Defeat of Pyrrhus at the walls of Sparta.
 293 Apollodorus and Posidippus, of new comedy, flourish about this time.
 292 Deinarchus returns to Athens (307.)
 291 Death of Menander.
 290 Demetrius celebrates the Pythian games at Athens.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 301 The historian Hieronymus, of Cardia, fl.
 297 Philip succeeds his father, Cassander, for the short period of about four months.
 296 Philip dies; his brothers, Antipater and Alexander succeed.
 Demetrius Phalerius, the orator, withdraws into Egypt.
 294 Civil war between Alexander and Antipater.
 Pyrrhus obtains a victory for Alexander.
 Demetrius Poliorcetes comes to the aid of Alexander; but he has him assassinated, and then seizes upon the throne.
 293 Demetrius reigns in Macedon.
 292 Revolt and subjugation of Thebes.
 291 Defeat of Lysimachus by the Getæ; he is made prisoner; but soon after he regains his liberty.
 Thebes again revolts—now aginst Demetrius.
 Demetrius drives Pyrrhus out of Thessaly.
 290 Subjugation of Thebes by Demetrius.

Syria.

- 302 Confederacy against Antigonus renewed.
 301 Battle of Ipsus, which results in adding to the dominions of Seleucus, Syria, Cappadocia, Mesopotamia, and Armenia.
 299 Seleucus, jealous of the power of Lysimachus, marries the daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, with whom he forms a league.
 Antioch, in Syria, and other cities, built.
 Commercial intercourse with India.
 294 Upper Asia ceded to Antiochus, son of Seleucus.

Rome.

- 303 Institution of the Tribus Urbane.
 Colonies of Alba and Sora.
 302 The Æquians defeated.
 300 The first Plebeian Priests, by virtue of the "Lex Ogulnia," which increased the Pontifices to eight, and the Augurs to nine.
 "Lex Valeria," for the protection of Plebeian magistrates, ratified.
 299 Two tribes added; now numbering 33.
 Narnia colonized.
 298 The third Samnite war.
 Samnites and Etruscans defeated; the former at Bovianum, the latter at Volaterræ.
 Carsoli colonized.
 295 The Gauls, Etruscans, Samnites, and Umbrians defeated at Sentinum.
 Self-sacrifice of Decius Mus.
 294 Truce for 40 years with the Etrurian cities—Arretium, Perusia, and Volsinii.
 293 Census taken: citizens, 272,300.
 First sun-dial seen at Rome; the day is divided into hours.
 Famine and pestilence prevail.
 292 The Samnites defeat the younger Fabius.
 Victory of the elder Fabius; the Samnite general, Pontius, taken.
 291 Cominium taken from the Samnites.
 Venusia a Roman colony.
 Unjust execution of the general Pontius.
 290 Final victory over the Samnites; they sue for peace (see 343.)

Northern and German Nations.

- 290 New hordes of Gauls, from beyond the Alps, cross the Apennines, pour down into Etruria, and invade the Roman territories.
 They ravage Umbria, and recross the Apennines, carrying with them great booty.
 297 The Gauls in upper Italy assist the Etruscans in their war with Rome.
 295 Defeat of the Gauls, &c. at Sentinum.

Palestine.

- 280 Schools of Divinity established by Antigonus Sochreus, and the traditions of the elders first taught to the people.
 286 Sadok, a disciple of Antigonus Sochreus, and founder of the Sadducean sect, fl.
 284 Sect of the Sadducees established.

Egypt.

- 285 Soter unites his son in the government. Magnificent coronation festival of the younger Ptolemy.
 Dionysius the astronomer fl. at Alexandria; he settles the length of the solar year at 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.
 284 The Septuagint commenced (? 277.) The "Pharos" of Alexandria commenced. Temple of Serapis; removal of the image from Pontius to Alexandria.

- 283 Death of Soter, aged 84.
 ["The dominions which Soter bequeathed to his son were extensive and powerful. Besides Egypt, Philadelphus found subjected to his authority the important provinces of Phœnicia, Cœle-Syria, Arabia, Lycia, Ethiopia, Cyprus, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Lycia, Caria, and the Cyclades."]
 Ptolemy II. (Philadelphus) succeeds.
 Murder of Demetrius Phalerius.
 The "Pharos" of Alexandria completed. Magnificent buildings erected—obelisk, &c.

- 282 Theocritus at the court of Ptolemy. Timosthenes the admiral, and author of a work on harbours, flourishes.

Asia Minor.

- 288 Colossus of Rhodes finished (? 280.) [Those who place the beginning of this magnificent work at B.C. 300 are correct in assigning this date for its completion. See, however, B.C. 290 and 280.]
 Affinity between Ariannes of Cappadocia and the Seleucidae.
 Ariarathes IV., king of Cappadocia.

- 286 Zipates of Bithynia at war with Lysimachus of Thrace.
 Demetrius captured by Seleucus of Syria.
 284 Ariannes II., king of Cappadocia.
 283 Philætarus, of Pergamus, asserts the independence of Mysia.

- He patronizes the arts—architecture, &c.
 281 Deft. and death of Lysimachus by Seleucus.

Greece.

- 280 Posidippus, the comic poet, flourishes.
 288 Death of the philosopher Pyrrho.
 287 Athens revolts from Demetrius.
 286 Demetrius, of Epirus, expelled his kingdom by Lysimachus.

- Theophrastus, the philosopher, flourishes.
 285 The kingdom of Bosphorus annexed to the Bithynian kingdom.

- 284 The Ætolian league against Macedon.
 283 Lysimachia destroyed by an earthquake.
 282 The Peloponnesus invaded by Ætoliens.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 280 Demetrius and Pyrrhus at war. Marriage of Demetrius and Lanassa, dau. of Agathocles, and wife of Pyrrhus.
 288 The immense armaments of Demetrius excite the suspicion of Ptolemy and Lysimachus.
 287 Expulsion of Demetrius from Macedonia; the kingdom is divided between Lysimachus and Pyrrhus.

- Pyrrhus reigns for about seven months.
 War between Pyrrhus and Lysimachus; Pyrrhus expelled.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 287 Lysimachus commences his reign over Macedonia, in the thirty-seventh year of his rule in Thrace (323.)

- 286 Ptolemy Ceraunus, elder brother of Ptolemy Philadelphus, quits Egypt and comes to reside with Agathocles.

- 284 Arsinoë, the wife of Lysimachus, impels her husband to murder his son Agathocles.

- Lysandra, and her brother Ceraunus, and other royal relatives escape to Seleucus.

- 283 Lysimachia destroyed by an earthquake.

- 282 Philætarus and other governors unite with Seleucus against Lysimachus.

- 281 War with Seleucus; defeat and death of Lysimachus at Cyropedium.

- Murder of Seleucus, by Ptolemy Ceraunus, who now succeeds to the vacant throne of Macedon.

- He murders the sons of Lysimachus. Ceraunus at war with Antigonus.

Syria.

- 286 Surrender of Demetrius to Seleucus.

- 284 Death of the captive Demetrius.

- 281 Battle of Cyropedium; Lysimachus defeated and slain.

Magna Græcia.

- 283 Etruria finally subdued to Rome.

- End of the Etruscan state.

- [Hostilities, however, did not finally cease in Etruria till about the year 280, after the deft. of the Romans by Pyrrhus, near Heraclea. From this time Etruria continued a faithful ally to Rome for at least 200 yrs.]

Sicily.

- 280 Agathocles poisoned by Mænon. Hicetas expels Mænon, and rules in Syracuse as Prætor.

Rome.

- 280 Institution of the *Triumviri Capitales*. Hadria and Castrum colonized.

- Painting introduced by Fabius.

- 286 "Lex Hortensia," extending popular prerogatives; the *Comitia Tributa* independent of the Senate; to Plebeians and Patricians equal rights. Thus ending the great struggle between Patricians and Plebeians of more than 300 yrs. duration (500.)

- 285 Defeat by the Gauls at Arretium.

- 283 The Gauls and the Etrurians defeated. Annexation of Etruria to the Roman dominions; extension of Roman power.

- 282 War with the Boii; a peace.

- Defeat of the revolted Samnites, the Lucanians, and Bruttians.

- War with the Tarentines.

- 281 Pyrrhus, of Epirus, aids the Tarentines.

- Northern and German Nations.**

- 285 The Scythians invade Bosphorus.

- 284 The Sennonian Gauls attack the north of Italy, and obtain a great victory over the Romans; Metellus, seven military tribunes, and 13,000 men are killed.

- 283 The Sennonian Gauls defeated by the Romans, under the consul P. Dolabella.

- [The victory of the Romans was complete; and the Gauls who survived the battle slew themselves in despair. The Senate resolved to plant in their country a Roman colony without delay.]

- 282 The Boian Gauls pour into Etruria, and commit fearful ravages in retaliation.

- Battle near the Lake Vadimon, in the valley of the Tiber; the Gauls defeated.

Palestine.

- 277 Ptolemy shows favour to the Jews.

Egypt.

- 277 Septuagint commenced.—Aristeas (? 284.)
 276 Eratosthenes born at Cyrene.
 273 Ptolemy sends ambassadors to Rome for the first time.
 272 An embassy from Rome to Philadelphus comes to Alexandria.
 Memphis the capital of the kingdom.

Asia Minor.

- 280 Birth of Chrysippus, the Stoic.
 Colossus of Rhodes finished by Laches (290.)
 Rhodes the most beautiful city of all the Grecian cities at this period.
 Murder of Seleucus. (? 281.)
 278 Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia (246.)
 The Gauls, discomfited at Delphi, come into Galatia on the invitation of Nicomedes of Bithynia; they enter his service.

Greece.

- 280 Olymp. 125; the Achæan league; renewal of the federation of Patræ, Pharæ, Tritæa, and Dyme (joined by other cities in 276, 256, 243, 204, and 191. See also 146.)
 Pyrrhus invades Italy.
 The orator Cineas accompanies Pyrrhus.
 Gorgias, archon at Athens.
 Aristarchus, of Samos, Duris, Lynceus, and Sotades, flourish.
 Statue of Demosthenes.
 279 Irruption of the Gauls under Brennus; they are defeated, and Brennus killed, at Delphi.

Anaxierates, archon at Athens.

Timon, Philiasius, Colotes, Idomeneus, and Manetho, flourish.

The Gauls pass over into Asia.

- 278 Democles, archon at Athens.
 Homerus, Philiscus, and Sosithus, fl.
 Zeno, of Citium, being shipwrecked off the Piræus, settles in Athens (299.)
 Arcesilaus founds the Middle Academy.
 League betw. Athens, Sparta, and Egypt.
 Death of Metrodorus, the Epicurean.

- 276 Union of other cities in the Achæan league.
The Four Schools of Philosophy:—
 The *Peripatetic* school—presided over by Strato; the *Stoic*, by Zeno; the *Epicurean*, by Epicurus; the *Academic*, by Arcesilaus.

- 274 Birth of Euphorion, the grammarian, at Chalcis in Eubœa.

- 273 Death of Polemo, the Platonic philosopher.

- 272 Siege of Sparta and Argos by Pyrrhus.

- Pyrrhus falls before Argos.

- Alexander II., king of Epirus.

- 271 Pytharatus, archon of Athens.

- Aratus, of Sicyon, born.

- Zenodotus, of Ephesus, flourishes.

- [He was a celebrated grammarian, and the first superintendent of the great Library at Alexandria.]

- Death of Epicurus, the philosopher, aged 72.
 Theocritus, Antagoras, Bion, Moschus, &c. fl.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 280 Invasion of the Gauls; they commit the most frightful ravages.
 279 War with the Gauls; defeat and death of Ptolemy Ceraunus.
 Meleager succeeds Ptolemy.
 Antipater, king of Macedonia for 46 days.
 Irruption of the Gauls under Brennus.
 Sosthenes, the successor of Antipater, obtains a victory over them.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 279 The Gauls are a second time repulsed by Sosthenes, who falls himself in the battle. Interregnum for two years.

- 277 Antigonos Gonatus, son of Demetrius, now becomes king of Macedon.

- He marries Phylla, sister of Nicomedes, ruler of Bithynia (see Asia Minor.)

- 274 War with Pyrrhus and the Gauls.
 Antigonos Gonatus expelled by Pyrrhus.

- Pyrrhus (usurper) king of Macedon.
 The royal sepulchres of *Ægæ* plundered.

- 273 Cleonymus, the Spartan, solicits the aid of Pyrrhus against his countrymen; he assembles a large army at Megalopolis.

- 272 Pyrrhus invades Sparta; killed at Argos.
 Restoration of Antigonos Gonatus (274.)

- [“This happy turn of affairs replaced Antigonos at the head of his government; over which, from this period, he reigned 27 years, with little molestation at home, and without embroiling himself in the contending claims of Egypt and Syria.”]

Syria.

- 280 Seleucus assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus; he is succeeded by (? 281.)

- Antiochus I. (Soter) son of Seleucus.
 Ptolemy Ceraunus seizes Pella, and is declared king.

- 278 Antiochus invades Bithynia, but is repulsed by Nicomedes and the Gauls.

- 276 Macedonia ceded to Antigonos.

Sicily.

- 278 Thymon and Sostratus's usurpation.
 Pyrrhus, of Epirus, lands in Sicily.

- He defeats the Carthaginians, and gets possession of their towns.

- 275 Pyrrhus quarrels with the Sicilian princes; hence he departs for Italy.

- 270 Defeat of the Mamertines by Hiero.
 Hiero II. reigns in Syracuse.

Rome.

- 280 Battle of Pandosia, near Heracleia; Pyrrhus victorious.

- 279 Battle of Asculum; Pyrrhus victorious.
 Pyrrhus goes into Sicily.

- 278 Roman arms victorious.

- 275 Pyrrhus returns; he is defeated at the decisive battle of Beneventum.

- [In this war the Romans learned from Pyrrhus the plan of fortifying a camp.]

- Quæstors increased in number to eight.
 274 Pyrrhus places a garrison in Tarentum, and quits Italy.

- The Vestal Sextilia buried alive (337.)

- 273 Embassy from Alexandria arrives; treaty concluded with Ptolemy.

- Posidonia and Cosa colonized.

- 272 Tarentum conquered, which concludes the war in southern Italy.

- 271 Rhegium taken.
 The Campanian soldiers who had seized Rhegium executed at Rome.

- Northern and German Nations.**
 279 The Gauls, under Brennus, invade both Greece and Macedon.

- 278 The Gauls, defeated at Delphi, pass into Asia Minor; where they found the kingdom of Galatia.

- Settlement of tribes of Gauls (the Galli Scordisci and others) near the confluence of the Sarus with the Danube.

- Byzantium plundered, and the kingdom of Tyllis founded by the Gauls.

Palestine.

- 261 Manasses, brother of Eleazar, succeeds to the high priest's office.
The citizenship of Syria granted to the Jews by Antiochus (Theos.)

Egypt.

- 264 Aristophanes the grammarian flourishes.
259 Aratus and Lycophron flourish.
256 Callimachus fl. at Alexandria.

Asia Minor.

- 266 Ariobarzanes III., king of Pontus (240.)
He is unsuccessful against Sinopé.
263 Eumenes I., king of Mysia (Phrygia, &c.)
He defeats Antiochus, king of Syria, and possesses himself of Æolis.
262 Antiochus defeated at Sardis.
252 The Gauls in Asia Minor (see 278.)
They besiege Mithridates III. in Pontus.

Greece.

- 268 Athens falls before Antigonos Gonatus, king of Macedonia.
265 Dionysius and Timæus finish their writings.
264 Diognetus, archon at Athens.
Last date of the Parian marbles.
The "Preparation of Polybius" begins.
263 Death of Zeno; Cleanthes succeeds him.
Dionysius, of Heraclea, flourishes.
262 Death of Philemon, comic actor, aged 97.
259 Lycophron, the Alexandrian poet, fl.
258 Erasistratus, the physician, flourishes.
256 Aratus restores liberty to Athens; hence The Athenians join the Achæan league.
Callimachus, the Alexandrian poet, fl.
255 Marcus, the first Achæan prætor.
The Spartans assist Carthage.
The "Armillary Sphere" invented by Eratosthenes (see also 250 and 240.)
252 Birth of Philopœmen, "the last benefactor of Greece."—Pausanias.
251 Sicyon, liberated by Aratus, joins the Achæan league (256.)
Sosibius flourishes.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 251 Antigonos withdraws from his conflict with Aratus and retires to Macedonia.

Syria.

- 264 Antiochus aids the revolt of Magas against Ptolemy Philadelphus.
War with Ptolemy, disadvantageous to Antiochus, by sea and land.
263 Antiochus defeated by Eumenes.
262 Invasion of the Gauls.
261 Battle with the Gauls at Ephesus; Antiochus defeated and killed.
Antiochus II. (Theos) ascends the throne.
War against the Gauls unsuccessful.
256 Ptolemy defeated and Caria subdued by the arms of Antiochus.
Berosus, the historian, flourishes.

Sicily.

- 263 Hiero renounces his alliance with Carthage, and joins the Romans.
262 Agrigentum taken by the Romans.
Archimedes, the greatest mechanic of his age, and the discoverer of statics and hydrostatics, flourishes.
260 Lipara lost to Carthage.

Rome.

- 263 The Denarius (silver) first coined.
268 Defeat and submission of the Picentines.
Ariminum and Beneventum colonized.
267 Brundisium taken by the Romans.
All Italy subdued to Rome
Great extension of Roman power.

Rome.

- 266 The defenders of Volsinii put to death, and the city rased to the ground.
Lower Italy (Magna Græcia) occupied.
Census: Roman citizens, 292,224.
264 Popular decree for aiding the Mamertines in Sicily, which leads to the
First Punic War.
Claudius defeats the Carthaginians and Syracusans in Sicily.
Messina occupied.
First Gladiatorial exhibition in Rome, at the games "Ludi Funebres."
[The origin of Gladiatorial amusements is attributed to the Etruscans.]
263 Peace with Hiero of Syracuse.
The expenses of public games and festivals to be liquidated by the Ædiles.
262 Agrigentum in Sicily taken.
261 The coasts of Italy ravaged by the Carthaginians.
First Roman fleet built.
260 First Naval victory—Duillius defeats the Carthaginian fleet. In commemoration of this great national event
"Columna Rostrata" is built.
Interment of dead bodies within the city of Rome forbidden by the senate.
259 The Consuls carry on war in Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia.
258 War in Sicily continued.
257 Second naval victory; Atilius defeats the Carthaginians off Tyndaris.
256 Third Naval Victory—off Ecnomus.
Regulus and Manlius proceed to Africa.
Manlius returns to Rome.
255 Regulus made prisoner in Africa.
Roman fleet sent to Africa; defeated.
Naval disasters; the fleet is wrecked on its return from Africa.
254 Second Roman fleet of 220 ships built.
253 *First Plebeian High Priest*—T. Coruncanus.
Panormus (Palermo) besieged and taken by the Romans.
New fleet wrecked returning from Africa.
Decree of the Senate against building another fleet (250.)
252 Census: Roman citizens, 297,797.
War in Sicily continued.
Northern and German Nations.
268 The Gauls again invade Macedon.
Carthage.
264 *The first Punic War.*
260 Naval defeat by the Roman Duillius.
258 Naval defeat of Hannibal; he is murdered by his own mariners.
255 Victory off Cape Hermaeum.
Defeat of Regulus by Xanthippus the Spartan, general of the Carthaginians.
Regulus thrown into prison.
251 Defeat of Hasdrubal by Metellus.
Regulus is sent to Rome by the Carthaginians on an embassy of peace.
Parthia and Bactria.
These kingdoms sprang into existence at the same time, both being the offspring of revolt against the dominion of Syria.
The history of Bactria is but little known, for the records respecting it have nearly all been lost; but we are better supplied with the details of the history of Parthia. [The chronology of the two kingdoms may, with no great impropriety, be included in one category.] Continued on p. 62.

Palestine.

- 270 Onias II., son of Simon, high priest.
 245 Ptolemy Evergetes visits Jerusalem.

China.

- 250 Lee Quee's compilation of the Chinese penal code.
 246 All the Chinese books burnt by order of the emperor.

Egypt.

- 247 Death of Ptolemy Philadelphus, aged 63.
Ptolemy III. (Evergetes) succeeds.
 246 War with Seleucus Callinicus, king of Syria, in which he is victorious; he brings home immense spoils, including 2500 statues, and vessels of gold and silver.
 Expedition into Ethiopia; the army penetrates as far as Axum.

Asia Minor.

- 250 Hieronymus, of Rhodes, flourishes.
 248 *Ariarathes III.*, king of Cappadocia.
 246 *Ziela*, king of Bithynia, ? 250 (228.)

Greece.

- 250 Eratosthenes makes the first attempt to ascertain the length of a degree.
 249 Heraclitus, of Halicarnassus, and Philostephanus, of Cyrenë, flourish.
 246 Euphantes, of Olynthus, flourishes.
 244 Reformation of Sparta begun by Agis III.; the laws of Lycurgus having fallen into comparative disuse.
 He endeavours to introduce Agrarianism.
 243 Leonidas abdicates the Spartan throne.
 The citadel of Corinth (*Acrocorinthus*) seized by Aratus.
 Corinth, Epidaurus, Megara, &c. join the Achæan league; Ptolemy also joins it.

Syria.

- 250 Revolt of Theodotus; he founds
The kingdom of Bactria.
 Arsaces founds
The kingdom of Parthia.
 249 Antiochus finding he cannot retain his possessions while at war with Ptolemy, speedily concludes a peace with him.
 He also puts away Laodice, and marries Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy.
 The succession settled upon the issue of this later marriage.
 246 Antiochus puts Berenice away after the death of her father; Laodice restored.
 Laodice poisons Antiochus, in order to secure her present position. Her son, *Seleucus II.*, (Callinicus) succeeds.
 Berenice and her infant son assassinated by order of Laodice. Great indignation.
 War with Egypt is the result.
 245 Antiochus Hierax, the brother of Seleucus, forms an alliance with the Gauls.
 He goes to war with his brother for his dominions in Asia Minor.
 244 Defeat of Seleucus; he shuts himself up in Antioch. A change of policy succeeds.
 243 Seleucus, now assisted by Hierax, compels Ptolemy to consent to a
 Ten years' truce; Ptolemy, therefore, withdraws his army from Syria.
 242 War renewed between Antiochus and his brother Hierax.
 Loss of territory occasioned by the successes of Eumenes, king of Pergamus.

Parthia and Bactria.

"The Parthians, a rude tribe of mountaineers from the eastern shores of the Caspian

Parthia and Bactria.

Sea, wearing large loose caps upon their heads, and armed with short javelins and bows, marched in company with the neighbouring tribes of the Chorasmians and Sogdians, amidst that countless multitude of nations whom Xerxes led against Greece." Such is the earliest notice of the Parthian name to be found in history. "Arsaces," says Mr. Fynes Clinton, "first acquired Parthia and then Hyrcania. His successors gradually extended their dominion over the adjacent provinces, until it included almost all the countries east of the Euphrates, which had belonged to the old Persian monarchy."

- 250 Arsaces kills Agathocles, and expels the Macedonians from Parthia.
 [Parthia consisted of eighteen satrapies.]
Arsaces, first king of Parthia.
Theodotus, first king of Bactria.
 248 *Arsaces II.* (Tiridates I.) king of Parthia.
 He extends his kingdom by conquest.
 [Each of the Parthian kgs. assumed the name of the founder of the kingdom—Arsaces.]
 244 Seizure of Hyrcania by Arsaces II.
 243 *Theodotus II.*, king of Bactria.
 He forms a league with Arsaces II.

Sicily.

- 248 Mount Eryx (in Sicily) is now occupied by the Romans.
 247 Arrival of Hamilcar Barcas.
 [The Romans are now masters of the whole island, with the exception of two fortresses, Drepanum and Lilybæum.]

Rome.

- 250 Regulus appears before the senate; he recommends the Romans to prosecute the war against the Carthaginians.
 Metellus's victory at Panormus.
 Third fleet built; the army increased; war vigorously carried on.
 The Romans resort to Greece for the study of science and the arts.
 Revolt of the Falisci; subdued.
 Census: Roman citizens, 251,000.
 249 The fleet, under Claudius, defeated; while that under Junius Pullus is wrecked.
 248 The dictator Attilius in Sicily.
 247 Carthaginians make a descent upon Italy.
 Lilybæum and Drepanum besieged.
 The Italian coasts ravaged by Hamilcar.
 Census: Roman citizens, 251,222.
 243 Fundanius defeats Hamilcar.
 242 A second Prætor appointed in Rome.
 Malta taken from the Carthaginians.
 Another fleet built.

Carthage.

- 250 Regulus returns and is crucified. (?)
 249 Roman fleets defeated off Drepanum by Adherbal, before Lilybæum by Carthalo.
 247 Hamilcar Barcas is appointed commander of the Carthaginians.
 ["It would be difficult to find any single family, which in only two generations, produced three such men as Hamilcar, and his sons Hannibal and Hasdrubal; if his son-in-law, Hasdrubal, be added to the number, the talent concentrated in the house of one man may be well considered unparalleled."] Hannibal born about this time.
 The Carthaginians in Italy under Hamilcar.

Palestine.

- 258 Onias II. refuses to pay to Ptolemy Euergetes the usual annual tribute.

China.

- 240 End of the Cheu or Teheou dynasty. The Tsin dynasty in China begins (1220.)

Egypt.

- 240 The Apocryphal book of "Jesus the son of Sirach," about this time.

Asia Minor.

- 241 Attalus I., king of Pergamus (Mysia.)
240 Mithridates IV., king of Pontus (1242.)
239 The Gauls, from Galatia, invade Mysia, but are repulsed by Attalus (278.)
238 Prusias I., king of Bithynia (180.)

Greece.

- 241 Lacydes, Enphorion, Lysimachus, Neantes, &c. flourish.
240 Agis III., while prosecuting his scheme for an Agrarian law and other reforms at Sparta, is destroyed and all his family by Leonidas.
Magnitude of the earth calculated by Eratosthenes.

- Nymphis, of Heraclea, flourishes.
Cleanthus, the Stoic, starved to death.
236 Cleomenes III., king of Sparta.
Ister, the disciple of Callimachus, flourishes.
233 The MSS. of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles pledged to Ptolemy for 15 talents.
230 Macho, comic poet, fl. at Alexandria.
230 Athens joins the Achæan league.
Euphantes, of Olynthus, still flourishes.
228 First Roman embassy into Greece.
The Achæan fortress of Athenæum built.
227 Aratus, general of the Achæan league, defeated by Cleomenes of Sparta.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 239 Death of Antigonus, aged 80 years.
Demetrius II. (son) succeeds.
[The united power of the Achæans continued, during the whole of this reign, to oppose the ascendancy of Macedon.]
229 Death of Demetrius; he bequeaths the kingdom to his infant son Philip.
Antigonus Doson succeeds Demetrius II.; first as guardian to the young prince, Philip, and afterwards (by marrying the queen) in his own right, as sovereign of Macedon, till the boy should be qualified by age to succeed him.
The kingdom prospers under his sway.

Syria.

- 240 Hierax leads 100,000 Gauls into the province of Babylonia.
Seleucus defeats them; and Hierax escapes to Egypt, where he is detained a prisoner for thirteen years.
End of the war with Hierax.
238 First war against Arsaces of Parthia.
236 Second war against Arsaces; Seleucus made prisoner and detained until his death.
227 Hierax being liberated in Egypt, sets off for Syria, but is killed in the Arabian desert.

Parthia and Bactria.

- 238 War of Arsaces with Seleucus Callinicus; great victory of the Parthians.
236 Arsaces takes Seleucus prisoner.

Rome.

- 241 Naval Victory off the Ægean Islands. Peace with the Carthaginians.
240 Plays having a regular and connected plot first introduced by Livius Andronicus.
Spoletium in Umbria colonized.

Rome.

- 240 Revolt of the Sardinians from the Carthaginian yoke.
239 Birth of Ennius the poet—denominated "the father of Latin song."
238 Seizure of Corsica and Sardinia. The Corsicans oppose the Romans.
237 Hamilcar proceeds into Spain. War with the Boii and Ligurians. The festival "Florales Ludi" instituted.
236 Irruption of the Gauls; they disagree with the Boii and return home.
War with the Corsicans and Ligurians.
235 Revolt of Sardinia; subdued.
Temple of Janus shut the second time.
Nævius, the poet, fl.
234 War with the Corsicans, &c. continued. Cato born.
232 Agrarian law of C. Flaminius.
231 Conquest of Corsica and Sardinia. Divorces for adultery first introduced by Spurius Carvilius; 3,000 prosecutions enrolled within a few weeks.
230 Regular intercourse established with the Greeks from this period.
229 War with Illyria; successful. Death of Hamilcar; Hasdrubal succeeds to the command in Spain.
228 Submission of Teuta, Queen of Illyria. Treaty with Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian. First Roman embassy to Greece.
227 The number of Prætors increased to four.
Northern and German Nations.
230 Defeat of the Gauls in Mysia by Attalus.
Carthage.
241 Victory of Lutatius over the Carthaginians, who now sue for peace; a treaty succeeds. End of the first Punic War.
Hamilcar resigns his command to Gisco at Lilybæum.
Dispute respecting the pay of the soldiery. Foreign mercenaries removed to Sicca; a proposal to them to remit part of their pay produces dissatisfaction.
Rebellion of the mercenaries.
Gisco appeases the mutineers; but is seized, and all with him, on the sug. of Spendius.
War with the African mercenaries.
Hanno's sanguinary defeat.
Hamilcar takes the command.
Narava, a Numidian chief, joins him.
The rebels defeated.
Gisco and seven hundred of his fellow-prisoners murdered by the rebels.
Utica and Hippo join the rebels.
Spendius and nine rebel officers seized and put to death by Hamilcar.
Battle: 40,000 rebels killed.
Hannibal crucified by the rebels.
The rebels finally defeated.
238 The Romans seized Sardinia.
[This conduct, on the part of Rome, betrayed not only an alarming, but an insulting and ungenerous ambition.]
237 Hamilcar Barca sent into Spain; his son, Hannibal, (aged 9 years,) accompanies him, having first sworn eternal hatred to Rome.
Hamilcar brings many of the native tribes under the Carthaginian rule.
231 The Carthaginians lose Corsica.
229 Hamilcar slain in battle with the Vettones. Hasdrubal (son-in-law) succeeds.
Carthagera, in Spain, built by Hasdrubal.

Palestine.

- 226 Athenion comes to Jerusalem to demand twenty-four years' arrears of tribute.
Mediation of Joseph, nephew of Onias, between Euergetes and the Jews.
225 Joseph farms the revenues.
223 Joseph marries his niece.

Egypt.

- 222 Death of Euergetes; accession of Ptolemy IV. (Philopator.)
He treats the family of Cleomenes with revengeful cruelty.

Asia Minor.

- 224 Earthquake; the celebrated Colossus of Rhodes thrown down (? 222.)
222 Marriage of Antiochus with Laodice, daughter of Mithridates of Pontus (220.)
220 Prusias at war with Byzantium.
Mithridates at war with Sinopé.
Ariarathes IV. (a child) kg. of Cappadocia.
Marriage of Achæus with Laodice, another dau. of Mithridates, of same name as 222.

Greece.

- 226 Revolution in Sparta; Cleomenes III. overthrows the Ephori, augments the number of the citizens, and restores the almost obsolete laws of Lycurgus.
The Achæans are defeated by Cleomenes; Lyscades is killed.
Death of Lycon, the peripatetic.
225 Antigonus, of Carystus, flourishes.
Second Roman embassy; the ambassadors are made freemen of Athens, and permitted to share in the Isthmian games.
224 Cleomenes still at war with the Achæans.
223 At Thermopylæ the Ætolians dispute the passage of the Macedonians.
Megalopolis taken by Cleomenes.
222 Battle of Sellasia; Cleomenes defeated by the Achæans, aided by Antigonus Doseon of Macedonia.
Cleomenes escapes to Egypt.
The Heracleidean line extinct at Sparta.
Rhianus (contemporary with Eratosthenes) fl.
221 The Ephori murdered by the Spartans.
Timoxenus, the Achæan prætor.
Euphorion flourishes.
220 War between the Achæan and Ætolian leagues; the former defeated.
Philip II. aids the Achæans.
The Social war begun.
History of Aratus ends and the history of Polybius begins.
Cleomenes dies in Egypt.
Agesipolis and Lycurgus, kings of Sparta.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 224 Doseon aids the Achæans against Sparta.
222 Victory of Antigonus at Sellasia.
221 The Illyrians invade Macedonia.
220 Antigonus defeats the Illyrians; he dies.
Philip V. succeeds his uncle, aged 17.
He tries to promote peace between the Ætolians and Achæans; failing in which, He assists the Achæans.

Syria.

- 226 Seleucus Callinicus (in captivity) falls from his horse and is killed.
Seleucus III. (Ceraunus) succeeds.
War with Attalus.
223 Apaturius and Nicanor treacherously procure the murder of Seleucus; he is succeeded by his brother,
Antiochus III. (the Great) under the guardianship of the general Achæus.

Syria.

- 222 Treasonable conduct of Hermeias.
Rebellion of Molon and Alexander, satraps of Media and Persia.
Xenon and Theodotus are sent against the rebels, but suffer defeat.
Antiochus is defeated in Cœle-Syria.
Xenatas and his army cut to pieces by Molon, who then seizes Babylon.
Marriage of Antiochus (see Asia Minor.)
220 Antiochus marches against the rebels.
Defection of the rebels; they desert to their sovereign, Antiochus.
Molon, Alexander, and Nicolaus commit suicide; the rebellion quelled.
Revolt of Achæus, occasioned by the craft and malice of Hermeias.
Hermeias put to death.

Parthia and Bactria.

- 221 Euthydemus deposes Theodotus II. king of Bactria; and ascends the throne.
He opens commercial relations with India.

Sicily.

- 226 The celebrated Archimedes flourishes.
224 A planetarium constructed by Archimedes; by whom the measuring of solids, conic sections, &c., the properties of the lever, &c., is demonstrated.
[According to Plutarch, Archimedes was a relation of Hiero. He was born about B.C. 287, and lived to the age of 75. See 212.]

Rome.

- 226 The Gauls invade Italy.
225 War with the Gauls; they are defeated at Clusium, and driven across the Po by Æmilius; the Consul Atilius killed.
Fabius Pictor, the historian, flourishes.
224 Submission of the Boii (238.)
223 The Gauls (Insubrians) defeated by the Consul Flaminius.
222 Battle of Clastidium; Marcellus defeats the Gauls; they sue for peace.
Conquest of Insubria and Liguria.
The "Spolia Opima" gained by Marcellus.
Plautus, the comic poet, fl.
221 War with the Istri; successful.
Cincius Alimentus the historian, fl.
220 Census: Roman citizens, 270,213.
The "Via Flaminia" constructed, and the "Circus Flaminius" built.
The "Libertini" are again classed among the four city tribes.
Birth of the tragedian Pacuvius (? 219)

Northern and German Nations.

- 226 Italy invaded by the Gauls.
["The swarms which now descended into Italy from the north, were like those of the Cimbrians in after times."—Niebuhr.]
225 Repulse of the Gauls in Etruria.
The Boians (Gauls) are subdued.
[According to Cato, the Boians consisted of 120 tribes, which in his days had ceased to exist.]
224 The Gauls in the territory of Milan (Insubrians) attacked by Romans.
223 The Insubrian Gauls defeated, though supported by the Transalpine Gauls.
222 The Gauls are defeated by Marcellus at Clastidium, and their leader, Viridomarus, slain; the Gauls sue for peace.
Roman province, *Gallia Cisalpina*, formed.
Carthage.
220 Assassination of Hasdrubal.

Palestine.

- 215 Palestine surrendered to Antiochus by Theodotus the governor (245, 217.)
 217 Simon II. succeeds as high priest.
 Antiochus defeated at Raphia, near Gaza.
 216 Philopator visits Jerusalem; he attempts to force an entrance into the temple, but is resisted by Simon the high priest; hence he becomes a persecutor of the Jews.
 213 The Jews assist Philopator of Egypt to suppress a rebellion in his kingdom.

China.

- 214 The great wall of China (? 300.)
 213 Chinese records dest. by Chi Hong Ti (? 246.)

Egypt.

- 217 War with the king of Syria; victory of Raphia, by which Coele-Syria, Palestine, and Phœnicia are brought into subjection.
 216 The Jews at Alexandria persecuted.

Asia Minor.

- 217 Victory of Ariarathes over the Parthians.
 216 Prusias of Bithynia defeats the Gauls.
 Attalus of Mysia forms an alliance with Antiochus of Syria.
 214 Achæus falls into the power of Antiochus.

Greece.

- 219 The Peloponnesus ravaged by Ætolians. Aratus, the younger, Achæan prætor. Dorimachus, Ætolian prætor. Death of Pyrrhus III.; succeeded by Queen Laodamia (no male issue.) Phylarchus (cotemporary with Aratus) fl. Philip victorious over the Ætolians.
 218 Eperatus, Achæan prætor. The Ætolians cede Acarnania to Philip to purchase peace. Agetas, Ætolian prætor. Samius, the poet, flourishes. Ætolia and Laconia invaded.
 217 Agesilaus, prætor of the Ætolians. Aratus, Achæan prætor. Mnesiptolemus and Epineus, poets, fl.
 215 The Athenians join the Ætolians against Macedon; Roman aid solicited. Evander flourishes.
 214 Battle of Lamia; defeat of the Ætolians under Pyrrhus by Philip.
 213 Aratus poisoned at Ægium at the instance of Philip (? 212.) He is succeeded by Philipœmen.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 219 Philip's arms successful in Greece; he reduces Elis and other places. The Ætolians sack Dium. Philip retaliates by plundering Thermæ.
 218 Philip celebrates the Nemæan games.
 215 Treaty with Hannibal.
 213 Philip is suspected of having caused the death of Aratus, by having him poisoned. [There seems no sufficient ground for believing this suspicion to be well-founded.]

Syria.

- 219 War with Ptolemy for Coele-Syria. Antiochus reduces most of the strongholds of Coele-Syria; he also gets possession of Seleucia Pieria.
 218 Negotiations for peace broken off by the Egyptians.
 217 Battle of Raphia; Antiochus defeated; Coele-Syria, Palestine, and Phœnicia restored to Egypt.
 Peace with Egypt.
 Antiochus at war with Achæus, who is now in alliance with Mithridates, k. of Pontus.

Syria.

- 216 Antiochus is joined by Attalus. Defeat of Achæus; he shuts himself up in the citadel of Sardis.
 215 Siege of Sardis; it is captured by stratagem in the night.
 214 Achæus, in the citadel, is betrayed by Balis into Antiochus's hands. Achæus put to death. Laodice encourages the garrison in the citadel to hold out. Surrender of the garrison.
 213 War against the Parthians and Bactrians.

Parthia and Bactria.

- 217 War of Arsaces with Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, in which Arsaces is slain.
 216 Arsaces III. (Artabanus I.)—Parthia.

Sicily.

- 216 Hieronymus succeeds Hiero.
 215 War with Rome.
 214 Marcellus besieges Syracuse.

Rome.

- 219 War with the Illyrians; the Consul Æmilius defeats Demetrius Phalarius. Saguntum taken by Hannibal. Archagathus, from the Peloponnesus, the first professed surgeon in Rome. [His practice consisted, in a great measure, in the use of the knife and powerful caustic applications. Indeed, so rigorous was his system of cure that he produced in Rome a general disgust against the surgical profession.]
 218 Second Punic War; Hannibal arrives in Italy, and is victorious at the battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia. Cn. Scipio successful in Spain.
 217 Battle at the lake Thrasymene; Hannibal defeats Flaminius. Hannibal winters in Apulia.
 216 The two Scipios victorious in Spain. The Romans, under Varro, defeated at Cannæ by Hannibal. Capua and other cities revolt.
 215 Hannibal defeated at Nola by Marcellus. Victories in Sardinia and in Spain. "Lex Oppia," restraining the extravagant expenditure of Roman ladies. Treaty between Philip of Macedon and Hannibal known to the Romans.
 214 First war with Philip of Macedon as an ally of Carthage. Operations in Sicily and Spain.
 213 Hannibal's camp near Tarentum. War in Africa, Sicily, &c.
Carthage.
 219 Hannibal victorious in Spain.
 218 The second Punic War. Hannibal defeats the Romans at Ticinus and Trebia.
 217 Hannibal's great victory over Flaminius at Thrasymene.
 216 Hannibal's victory at Cannæ. Maharbal urges Hannibal, in vain, to push on without delay towards Rome.
Northern and German Nations.
 216 The Gauls defeated in Bithynia.
 214 Teuman, chieftain of the Huns (? 252.) [Those fierce and warlike people occupied, it is said, Eastern Tartary for nearly 1200 years. In the year A.D. 93 the Chinese nearly exterminated them; the remnant proceeded into Europe and settled on the Volga. See A.D. 376.]

Palestine.

- 204 The Jews submit to Antiochus "the Great," after the death of Philopator.

China.

- 211 Completion of the great wall of China.
206 or 202 Dynasty of Han in China

Egypt.

- 212 Birth of Carneades at Cyrene.
205 Death of Philopator, aged 37.
Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes) 4 years old.
Sositheus and Aristomenes ministers.
203 Alliance with the Romans.
Judea lost to Egypt (217.)

Asia Minor.

- 208 Attalus, as an ally of Rome, joins the Ætolians against Philip, &c.
207 Prusias of Bithynia invades Mysia.
Apollonius, of Pergamus, mathematician.
206 Zeno, of Tarsus, philosopher, fl.
205 General treaty and peace.

Greece.

- 212 The Ætolians seize Oream, Tribon, &c.
Democratic government in Epirus.
211 Arrival of a Roman fleet in port of Athens.
Treaty between the Ætolians and Romans.
210 Mechanidas, king of Sparta, abolishes the power of the Ephori.
Scopas, Ætolian prætor.
Ægina taken by the Romans.
Polybius, the historian, ambassador, and general, till about 124.
209 Pyrrhus, prætor of the Ætolians.
Anarchy in the kingdom of Epirus.
Elis invaded by Philip.
208 Battle of Mantinea; Mechanidas, the Spartan, defeated and slain by Philopœmen.
Cycliadas, Achæan prætor.
207 Usurpation of Nabis in Sparta who overthrows the Ephori.
Nicias, prætor of the Achæans.
Death of Chrysippus; Zeno succeeds.
204 The Ætolian league re-organised by Dori-machus and Scopas.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 211 Alliance of Philip and Hannibal (215.)
210 Philip captures Ægina; and the next year
209 He again invades Elis.
208 Philip in the Peloponnesus.
205 Peace between Philip and the Ætolians.
Treaty of Philip with the Romans.

Syria.

- 211 Antiochus defeats Arsaces, and compels him to join against Euthydemus.
207 Victory of Antiochus on the Arius.
Euthydemus successfully negotiates for peace with Antiochus.
Peace with Parthia and Bactria.
206 Expedition into India for elephants.
Antiochus returns, having obtained 150 of those animals and immense booty.
205 War with Egypt after the death of Ptolemy Philopator.

[“The circumstance of Ptolemy Epiphanes being a mere child, appears to have suggested to the king of Syria and to Philip, of Macedon, the ungenerous project of seizing upon his dominions. The former at the head of a victorious army, and the latter, having under his command the finest fleet at that time on the sea, proceeded without delay to accomplish their scheme of partition.”]

- 203 Antiochus invades and reduces Cœle-Syria and Palestine.

Parthia and Bactria.

- 212 Invasion of Parthia by Antiochus the Great, and expulsion of Artabanus.
211 Artabanus, after much vicissitude of war, regains his throne; next year
210 All claims on Parthia and Hyrcania are renounced by Antiochus.
League with Antiochus the Great.
[From this time much uncertainty prevails for about 100 years, respecting the kings of Parthia—their number, names, and periods being much confused.]
207 Euthydemus defeated by Antiochus.
206 Menander reigns over the Indian and other eastern provinces of Bactria.
He carries on successful wars against Media and other countries.
205 Renewed invasion of Parthia by Antiochus.
Arsaces resists him with an army of 20,000 horse and 100,000 foot.
Treaty of Arsaces with Antiochus.

Sicily.

- 212 Syracuse taken by the Romans.
Death of Archimedes.
Sicily a part of the Roman empire.

Rome.

- 212 Tarentum taken by Hannibal.
Death of the two Scipios in Spain.
Institution of the “Ludi Apollinares” to propitiate the god Apollo.
211 Capua recaptured by the Romans.
Treaty with the Ætolians, who had renounced their alliance with Macedon.
210 P. N. Scipio victorious in Spain.
Marcellus brings from Sicily much of the treasures of Grecian art.
Census: Roman citizens, 137,108.
209 Fabius retakes Tarentum.
Scipio's successes in Spain.
208 Defeat near Venusia by Hannibal; Marcellus is killed.
207 Italy entered by Hasdrubal; he is defeated and slain near the Metaurus.
Ennius, the poet of Calabria, fl.
Gold coin first struck in Rome.
206 Bruttii occupied by the Consuls.
Spain conquered; Scipio crosses into Africa; his league with Syphax.
Plautus, the comic poet of Umbria, fl.
205 P. N. Scipio elected Consul.
Peace with Philip of Macedon.
204 Scipio goes into Africa.
Hannibal defeated near Croton.
Scipio defeats Syphax and Hasdrubal.
Census: Roman citizens, 214,000.
“Lex Cincia Muneralis” forbidding advocates to receive gifts, &c.
203 The Carthaginians and Syphax defeated; Syphax made prisoner.
Hannibal leaves Italy for Africa.
“Ludi Megalenses” in honour of Cybele.

Carthage.

- 211 Reverse at Capua.
210 Fall of New Carthage in Sicily.
207 Defeat of Hasdrubal in Italy.
206 Arrival of the Carthaginian fugitives from Spain.
204 Scipio lays siege to Utica.
The camp of Hasdrubal and Syphax taken.
203 Recall of Hannibal.
Sophonisba poisoned by Masinissa.
Northern and German Nations.
211 First mention of the Germani (warlike men) by the Roman historians.

Palestine.

- 200 Ecclesiasticus written. (?)
 199 Battle near the source of the Jordan; Scopas recovers Palestine, &c., to Ptolemy.
 198 Scopas and the Egyptian troops driven from Jerusalem by the joint efforts of Antiochus and the Jews.
 Antiochus transports 2,000 Eastern Jews into Phrygia and Lydia; the Jews are granted many privileges.
 The Sanhedrim first mentioned.

China.

- 202 Literature encouraged. The art of printing known in China at this period.

Egypt.

- 201 M. Lepidus regent of Egypt.
 198 Syria lost to Egypt (217.)
 197 Ptolemy Epiphanes crowned at Memphis.

Asia Minor.

- 200 Attalus, of Mysia, visits Athens.
 198 Attalus introduces books with vellum leaves; now adopted instead of rolls (? 175.)
 197 Eumenes II., king of Pergamus, Mysia. He joins Rome against Syria.
 Prusias of Bithynia goes against Heraclea.

Greece.

- 202 Lysippus, Achaean praetor.
 Attempt of Nabis upon Messina.
 201 Butchery of the people of Therna, Xenia, and other cities, by the Ætolians.
 200 The Ætolians, Athenians, Athamanes, Dardanians, and Pergamians, join Rome against Philip.
 The Achæans espouse the cause of Philip.
 Attalus comes to Athens.
 197 Sparta besieged by the Romans; the tyrant Nabis sues for peace.
 196 The Isthmian games; at which Flamininus, the Roman, declares Greece free from the Macedonian power.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 202 War of Philip with Rhodes, &c.
 201 Philip in Asia Minor.
 200 War of Philip with Rome.
 197 Defeat of Philip at Cynocephalæ.
 He is compelled to accept peace on terms proposed by the Romans—to surrender Thessaly, Achæa, Phthiotis, &c.; to satisfy the demands of Attalus and the other allies; to surrender his navy, and to pay Rome one thousand talents.
 196 The Thracian Chersonesus seized by Hannibal for Antiochus.

Syria.

- 201 Alliance of Attalus, of Pergamus, with the Rhodians, Romans, and Egyptians, for resisting both Antiochus and Philip.
 199 Scopas, an Ætolian chief, prepares to attack Cæle-Syria, &c.
 Embassy from Rome to Antiochus.
 The Syrian army is withdrawn from Asia Minor, and sent against Scopas.
 198 Antiochus defeats Scopas at Panium; who first takes refuge in Sardis, and then surrenders with his army.
 Antiochus conquers Palestine and Phœnicia.
 197 War for the lost provinces in Asia Minor and the lost cities of Greece.
 Ardes and Mithridates besiege Sardis.
 Antiochus proceeds with a fleet of 100 galleys to Ephesus.
 Alliance with Egypt; treaty of marriage between Antiochus's daughter, Cleopatra, and Epiphanes.

Syria.

- 196 Antiochus, assisted by the military skill of Hannibal, seizes the Thracian Chersonese. The hostility of Rome provoked by the conquests of Antiochus.
 Rebuilding of Lysimachia commenced.
 Conference between the Roman ambassador and Antiochus at Lysimachia; the latter rejects the interference of the former.
Parthia and Bactria.
 196 Arsaces IV. (Priapatus)—Parthia.
 His sons are Phraates (181), Mithridates (174), and Artabanus (129.)

Rome.

- 202 Decisive victory of Zama; the Carthaginians agree to a peace advantageous to Rome, but ruinous to Carthage.
 Dictatorship ceases till B.C. 82.
 All the legal formulæ devised by the Senate since the year 312, and kept secret by the Senate, are published by Sex. Ælius Catus, jurist.
 201 Great extension of the Roman dominion over Italy, Sicily, part of Spain, &c.
 Ptolemæus Epiphanes placed under the guardianship of the Senate.
 The Carthaginian fleet delivered up to the Romans (196, 84.)
 200 Second war with Philip of Macedon.
 War with the Insubrians.
 Venusium colonized.
 The Vine and Olive cultivated in Italy.
 199 Wars with Philip and the Gauls continued. Narnia a Roman colony.
 198 T. Q. Flamininus induces the Achæans to join the Roman interest.
 197 Battle of Cynocephalæ.
 Victory of Flamininus over Philip.
 The number of Prætors increased to six.
 "Lex Porcia" exempting citizens from capital punishment and scourging.
 196 Peace with Philip of Macedon.
 Hannibal at the court of Antiochus.
 The Boii and Insubrian Gauls defeated.
 Institution of the *Triumviri Epulones*, to preside over the ecclesiastical corporation, denominated *Epulum Jovis*.
 The Macedonian fleet surrendered to the Romans (201, 84.)
Carthage.
 202 Battle of Zama; defeat of the Carthaginians; loss of the Carthaginians, in killed and prisoners, 40,000; the Romans lost but 2000 men.
 201 Peace on ignominious terms.
 Cirta and the greater part of the territories which had belonged to Syphax granted by the Romans to Masinissa.
 199 Treaty with Masinissa of Numidia.
Northern and German Nations.
 200 Mete, king of the Huns, invades China and makes it tributary (? 213.)
 The Insubrians, Boians, and other Gallic tribes at war with Rome.
 ["The fate of the Boians is very remarkable; the towns which they once inhabited in Gaul proper, were scarcely known in aftertimes. One branch of them had marched into Italy, and another to the countries on the Danube. In the Cimbrian war this latter branch was extirpated, and their country subsequently occupied by the Marcomannians."—Niebuhr.]
 199 The Gauls conquered by the Romans.

Palestine.

- 195 Onias III. high priest.
Gradual spread of Atheistical principles.
193 Judea transferred to the government of Egypt (see Egypt.)
187 Embassy of Hyrcanus to Egypt.
The brothers of Hyrcanus waylay him on his return; he defeats them.
Hyrcanus compelled to retire to the east of Jordan, where he builds a fortress.

Egypt.

- 193 Marriage of Ptolemy with a daughter of Antiochus (the Great.)
187 Alliance with the Achæans renewed.

Asia Minor.

- 192 Marriage of Ariarathes IV., of Cappadocia, with Antiochis, daughter of Antiochus. He joins Antiochus against Rome.
191 Eumenes and the Romans victorious in a sea-fight with the Syrians.
190 *Pharnaces I.*, king of Pontus (157.)
188 Large accessions to the territory of Eumenes at the close of the war with Syria.

Greece.

- 195 Invitation of the Ætolians to the kings of Sparta, Macedon, and Syria, to form a coalition against Rome.
194 Naval defeat of Philipœmen by Nabis.
192 Nabis defeated by Philipœmen; the Ætolians obtain Sparta.
Nabis, odious for his cruelty, is assassinated. Antiochus comes to the aid of the Ætolians against Rome.
191 Sparta joins the Achæan league.
Battle of Thermopylæ; Antiochus and the Ætolians defeated by Acilius Glabrio.
190 The Ætolians lose Lamia and Amphissa. Battle of Magnesia; Antiochus defeated by the Roman L. C. Scipio.
Peace between the Ætolians and Romans.
189 The Ætolian league falls into desuetude by the treaty with Rome.
188 Carneades, founder of the Third Academy, fl. Philipœmen conquers Sparta, and abrogates the laws of Lycurgus.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 192 Chalcis and other cities taken by Antiochus. Philip resolves on aiding the Romans.
191 Conference between Philip and M. Acilius Glabrio, in Epirus, for concerting measures against Antiochus.
Philip facilitates the march of the Romans.
187 Demands of Eumenes, the Thessalians, and Perrhæbians, for cities and territories possessed by Philip.

Syria.

- 195 Antiochus continues to pursue his war policy in Asia Minor.
193 Conference at Rome, between ambassadors from Antiochus and the Senate.
The Ætolians solicit the aid of Antiochus against the encroachments of Rome.
Hannibal counsels Antiochus to carry war into Italy; but his courtiers urge a different course:—hence in the next year
192 Antiochus invades Greece.
Antiochus reduces Chalcis and obtains possession of several other cities.
Antiochus winters in Chalcis.
He marries the daughter of Cleopolemus.
191 War with Rome commenced. Antiochus is opposed in Greece by the consul, M. A. Glabrio. Being defeated, He returns to Asia Minor.

Syria.

- 190 Naval defeat off Corycus.
Antiochus invades Pergamus.
Naval defeat off Pamphylia.
Antiochus negotiates for peace; but the Romans reject the proposal.
Battle of Magnesia; total defeat of Antiochus by the consul L. C. Scipio.
Peace with Rome; conditions:—Antiochus to resign all pretensions to Europe, to pay to Rome 15,000 talents within twelve yrs., to pay Eumenes 400 talents and a large quantity of corn; to deliver up Hannibal and others, and to give twenty hostages.
189 Armenia revolts.
188 Distressed condition of Syria.
187 Death of Antiochus. The treasury of Antiochus being exhausted, he attacks by night the temple of Elymais, the great emporium of the merchants, and is killed in the fray (see 165.)
Seleucus IV. (Philopater) succeeds.
Antiochus, the king's younger brother, a hostage at Rome (190.)
Syria a dependency of Rome.

Parthia and Bactria.

- 188 Armenia formed into a kingdom under the patronage of Antiochus the Great.
Artaxias I., first king of Armenia.
Demetrius (son of Euthydemus, 221) king of India, *i.e.* the Bactrian provinces of India.

Rome.

- 195 War with Nabis, tyrant of Sparta. Cato restores order in Spain.
The "Lex Oppia" repealed (see 215.)
Birth of Terence, the comedian.
Plautus, the comedian, flourishes.
194 Triumph of Flaminius and Cato.
Colonies in Apulia, Bruttii, Campania, &c.
Census: Roman Citizens, 143,704.
193 Ambassadors sent to Philip of Macedon.
"Lex Sempronia de Fœnore," forbidding citizens to lend money to foreigners in the name of the Socii.
192 War with Antiochus of Syria.
191 Victory of Acilius at Thermopylæ.
Defeat and submission of the Boii.
"Ludi Megalenses" regularly established.
190 Scipio Asiaticus victorious at Magnesia.
Bononia a Roman colony.
Peace with Antiochus of Syria (188.)
Eumenes, king of Pergamus, comes to Rome.
189 Defeat of the Ætolians; a peace succeeds.
Manlius victorious over the Galatians.
Census: Roman citizens, 258,318.
188 The peace with Antiochus ratified.
The Thracians attack the Romans under Manlius on their return from Asia.
Total eclipse; three days' supplication.
The Capitol destroyed by lightning.
187 The two Scipios accused of embezzlement; the one by Cato, the other by Naevius.
Through popular favour, Scipio Africanus is not brought to trial.
His brother is condemned (though innocent); his property confiscated, &c.
Voluntary exile of Scipio Africanus.

Carthage.

- 193 Masinissa, of Numidia, harasses the Carthaginians, and greatly injures their cause.
[He acted as a spy for the Romans, and had secret instructions to annoy and provoke the Carthaginians.]

Palestine.

- 177 Dispute between Onias the priest and Simon governor of the temple.
Simon stirs up the king of Syria to seize upon the temple treasures.
- 176 Heliodorus comes to Jerusalem to rob the temple of its treasures.
He departs without effecting his purpose.
- 175 Heathenish high priests are appointed at this period:—
Jason, brother of Onias, high priest, ingratiates himself with Antiochus.
Onias III. deposed; Jason succeeds him, having purchased the priesthood by a bribe.
Powers conferred upon Jason for the erection of a gymnasium and an ephebeum at Jerusalem, and authority to confer the freedom of Athens upon his countrymen.
- 174 Jason sends a donation to the heathen sacrifices (offered during the quinquennial games now being celebrated at Tyre.)

Egypt.

- 184 Ptolemy murders Aristomenes.
183 Insurrection; quelled by Polycrates.
181 Death of Epiphanes; he is deified.
Ptolemy VI. (Philometor 6 years old.
Cleopatra, his mother, regent.

Asia Minor.

- 184 Prusias, of Bithynia, at war with Eumenes, the war being instigated by Hannibal.
- 183 Pharnaces of Pontus reduces Sinope.
Ariarathes IV., of Cappadocia, an ally of Eumenes against Pharnaces of Pontus.
Death of Hannibal at the court of Prusias of Bithynia (? 182.)
- 182 Pharnaces at war with Eumenes II. of Pergamus, till 179.
- 180 *Prusias II.*, king of Bithynia (149.)
- 179 *Morzes*, king of Paphlagonia.
Peace between Pharnaces and Eumenes.
- 175 Eumenes II. establishes a library and museum at Pergamus.
Parchment introduced as a new discovery (? in 198, or in 137, which see.)

Greece.

- 183 Revolt of the Messenians from the Achæan league.
Philopœmen poisoned by the Messenians.
A comet visible eighty days.
- 182 Messenia overrun by the Achæans.
- 179 The Macedonians masters of Epirus.
- 177 The Achæans attach themselves to Rome.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 186 Philip appeals to Rome.
The Senate decides against Philip.
Philip sends his son, Demetrius to Rome, to appeal against the Senate's decision.
The former judgment confirmed; Philip is therefore compelled to withdraw his garrisons from the towns in dispute.
Jealousy between Demetrius and his elder brother, Perseus, heir to the throne.
Demetrius poisoned by order of Philip.
- 178 Death of Philip; his elder son, *Perseus*, succeeds; he is obnoxious to the Roman Senate (186.)
Foreseeing that war with Rome is inevitable, *Perseus* conciliates the affections of his subjects by acts of justice and generosity.

Syria.

- 186 City of Artaxata, in Armenia, built.
- 180 Seleucus desirous of relieving the irksome confinement of his bro., a hostage at Rome, sends his son, Demetrius, as his substitute.

Syria.

- 176 Heliodorus sent by Antiochus to plunder the temple of Jerusalem.
- 175 Philopator poisoned by Heliodorus, who aims at usurping the throne.
He is expelled the kingdom by *Antiochus IV.* (Epiphanes) who ascends the throne, with the concurrence of Eumenes and Attalus, to the prejudice of his nephew, Demetrius.
Antiochus adopts a trifling behaviour, and is despised for meanness and frivolity.
- Parthia and Bactria.**
- 181 *Arsaces V.* (Phraates)—by revolt—king of Parthia (Howlett, 175.)
Eucratidas, king of Bactria—during whose reign Bactria flourished.
- 178 Arsaces gains a victory over the Mardians.
At his death his brother obtains the kgdm.
- 174 *Arsaces VI.* (Mithridates)—Parthia (Blair, 164.)—a wise and virtuous prince.
Prosperous condition of the Parthian kingdom in this reign.

Rome.

- 186 Discovery of the existence, and prompt suppression of, the Bacchanalian orgies.
Restoration of Scipio Asiaticus (187.)
- 185 War in the territory of the Celtiberi.
Death of Scipio Asiaticus.
- 184 Flaminius expelled the senate by Cato.
Degradation of Manilius, by Cato, for kissing his wife in his daughter's presence.
Philip of Macedon summoned before the Roman ambassadors.
The erection of a theatre in Rome prohibited by the Senate.
Death of Plautus the comedian.
- 183 Death of Scipio Africanus.
First law prohibiting sale of offices of state.
- 182 Continuation of the Ligurian war.
- 181 "Lex Cornelia Bæbia" against "canvasing" at elections.
"Lex Orchia," limiting the number of guests at entertainments (160.)
The sacred books of Numa discovered in a stone coffin (? 179.)
- 180 Pisa a Roman colony.
"Lex Annalis," fixing the ages at which a Quæstor and Consul might be elected.
- 179 Fulvius victorious over the Ligurians.
The Celtiberians in Spain, defeated by Tiberius Gracchus.
Census: Roman citizens, 273,204.
- 178 The Sardinians and Corsicans rebel.
Cæcilius, the comic poet, fl.
- 177 Roman arms vict. in Istria under Claudius, and in Sardinia under Tiberius Gracchus.
Roman colonies of Lucca and Luna.
- 176 Defeat by the Ligurians; the Consul Petilius killed in the battle.
The Sardinian revolt quelled.
- 175 Victory over the Ligurians.
Triumph of Gracchus at Rome.
- 174 The streets of Rome paved.
Census: Roman citizens, 269,015.
The first public bakery in Rome (170.)
- Carthage.**
- 182 Masinissa seizes Emporia, &c.
- 174 Cato's embassy to Carthage to inquire into complaints against Masinissa.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 174 *Laoschang*, king of the Huns.
Wars with the Chinese.

Palestine.

- 172 Menelaus, Jason's younger brother, purchases the high priesthood from Epiphanes.
Jason resists him—at first successfully.
Menelaus abjures Judaism.
He is assisted by a Syrian army; Jason flees from Jerusalem to the Ammonites.
Sacrilege of Menelaus; Onias reproves him.
- 171 Murder of Onias III. at Daphne (Menelaus being the instigator) by Andronicus; who is himself soon after executed by order of Antiochus.
Lysimachus slain in the treasury.
- 170 "Ominous appearances at Jerusalem."
169 Jason attacks Jerusalem; Menelaus shuts himself up in the fortress of Zion.
Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.
The city plundered; 40,000 inhabitants massacred; an equal number made slaves.
Swine offered in the temple, Menelaus officiating as high priest on the occasion.
Flight of Jason to Arabia, &c.
Mattathias retires with his family to Modin.
- 168 Apollonius plunders Jerusalem on the Sabbath-day; many Jews slain.
The "daily sacrifices" discontinued.
- 167 Antiochus persecutes the Jews; he enforces heathen observances in Jerusalem.
The Samaritans send to Antiochus, disclaiming any connection with the people and religion of Judea.
Great apostasy among the Jews.
Apelles comes to Modin to enforce the king's decree for the worship of idols, &c.
Revolt of Mattathias; he kills an apostate.
Mattathias and his five sons flee to the mountains.
Assassination of about 1000 Jews in the wilderness, on the Sabbath-day, by the Syrian soldiery.
The Maccabean Wars commenced:—
Mattathias resolves to defend himself on the Sabbath-day.
The Assideans, Zaddukeans, Essenes, and many other Jews, join him.
Religious reforms enforced in several towns by Mattathias.

China.

- 170 Irruption of the Tartars into China.

Egypt.

- 173 Death of the Queen mother.
Eulæus, a favourite eunuch, regent
- 171 War with Antiochus Epiphanes; defeat of Eulæus; he is made prisoner.
- 169 *Physcon* made king by the Egyptians, but degraded by Antiochus.
- 167 Jewish colony at Heliopolis.

Asia Minor.

- 169 Secret correspondence of Eumenes with Perseus of Macedonia.
[He thus loses the friendship of Rome.]

Greece.

- 172 The Bœotian confederacy dissolved through the influence and exertions of Rome.
- 167 Epirus ravaged by the Romans; seventy towns destroyed.
Arrest of more than 1000 Achæans, who are sent to Rome, through the treachery of some of the Ætolian league.
Calliocrates heads the Achæan league.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 172 Eumenes visits Rome, to stir up war between the Romans and Perseus.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 171 Perseus at war with the Romans.
He is accused of attempting the life of his rival, Eumenes.
Licinius Crassus invades Macedon, but gains no advantages.
- 170 Hostilius defeated in Thessaly.
Perseus successfully resists the invasion of Marcus Philippus.
- 169 Lucius Æmilius enters Macedonia.
Perseus fails in his efforts to obtain allies.
Cautious war-policy of Æmilius.
- 168 Battle of Pydna; defeat and flight of Perseus, who is made prisoner by the Romans, and sent captive to Alba.
[Thus by one decisive battle, Æmilius stripped Perseus of his kingdom, put an end to his dynasty, and blotted Macedonia from the list of nations.]
Partition of Macedonia into four provinces.

Syria.

- 171 Epiphanes, renewing the Syrian claim for Coele-Syria and Palestine, invades Egypt.
Battle of Pelusium; Antiochus victorious.
- 170 Antiochus again victorious; Philometor defeated and made prisoner.
Egypt, as far as Alexandria, subdued by the arms of Antiochus.
- 169 Siege of Alexandria.
Antiochus liberates Philometor in order to thwart the views of Euergetes.
- 168 Roman interference; Epiphanes surrenders Cyprus and Pelusium.
- 167 Epiphanes provokes a revolt of the Jews (see Palestine.)

Parthia and Bactria.

- 168 Eueratidas defeats Demetrius of India, and annexes his dominions to Bactria proper.
[So confused are the brief notices which exist of the kings of Bactria, that it is doubtful whether Menander (206) lived before Eueratidas or not.]
Defeat of the Bactrians by Arsaces.
Victories of Arsaces over the Elymæans and other barbarous tribes.

Rome.

- 172 Eumenes visits Rome a second time; he complains against Perseus of Macedon.
- 171 Third war with Macedon—against Perseus.
Licinius commands the army.
Terence, the comedian, flourishes.
- 170 Hostilius Mancinus in Macedonia.
Bread-baking a public profession at Rome.
- 169 Marcus commands in Macedonia.
"Lex Voconia," regulating legacies, &c.
Gracchus places the "Libertini" in the four city tribes.
Census: Roman citizens, 312,805.
Death of the poet Ennius (? 167.)
- 168 Victory of Æmilius at Pydna.
Illyria subdued after a 30 days' war.
Death of the poet Cæcilius.
Taxes on the citizens removed, the treasury being now supplied by heavy imposts on the conquered provinces, and on the Italian allies, by national lands, customs, mines, and duties on enfranchised slaves.
- 167 Death of Ennius, aged 72 years (239.)
Polybius, and about 1000 Achæan captives, arrive at Rome.
The first public library at Rome; composed of books brought from Macedon.
Limitation of the Tribunitian power by the Fufian and Ælian law.

Palestine.

- 166 Death of Mattathias; his son Judas "Maccabeus," takes the command. *The Maccabean princes, and rise of the Asmonean power.*
 ["The Asmonean family being descended from Mattathias, the father of Judas Maccabeus, a priest of the course of Joarib, united in their own persons the civil and ecclesiastical authority."—Hale.]
 Judas defeats Apollonius, governor of Samaria; and afterwards defeats Seron, governor of Cœle-Syria.
- 165 Nicanor invades Judea; he is routed by Judas Maccabeus at Emmaus.
 The Jews divide the immense spoil.
 Timotheus and Bacchides invade Judea, but are defeated with a loss of 20,000.
 Lysias advances with a large army.
 He is defeated by Judas at Bethsura.
 Judas cleanses the temple of Jerusalem.
 The "daily sacrifices" resumed, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Daniel (xii. 7.)
 The temple and Bethsura fortified.
- 164 League of neighbouring nations (Edomites, Ammonites, &c.) against Judea.
- 163 The Jews in Galilee remove to Judea.
 Lysias again invades Judea, and is again defeated at Bethsura; upon which he makes peace with the Jews.
 Maccabean expeditions against the Idumeans and other enemies on the borders.
 Two hundred Jews drowned at Joppa.
 Judas retaliates; he destroys the city of Joppa and all its inhabitants.
 Acra, on Mount Zion, besieged by Judas.
 A Syrian army marches to its relief.
 Siege and surrender of Bethsura; Eleazar, brother of Judas, slain.
 Jerusalem besieged; a peace.
 Antiochus treacherously violates the conditions of the peace.
The Asmonean dynasty.—Hale.
 Judas is appointed governor of Judea.
 Menelaus, the high priest and traitor, smothered in ashes by Lysias' orders.
 Alcimus (an apostate) appointed by Lysias to the high priest's office.
 The Jews refuse to acknowledge him.
 Onias, the lawful successor of Onias III., high priest, retires to Heliopolis.
 Alcimus accuses Judas of hostility to the king's party and interest.
- 162 Bacchides is sent with an army to establish Alcimus in the priest's office.
 Sixty Assideans entrapped to their ruin.
 Judas renews his reforms.
 Flight of Alcimus from Jerusalem.
 Judas and Nicanor at war.
- 160 Nicanor defeated, and slain at Bethoron.
First treaty of alliance with Rome.—
 Embassy to Rome; the Jews are admitted as friends and allies.
 Judas, with only 800 men, attacks the Syrians under Bacchides; he and most of his army perish; Judas buried at Modin.
 The insolence and tyranny of the apostates revive; Alcimus is restored.
 Jonathan's revolt; the Jews overpowered by the army of Bacchides, near Jordan.
 Death of Alcimus, the high priest.
 The office remains vacant for seven years.
- 159 Bacchides departs for Syria.

Palestine.

- 158 Return of Bacchides, and unsuccessful attempt to secure Jonathan.
 Jonathan retires to Bethbasi.
- 156 Bacchides fails at the siege of Bethbasi.
 Peace between Bacchides and Jonathan.

Egypt.

- 164 The kingdom divided; Ptolemy recalled by Antiochus, and placed over Lybia.

Asia Minor.

- 166 Prusias III., king of Bithynia.
 164 Irruption of the Trocmi into Cappadocia.
 Discoveries at Pergamus.
- 162 Ariarathes V. (Mithridates Philopator) king of Cappadocia (158, 155.)
 160 Embassy from Ariarathes to Rome.
 159 Attalus II., king of Pergamus (Mysia.)
 158 Holofernes having driven Ariarathes from his kingdom, reigns in his stead (162.)
 Ariarathes takes refuge at Rome.
 157 Mithridates V. (Euergetes) k. of Pontus (120.)
 156 Mithridates of Pontus becomes an ally of Rome against Aristonichus.

Greece.

- 165 Achaia invaded by the Romans.

Syria.

- 165 Expedition into Upper Asia.
 Antiochus makes a sacrilegious attack upon the temple of Elymais (187.)
 He is defeated and escapes to Ecbatana.
 News of his losses in Palestine reach Antiochus at Ecbatana.
- 164 Death of Epiphanes at an obscure village on his way to Babylon. His successor is Antiochus V. (Eupator) nine years old.
 [Eupator, on ascending the throne, found that the kingdom of Syria had been reduced within narrow limits—Babylonia, Persia, and all the countries between the Euphrates and the Indus having been lost.]
 Lysias, guardian of the young king.
- 162 Revolution in Antioch in favour of Demetrius, who had escaped from Rome.
 Demetrius I. (Soter) succeeds.
 ["The nation at large conceiving that Demetrius could not have left Rome without the concurrence of the Senate, hailed his accession with joy."] Eupator and Lysias slain by the army.
- 161 War with the Jews of Palestine.
- Parthia and Bactria.**
- 165 Artaxias, of Armenia, defeated by Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes), and made prisoner.
- Rome.**
- 164 The heir of Syria a prisoner at Rome.
 Census: Roman citizens, 327,032.
 Rapid decline in public morals.
- 163 Revolt and subjugation of the Corsicans.
 Greek philosophy, manners, &c. prevail.
- 162 Hipparchus of Nice lays the foundation of the science of Trigonometry.
- 161 Banishment of the philosophers and rhetoricians from Rome.
- 160 "Lex Faunia," limiting the expenses of entertainments, &c. (181.)
 The Pontine marshes drained.
 Terence performs his last play at the funeral games of Æmilius Paulus.
- 159 Census: Roman citizens, 338,314.
 Water-clock of P. C. Scipio.
 Death of Terence, the comedian (195.)
- 157 Visit of Philopator to Rome.
- 156 War with the Dalmatians.
 The erection of theatres at Rome for bidden.

Palestine.

- 154 Jonathan settles peacefully at Michmash.
 153 Demetrius and Alexander Balas (Bala) respectively send presents to Jonathan.
 Demetrius appoints him the king's general.
 Balas grants him the high priesthood, &c.
 152 Liberal offers of Demetrius to Jonathan.
 150 Jonathan attends the marriage of Alexander Balas and Cleopatra at Ptolemais.
 148 Jonathan marches 10,000 men against Joppa, which he captures.
 He defeats Apollonius's army.
 146 Jonathan again defeats Apollonius.

Egypt.

- 154 Physcon, with the aid of Rome, makes war against Ptolemy Philometor.
 Is made prisoner, pardoned, and restored.
 152 Reigns of Philometor and Physcon.
 150 Philometor's daughter marries Bala.
 Philometor assists Bala against Demetrius.
 146 Ptolemy sides with Demetrius against Bala, but falls in battle.
 Physcon, under the title of *Ptolemy VII.*, (*Euergetes II.*) seizes on the throne.
 He marries his brother's widow, and murders his infant nephew, the rightful heir.

Asia Minor.

- 155 Attalus assists Philopator (Ariarathes V.) against Holophernes, who is dethroned.
 Philopator re-ascends the throne (162, 158.)
 154 War between Attalus and Prusias.
 153 Peace; the result of Roman mediation.
 Attalus of Pergamum patronizes literature.
 149 Prusias of Bithynia murdered by his son, *Nicomedes II.* (*Epiphanes*)—Bithynia (91.) Alliance betw. Nicomedes and Mithridates.

Greece.

- 155 Diogenes, Carneades, and Critolaus, sent to Rome, to solicit the remission of the fine of 500 talents.
 151 The Achæan exiles return (167.)
 150 Dissensions of the Achæans and Spartans.
 The Romans interfere for the purpose of dissolving the Achæan league.
 War with Rome.
 147 Metellus invades Greece; Sparta subdued by the Roman arms.
 146 The Achæans defeated by Metellus.
 Corinth falls before Mummius.
 Dissolution of the Achæan league.

Macedon and Thrace.

- 149 Andiscus the pretender.
 148 Metellus defeats Andiscus.
 147 Macedonia a Roman province.

Syria.

- 153 Rise of Alexander Balas. A Rhodian youth named Balas, personates the character of a son of Epiphanes, now dead some years.
 The Romans give ear to Balas' pretensions, and render him military aid.
 152 Balas takes possession of Ptolemais.
 151 The Jews assist Alexander Balas.
 150 Battle between Balas and Demetrius; the latter is defeated and killed.
Alexander Balas, the Rhodian swindler, ascends the throne of the Seleucids, by the aid of his father-in-law, Ptolemy.
 [Philometor had given his daughter, Cleopatra, as wife to Balas, see 147.]
 Balas disgusts his subjects by his vanity, voluptuousness, and profligacy.
 148 Arrival of Demetrius Nicator from Crete.
 Ptolemy so disgusted with Balas, that he deprives him of Cleopatra, and turns agst. him.

Syria.

- 147 Ptolemy espouses the cause of the rightful heir to the throne—Demetrius; to whom he gives his daughter, Cleopatra, as wife.
 146 Ptolemy and the young Demetrius defeat Balas near Antioch.
 Balas murdered in the Arabian desert.
Demetrius II. (*Nicator*) succeeds.
 Ptolemy dies of his wounds.
 Feeble and versatile conduct of Demetrius.
 He also disbands his mercenary troops; which causes much dissatisfaction.

Rome.

- 155 The Dalmatians conquered.
 Arrival of an embassy from Athens.
 Pacuvius, the tragedian, flourishes.
 154 War with the Gauls.
 Census: Roman citizens, 324,000.
 153 War in Spain with the Celtiberians.
 Cato accused of a capital crime.
 152 Marcellus succeeds Nobilior in Spain.
 Cruelty of Lucullus to a tribe of Celts.
 151 Lucullus and Galba in Spain.
 The former is victorious over the Cantabri; but Galba, in a battle with the Lusitanians, suffers a signal defeat.
 The Achæan hostages sent back.
 150 Galba treacherously murders the Lusitanians who had surrendered.
 149 *Third Punic War*.
 Cato's Harangue, "*Delenda est Carthago*."
 Cato's speech against Galba.
 The "*Lex Calpurnia*," providing for the recovery of moneys obtained by the extortion of provincial magistrates.
 Fourth Macedonian war:—*Philippus*.
 The Achæan war.
 Death of Cato, aged 85.
 148 Metellus victorious in Macedon.
 Birth of Lucilius, father of Roman satire.
 Defeat by Viriathus in Lusitania.
 147 War with the Achæans.
 P. Corn. Scipio (the younger) in Africa.
 Census: Roman citizens, 322,000.
 146 Epirus subdued to Rome.
 Carthage overthrown by Scipio.
 Corinth, Colchis, and Thebes taken and destroyed by Mummius.
 The dominion of Rome extended by the conquest and annexation of Epirus, Carthage, Greece, and (148) Macedon.
 War with the Lusitanians continued.
 Civil dissensions between Patres and Plebs.
 The first fine paintings seen in Italy are received from Mummius—being part of the spoils of Corinth.
Emilius Paulus brings much of the Greek treasures of art from Macedon and Greece.
 The temple of Jupiter Stator and Juno at Rome.

Carthage.

- 152 Defeat by Masinissa.
 149 *The third Punic War*.
 Death of Masinissa, aged 90.
 146 Destruction of Carthage.
Carthage a Roman province.
Northern and German Nations.
 154 The Consul Opimius defeats the Gauls (the *Salli* and *Ligures*) and opens up a way into Transalpine Gaul.
 153 The Lusitanians and Celtiberians in Spain at war with Rome.
 148 War of Viriathus, leader of the southern Lusitanians against the Romans.

Palestine.

- 145 Jonathan besieges the Syrians in Acra. He conciliates Demetrius Nicator, who remits many of the national burdens. Perfidy of Demetrius Nicator to his engagements made to Jonathan.
- 144 The Jews assist Antiochus Epiphanes. Embassy to Rome, and treaty. Jerusalem strengthened and improved. Tryphon invades Palestine; he treacherously murders a thousand Jews, and makes Jonathan prisoner. Simon raises an army; he, like Jonathan, is deceived by the invader. Murder of Jonathan at Bascama. Simon erects a family mausoleum.
- 143 Jewish nation declared independent (63.) Simon rules both as prince and priest. He fortifies Jerusalem and Judea, and encourages foreign commerce.
- 142 The Syrians in Acra surrender, and the levelling of the hill is commenced.
- 141 Simon builds a stronghold near the temple for his residence; he appoints his son, John, (Hyrcanus,) general of the forces.
- 140 Public memorial of the acts of Simon. Alliance with Rome renewed. Simon aids Antiochus Sidetes, of Syria. Faithlessness and treachery of Antiochus. He invades Judea, but is defeated.
- 136 Murder of Simon and his two sons, Judas and Matthias, by his son-in-law Ptolemy. Attempt of Ptolemy to take John Hyrcanus frustrated. Hyrcanus takes refuge in Jerusalem, and rules as priest and king.
- [The three principal sects of the Jews—Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes, date their rise from the reign of Hyrcanus.]
- Hyrcanus attacks Ptolemy's castle of Docus.
- 135 Ptolemy murders the mother and brothers of Hyrcanus, and then flees to Zeno.
- 134 Antiochus Sidetes, besieges Jerusalem.
- 133 Terms of peace offered and accepted. End of the Apocryphal writings.

Egypt.

- 143 Scipio Africanus comes to Alexandria.

Asia Minor.

- 138 Attalus III., king of Pergamus (Mysia.)
- 137 Books having leaves of vellum invented by Attalus of Pergamus (1198 or 1175.)
- 135 Birth of Mithridates (the Great.)
- Two Comets for 72 consecutive days.
- 134 Attalus of Pergamus bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans (129.)
- 133 Aristonicus claims the sovereignty of Pergamus (Mysia) (129.)

Greece.

- 145 Mummius settles the affairs of Greece. Greece, being subject to Rome, is named *The province of Achaëa.*

Syria.

- 143 Rebellion of Diodotus Tryphon, who sets up the son of Alexander Balas.
- 142 Defeat of Demetrius near Antioch. Antiochus VI. (Balas' son) proclaimed. Demetrius escapes for refuge to a fortress of Seleucia Pieria. Tryphon murders the young king Antiochus, and usurps the entire government.
- 141 Demetrius's grant to the Jews (142.)
- 140 Demetrius quits his retreat to assist the Parthian insurgents in Upper Asia. Antiochus Sidetes marries Cleopatra, the

Syria.

- wife of his brother Demetrius, by virtue of which union he claims the throne.
- 139 War between Antiochus and Tryphon; the latter is defeated and pursued into Phœnicia, and thence into Apamea. Death of Tryphon, the usurper.
- 138 Demetrius defeated and made prisoner by Mithridates; sent captive into Hyrcania. He marries the daughter of Mithridates.
- 137 Antiochus VII. (Sidetes) succeeds.
- 134 Expedition of Sidetes against Judea.
- 133 Peace granted to Judea.

Parthia and Bactria.

- 143 Eucratides, of Bactria, assassinated by Eucratides II. (son) who succeeds. Alliance with Demetrius II. king of Syria. Arsaces' dominions extend to the Euphrates, west, and to the Hydaspes, east. Eucratides and Demetrius invade Parthia.
- 140 Defeat of the Parthian provinces; aided by Demetrius of Syria.
- 138 Defeat of the confederated kings by Arsaces; loss to Bactria of several provinces; Demetrius taken prisoner; he remains ten years in captivity in Hyrcania.
- 137 Marriage of Demetrius and Rhodogyne, daughter of Mithridates (128.)
- 136 Arsaces becomes master of Babylonia and Mesopotamia, &c.
- 134 Arsaces VII. (Phraates II.)—Parthia.

Rome.

- 145 Triumph of Mummius, "whose procession formed an epoch in the history of Roman art and civilisation." Fabius Emilianus sent against Viriathus, commander of the Lusitani. Standing armies in the provinces.
- 143 *The Numantine War* (133.) Roman arms victorious over the Numantines; unsuccessful against the Lusitani. "Equites Publicani" in the provinces. Hipparchus's new cycle of the moon. Birth of M. Antonius, the orator.
- 142 Census: Roman citizens, 328,440.
- 141 Peace with Viriathus in Spain. The first "Meridian"—referred to the Fortunate (Canary) isles by Hipparchus.
- 140 Cæpio succeeds Fabius in Spain. Viriathus treacherously murdered. Birth of Crassus, the orator.
- 139 "Lex Gabinia," against bribery at elections. Pompeius succeeded in Spain by Popilius.
- 138 Cæpio and Popilius succeeded by Brutus and Mancinus in Spain. Brutus defeats the Lusitanians. Lusitania annexed to Rome.
- 137 Peace with the Numantines:—invalidated by the Senate.
- 136 Census: Roman citizens, 323,923. Defeat of Lepidus in Spain.
- 134 *Servile War in Sicily*: revolt of 70,000 slaves. Pompeius proceeds against Numantia.
- 133 Pergamus bequeathed to Rome; it is henceforth a Roman province. Numantia destroyed; end of the war (143.) *Spain a Roman province.* Civil disturbances; Tiberius Gracchus proposes the revival of the "Lex Licinia." Aristocratic tumult, headed by Scipio Nasica; Gracchus and 300 citizens are slain. The Equestrian order instituted.
- 132 End of the Servile War in Sicily (134.) Scipio's triumphant return.

Palestine.

- 131 Hyrcanus assists Antiochus Sidetes in his war against Parthia.
 130 Hyrcanus independent of Syria.
 He destroys the temple on Mount Gerizim, and brings Samaria under his rule.
 129 The Edomites subdued, circumcised, and incorporated with the Jews.
 128 Embassy to Rome, which obtains a Roman decree against the hostile aggressions of Syria upon Palestine.
 127 Second embassy and presents to Rome:—Another decree confirming the former.
 126 Alliance of Zebina of Syria with Hyrcanus.
 125 Prosperous wars of John Hyrcanus.
 Dissensions of the Pharisees and Sadducees.

Egypt.

- 131 Ptolemy repudiates Cleopatra, and marries her daughter by his own brother.
 130 The cruelties of Ptolemy occasion a rebellion in Alexandria.
 129 Ptolemy flees to Cyprus, where he makes arrangements for recovering his power.
 Cleopatra, the younger, queen of Egypt.
 Physcon's second crime of infanticide; he murders his two sons by Cleopatra.
 Hegelochus, Physcon's general, defeats Marsyas; Physcon is restored.
 128 Pestilence in Egypt, arising from the putrefactions of immense swarms of locusts; computed that 800,000 persons perished.

Asia Minor.

- 131 *Pilemenes* I., king of Paphlagonia.
 He is an ally of the Romans.
 Crassus at war with Aristonicus.
 Mithridates of Pontus an ally of Rome.
 130 Phrygia Magna bestowed on Euergetes of Pontus by the Romans.
 Crassus defeated and killed by Aristonicus.
Ariarathes VI. (a minor) k. of Cappadocia.
 129 Aristonicus of Mysia taken prisoner and put to death by the Romans (133.)
Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire.

Syria.

- 129 Expedition into Parthia; Antiochus obtains many advantages.
 128 Antiochus and his army cut off in Parthia.
Demetrius II. (Nicator) having returned from exile, either by accident or intention, resumes his troubled reign.
 ["Demetrius's marriage with the Parthian princess, Rhodogyne, not only alienated his wife Cleopatra (138), but brought upon him the indignation of the friends of Egypt in Syria."
 126 Demetrius imprudently involves himself in a war with Egypt, in support of the pretensions of the queen regent.
 Intrigues against Demetrius in Egypt.
 125 Alexander Zebina, the son of an Alexandrian broker, is stirred up by the Egyptian king to claim the throne of Syria, as son of Alexander Balas; hence—Civil war.
 Demetrius being defeated escapes to Tyre.
 Demetrius murdered at the instigation of his profligate wife, Cleopatra (121.)
Alexander II. usurps the throne.
Seleucus, the eldest son of Demetrius, disputes Alexander's claim for a few months.
 He falls a victim to his mother's rage and his brother's jealousy (121.)
Antiochus VIII. (Grypus) succeeds.
 He marries the daughter of Physcon; and receives powerful support from Egypt.

Syria.

- 124 Cleopatra assumes a share of the government.
 Civil war between Antiochus and the pretender, Alexander II.
 123 Cleopatra puts forward the claims of her son, Cyzicenus, by Sidetes (140, 114.)
 War against Alexander continued.
 Defeat and flight of Alexander.
 He attempts to rob a temple of its treasures and is killed (? 122.)
Parthia and Bactria.
 130 Bactria overrun by the nomade hordes of Central Asia.—Fall of Bactria (? 120.)
 War of Parthia with the eastern nomade tribes—Scythians, &c.
 Great battle with the Scythians; defeat and death of Phraates II.
 129 *Arsaces* VIII. (Artabanus II.) Parthia.
 War with the Scythians continued.
 Syrian invasion under Antiochus Sidetes—at first disastrous to Parthia.
 128 Total destruction of Antiochus' army; Antiochus himself is also slain.
 126 Artabanus defeated and killed in battle with the Scythians (Thogarii.)
 125 *Arsaces* IX. (Mithridates II.) also known as Pacorus I.—Parthia.
 124 Mithridates is victorious, in successive years, over the Scythians, with whom several sanguinary battles are fought.

Rome.

- 131 War in Asia with Aristonicus.
 Census: Roman citizens, 317,823.
 Caius Gracchus advocates popular rights.
 Contest between the Plebs and Patricians.
 130 Elevation of the Tribunes to the Senate.
 Death of Paeuvius, the tragedian.
 129 Suspension of the "Lex Licinia" (365.)
 Death of Scipio Africanus (minor) aged 56.
 Pergamus a Roman province.
 128 C. Gracchus sent as Quæstor to Sardinia.
 "Lex Junia Pergrinus," for the removal of aliens from the city.
 125 Census: Roman citizens, 390,736.
 Flaccus defeats the Gauls.
 Fregellæ revolts; it is destroyed.
 124 C. Gracchus returns from Sardinia; he renounces military life, and devotes himself to the advocacy of popular rights and privileges, at Rome.
 123 Caius Gracchus appointed Tribune.
 The Agrarian law revived (365.)
 Carthage rebuilt, and a colony sent thither.
 Metellus conquers the Balearic isles.
 122 Aix, the first Roman colony in Gaul, is erected into a province of Rome.
 Gracchus appointed Tribune a second time.
 He extends his reforms, and is popular.
 Corn distributed to the poor, &c.
 He submits a proposal for admitting the Italian allies to the freedom of Roman citizens; and suggests a plan for establishing colonies beyond Italy.
 The "Semonian" law, rendering the knights eligible to the offices of judge, &c.
 Determined opposition of the Optimates to the popular measures of Gracchus.
Northern and German Nations.
 129 The eastern nomadic hordes ravage Parthia and Bactria (? 130.)
 128 The Huns and other tribes overrun Bactria and overturn the kingdom (? 120.)
 122 Colony of Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul, founded by C. Sextius Calvinus, proconsul.

Palestine.

- 110 Hyrcanus forsakes the Pharisees and joins the Sadducees.
 109 The Greek colony of Samaria uprooted, and its site laid under water by Hyrcanus.
 The "Bath Col." about this period.
 Translation of Ecclesiasticus.
 Prosperous period of Judaea.
 108 Castle of Baris built; the residence of the Asmonean princes.

Egypt.

- 117 Cyrenaica lost to Egypt.
Ptolemy VIII. (Soter II. or Lathyrus.)
 Cleopatra, by a wicked stratagem, compels Lathyrus to flee to Cyprus.
 107 *Cleopatra and Alexander* (her younger son) joint rulers of the kingdom of Egypt.

Asia Minor.

- 120 Euergetes of Pontus is slain at Sinopë.
Mithridates VI. (Eupator).—Pontus (63.)
 114 Ariarathes VI. marries Laodice, sister of Mithridates Eupator.
 112 Mithridates drives the Scythians from the Tauric Chersonese.
 108 Mithridates (Eupator), having formed an alliance with the Germans and others, seizes upon Paphlagonia.

Syria.

- 121 Grypus, fearing the intrigues of his mother, Cleopatra, effects her murder.
 114 Antiochus Cyzicenus, instigated by his intriguing Egyptian wife, raises an army to dislodge his half-brother from the throne.
 113 Civil war, between Antiochus Grypus and Antiochus Cyzicenus; the former withdraws to Aspendus.
 Grypus defeated and dethroned.
Antiochus IX. (Cyzicenus) succeeds.
 His vices and folly insult his people.
 112 Return of Grypus; he defeats Cyzicenus, who retreats into Coele-Syria.
 111 Accommodation between the brothers; the kingdom partitioned; Grypus reigns in Antioch over Upper Syria; Cyzicenus rules at Damascus over Coele-Syria.
 The Euphrates now forms the boundary of the Syrian kingdom.
 Loss of Upper Asia; annexed to Parthia.
 Revolt of Judea from the Syrian yoke.

Parthia.

- 108 Tranquillity is restored by Mithridates.

Rome.

- 121 *War of Classes in Rome*; C. Gracchus and 3,000 citizens slain (see 133.)
 ["Both brothers had staked their lives for the noblest object that a statesman can propose to himself—the rights of the people; and so long as these rights are preferred to the privileges of a few, so long will the names of the Gracchi be hallowed in history."—*Dr. L. Schmitz.*]
 The Aristocratic party triumphant.
 A temple to "Concord" dedicated.
 Law prohibiting the transfer of divided lands repealed.
 Further divisions of land forbidden.
 The Allobroges twice defeated.
 120 Opimius, the murderer of C. Gracchus, accused of high treason.
 119 Accusation of Carbo by Crassus.
 Carbo commits suicide.
 118 Micipsa, king of Numidia, dies.
 Jugurtha assassinates Hiempsal.
 Dalmatia a Roman province.

Rome.

- 117 Escape of Adherbal, son of Micipsa, from Numidia to Rome.
 He is restored to his kingdom.
 116 The "Libertini" restored by the "Lex Æmilia" to the four city tribes.
 Varro, the Roman historian, born.
 115 The Ligures (Genoa) submit to Rome.
 Census: Roman citizens, 394,336.
 Era—of Anthemon, the philosopher; of Castor of Rhodes, and Apollodorus of Athens, chronologists; of Lucilius, the satirist, and of L. C. Antipater, historian.
 114 Birth of Q. Hortensius L. F. the orator.
 113 *The Cimbric War*: several tribes of Cimbrians and Teutones, amounting to more than 500,000 men, pursue the course of the Danube, and approach Illyria.
 Consul P. Carbo defeated in Styria.
 112 Jugurtha murders Adherbal at Cirta.
 The Cimbrians in Gaul.
 War against Thrace successful.
 Further decline in public morals.
 111 *The Jugurthine War* commenced.
 Calpurnius makes peace with Jugurtha.
 "Lex Thoria"—an Agrarian law.
 Nicander, Hipparchus, Agatharchides, Greek poets, flourish.
 110 Gaul invaded by the Cimbrians.
 Murder of Massiva.
 Jugurtha secretly quits Rome.
 War with the Thracians.
 109 The Cimbrians defeat Junius Silanus.
 Jugurtha defeats Aula, who thereupon makes peace; which is not ratified.
 Birth of Atticus Pomponius (32.)
 108 Campaign of Metellus in Numidia; Jugurtha evades a general action with him.
 107 C. Marius succeeds Metellus.
 Jugurtha defeated by Marius.
 Longinus and Scaurus defeated by the Cimbrians and Teutones; Longinus slain.
Northern and German Nations.
 118 The Roman province *Gallia Narbonensis*—the Allobroges, Avermaus, Ædii, and other Gallic tribes being finally subdued.
 113 *The Cimbric war*; the Cimbrians and Teutones make a descent upon Illyria.
 Carbo vainly endeavours to resist their further progress; he is defeated in Styria.
 ["The Cimbrians were not real Gauls, but Cymri, of the same stock to which belonged the Welsh, the Basbretons, the early inhabitants of Cumberland, and the whole western coast of England. The Picts of Scotland were likewise Cymri, and the Belgæ belonged to the same race."—*Nieb.*]
 112 The Cimbrians cross Helvetia; many Celts join them; they invade Gaul.
 The Scythians expelled from the Tauric Chersonese by Mithridates of Pontus.
 110 Gaul again invaded by the Cimbrians, &c.
 [They threw themselves into Gaul like a horde of nomades, with an immense number of waggons, loaded with women and children.]
 109 Victory over Marcus Silanus Junius.
 [That the Teutones were Germans, is as certain as that the Cimbri were Cymri, or, more generally speaking, Gæl.]
 108 Alliance of the Germans and Cimbrians, &c. with Mithridates (Eupator) of Pontus.
 107 Victory over Longinus and Scaurus.

Palestine.

- 106 Death of John Hyrcanus; his son, *Aristobulus*, becomes priest and king. Imprisonment of *Aristobulus's* mother and his three younger brothers. Death of his mother from starvation. Antigonius united in the government. *Aristobulus* invades *Iturea* (*Aurontis*). Assassination of Antigonius.
- 105 Death of *Aristobulus*; his brother, *Alexander Jannæus*, the third son of John Hyrcanus, succeeds as king. *Jannæus* puts his brother to death on suspicion of treason.
- 104 War with *Lathyrus*, king of *Cyprus*; *Alexander* defeated; *Judea* ravaged.
- 103 *Cleopatra* of *Egypt* assists the Jews. *Jannæus* takes *Gadara*. He is repulsed at *Amathus*, and returns to *Jerusalem* in disgrace.
- 102 Great opposition of the Pharisees to the government of *Alexander Jannæus*.
- 98 *Alexander Jannæus* besieges *Gaza*.
- 96 *Gaza* reduced by *Alexander Jannæus*. The Pharisees greatly excited.

China.

- 98 *Sematzin* emperor of *China*.
[“*China* is still seen to be subject to the Han dynasty.”]

Asia Minor.

- 96 *Mithridates* of *Pontus* puts his brother-in-law, *Ariarathes* of *Cappadocia*, to death. *Laodice* marries the aged *Nicomedes* (149.)

Syria.

- 96 Civil war renewed between the brothers. *Grypus* murdered by an ambitious retainer who aspires to the crown.

Parthia and Armenia.

- 97 The kingdoms of *Armenia*, *Major* and *Minor*, rise into notice at this time, under the celebrated *Tigranes*.
- 96 *Tigranes* I. kg. of *Armenia*, &c. son-in-law of *Mithridates*, the Great, kg. of *Pontus*. *Tigranes*, a descendant of *Artaxias*, the original founder of the *Armenian* kingdom (188), asserts his independence of all patronage, establishes an unshackled regal government, wars with neighbouring States, and extends the limits of his kingdom by conquest. Hence
The Armenian kingdom fnded. by *Tigranes* I.

Rome.

- 106 *Jugurtha* captured; end of the war. *Numidia* a Roman province. *Bocchus*, *Hiarbas*, and *Hiempsal* (the younger) divide *Numidia* between them. “*Lex Servilia Judiciaria*.” Births of *Cicero* and *Pompey*.
- 105 The *Cimbrians* defeat the *Consuls* *Cn. Manlius Maximus* and *Q. Servilius Cæpio*. They next proceed towards *Spain*.
- 104 *Jugurtha* starved to death after adorning the triumph of *Marius*. “*Lex Domitia*,” giving to the people the privilege of electing the priests. Scarcity of corn at *Rome*. The *Cimbrians* repulsed in *Spain*. *Appuleius Saturninus*, *Quæstor* at *Ostia*, removed from office by the Senate.
- 103 The *Cimbrians* approach *Italy*. Death of *Lucilius* (148.) *Artemedorus*, the Greek poet, fl.
- 102 The Standard of the Eagle adopted. *Appuleius Saturninus*, *Tribune* (104.)

Rome.

- 102 *Marius* defeats the *Teutones* near *Aix*.
Second Servile war in Sicily.
- 101 Defeat of the *Cimbrians* by *Marius* and *Catulus*, near *Verona*. Ambassadors from *Mithridates* at *Rome*. *Saturninus* and the *Plebs* arrayed against the *Aristocracy*.
- 100 *Marius*, *Consul* the sixth time, by purchase. He admits the *proletarii* into the military legions—the first time since B.C. 550. [From this time the character of citizen and soldier, which were long inseparably connected, gradually became distinct. The military ranks were henceforward filled with men who were possessed of no property whatever; and as they were dependent for subsistence upon their pay, so they were regarded as soldiers by profession.] *Appuleius Saturninus*, *Tribune* (104, 101.) *Agrian* law of *Appuleius*; *Metellus Numidicus* banished for refusing to sanction it. *Memmius* murdered by assassins hired by *Saturninus*. *Saturninus*, *Glaucius*, and *Saufeius*, murdered by the populace. *Caius Julius Caesar* born, July 12.
- 99 Return of *Metellus* (100.) Revolt in *Spain* (97.) *Lusitania* a Roman province. The slaves in *Sicily* subdued (102.) The public revenues are farmed in the provinces by knights from this time.
- 98 The orators, *Antonius* and *Cassius*, inveigh against the oppressors of the provinces. War with the *Celtiberians*. The Roman schools of oratory, founded on the Greek model, flourish.
- 97 *Didius* successful in *Spain* (99.) *Cappadocia* conquered by *Mithridates*.
- 96 *Apion* bequeaths *Cyrene* to *Rome*. *Cyrenaica* a Roman province.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 105 *Manlius* defeated by the *Cimbrians* on the *Rhone*; 80,000 Romans killed.
- 104 The *Cimbrians* invade *Spain*. They are repulsed by the *Celtiberians*.
- 103 *Italy* invaded by the *Cimbrians*. [The *Cimbri* separated from the *Teutones*, and, on their return from *Spain*, marched round the northern foot of the Alps towards *Noricum*, in order to invade *Italy* from that quarter. The *Teutones* remained in *Gaul*.]
- 102 The *Teutones* defeated by *Marius* at *Aque Sextie* in *Gaul*; 200,000 killed, and 70,000 made prisoners. [“The northern barbarians unable to bear the heat of the sun were defeated on the second day. The whole nation was literally annihilated.”] *Catulus* retreats before the *Cimbrian* torrent in *Italy*, north of the *Po*.
- 101 Final overthrow of the *Cimbrians* by *Marius* and *Catulus* at *Verona*, 120,000 killed, 60,000 taken prisoners. [From the period of this signal overthrow, the *Cimbrian* name occurs but seldom on the page of history. The residue of the *Cimbrians* soon after merged into the *Teutonic* and *Saxon* races.]
- 99 The remnant of the German and other tribes, defeated by the Romans, are received into the pay of *Mithridates* of *Pontus*.

Palestine.

- 95 Insurrection of the Pharisees, 6000 Jews massacred by the hired troops.
 94 War with Moab and Gilead.
 Persecutions of the Pharisees continued.
 92 War with Obodas, an Arabian king.
 91 Alexander defeated at Gaulonitis.
 90 The Pharisees again rebel.
 89 *Civil war*: the Pharisees receive aid from Demetrius Eucherus of Syria.
 Alexander defeated at Shechem; all his Greek mercenaries perish.
 6000 Jews revolt from the Syrians, and join Alexander; the Syrians withdraw.
 86 Civil war continued; the Pharisees defeated and their power broken at Bethone.
 800 Pharisees crucified in one day, before the eyes of their wives and children, by command of Alexander Janneus.

Egypt.

- 89 Conspiracy of Cleopatra against her son Alexander, by whom she is killed.
 Alexander banished.
 88 *Civil War*; Lathyrus and Alexander.
 Alexander defeated and put to death.
 Ptolemy VIII. (Lathyrus) restored.

Asia Minor.

- 94 Mithridates destroys the son and successor of Ariarathes and Laodice of Cappadocia, and places his own son upon the throne.
 93 *Ariobarzanes I.* appointed king of Cappadocia by the Romans (63.)
 He is expelled by Mithridates (92, 90, 88, 84.)
 92 Galatia conquered by Mithridates.
 Sylla restores Ariobarzanes to his kgdm. (93.)
 91 Socrates murders his father, Nicomedes II., king of Bithynia (see 149.)
Nicomedes III. (son) succeeds (88.)
 90 Second expulsion of Ariobarzanes.
 89 M. Aquilius has him restored (83.)
 88 Nicomedes expelled by Mithridates, who supports the claims of Socrates the parricide.
 Third expulsion of Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, by Mithridates.
 Mithridates' first war with Rome, begun by Massacre of 80,000 Roman citizens in one day in Asia Minor, by his order.
 87 Reverses of Mithridates (see Rome, 87, 86.)

Syria.

- 95 Seleucus, the eldest son of Grypus, defeats his uncle, Cyzicenus, who is slain.
 Civil war, between Seleucus and Eusebes, the son of Cyzicenus.
 94 *Antiochus X.* (Eusebes) assumes the sovereignty in opposition to Seleucus.
 Seleucus defeated; flies into Cilicia, where he soon after perishes.
 93 *Antiochus XI.*, the 2nd son of Grypus, contends unsuccessfully with his cousin Eusebes.
 92 *Philippus*, another son of Grypus, at war with his cousin Eusebes.
 The Parthians support Eusebes.
 Philippus is defeated and expelled his kgdm.
 90 *Demetrius Eucherus*, the fourth son of Grypus, asserts his claim.
 Advancing from Cnidus with an army, he is seized by the Parthians, and sent into captivity, and soon after dies.
 86 *Antiochus XII.* (Minor) in Coele-Syria.
 For two years he maintains his throne against Eusebes, against his brother Philippus, and against the predatory Arabs.
 Battle with the Arabs; Antiochus is defeated and slain.

Parthia and Armenia.

- 94 Arsaces at war with Tigranes I. of Armenia.
 93 Tigranes is unable to maintain himself against Pacorus of Parthia; a peace succeeds.
 92 First treaty of Parthia with Rome; ambassadors from Pacorus received by Sylla, Roman prætor of Cilicia.
 Pacorus puts one of his ambassadors to death for having sat on Sylla's left hand.
 87 *Arsaces X.* (Mnasciras) king of Parthia.
 War of succession; Sinatroces contends for the Parthian crown.

Rome.

- 95 Cappadocia declared free by Rome; Ariobarzanes elected king.
 Lucretius, the Epicurean, born.
 "Lex Licinia Mucia," &c. enjoining a rigid inquiry into the title of citizenship.
 [The carrying out of this law caused discontent, and partly led to the Marsic war.]
 92 Sylla settles the affairs of Asia Minor.
 Meleager, the first collector of Greek anthology, flourishes.
 Communication opened with Parthia.
 91 *Marsian War* commenced (88.)
 [This was a struggle for the extension of the privileges of Roman citizenship to the other States of Italy; during which, the lives of 300,000 men were sacrificed.]
 Sex. Julius Cæsar one of the Consuls.
 Marcus Livius Drusus, Tribune of the Plebs, commences the struggle, by proposing certain popular leges; he is assassinated.
 Death of Crassus, the orator.
 90 Lucius Julius Cæsar, one of the Consuls.
 "Lex Julia," extending the franchise.
 89 Eight new tribes added.
 88 The Marsian war ends in the concessions demanded by the Italian States.
 "Leges Sulpiciæ," recalling the exiles, expelling Senators who were in debt, &c.
 Project for forming Italy into a republic; its capital to be Corfinium.
First Mithridatic War, (84,) which also involves the empire in
Civil War between Marius and Sylla (82.)
 The Athenians solicit aid from Mithridates against Sylla (87, 86.)
 The command against Mithridates is conferred upon Sylla by the Optimates; while Marius obtains it by forming an alliance with Sulpicius and the Plebs.
 Sylla leads six legions against Marius, who flees from Rome to Carthage.
 Proscription of Marius and his friends.
 87 Sylla victorious in Asia Minor.
 He levies heavy war-contributions on the conquered provinces.
 Return of Marius to Rome; Cinna joins him; they massacre Sylla's friends.
 Rome pillaged; horrid tyranny.
 Death of Antonius the orator, and the Consul Octavius.
 Birth of the poet Catullus.
 Sylla opposes Mithridates in Greece.
 86 Death of Marius, aged 70; Flaccus succeeds.
 Battle of Chaeronea; Archelaus (Mithridates's lieutenant) defeated, with a loss of 110,000 men.
 Sylla victorious in Greece; Athens reduced to famine—taken; its library sent to Rome.
 Fimbria assassinates Flaccus in Numidia.
 The Samnites receive the franchise.
 Birth of Sallust at Anciternum.
 I. C. Julius Cæsar, prætor.

Palestine.

- 85 Suppression of the Pharisaic revolt; 50,000 rebels having perished in the war.
 84 Alexander takes Gaulan and Gamala. Border warfare continued for three years.
 82 Return of Janneus to Jerusalem. He gives himself up to luxury, which brings on a quartan ague.
 79 Siege of Ragaba; Alexander Janneus dies while engaged in it.
 78 *Alexandra* (Janneus's widow) submits to the Pharisees, and quietly ascends the throne. The late king's advisers put to death. Hyrcanus, son of Alexander, high priest.
 76 Rigorous persecutions of the Pharisees against the former adherents of Hyrcanus.

Egypt.

- 84 Revolt of Thebes; it is besieged.
 82 Capture and destruction of Thebes. Marriage of Alexander, nephew of Ptolemy VIII., with Cleopatra his cousin. *Alexander and Cleopatra*, through the influence of Rome, reign conjointly. Cleopatra murdered by her husband nineteen days after marriage. Assassination of Alexander.
 81 Death of Ptolemy VIII. (117.) *Berenice*, his daughter, succeeds. [The difficulties connected with the affairs of Egypt at this period are chronologically inextricable.]
 80 *Alexander III.* and *Ptolemy IX.* competitors for the throne. Civil disturbances; Alexander abdicates and retires to Tyre. *Ptolemy X. (Auletes)* elected king. He is tributary to the Romans. Is compelled to relinquish Cyprus.

Asia Minor.

- 84 Peace between Mithridates and the Romans; Mithridates restores Bithynia to Nicomedes III., Cappadocia to Ariobarzanes, and Paphlagonia to Philamenes.
 75 Nicomedes bequeaths his kingdom (Bithynia) to the Romans (see Rome, 74.)

Syria.

- 84 The people of Antioch, disgusted with the descendants of Seleucus Nicator, invite Tigranes to accept the sovereign rule. Eusebes (94) escapes into Cilicia; and Selené, his wife, retires, with her two infant sons, into a fortress of Commagene. Antiochus Asiaticus goes to Rome.
 83 Tigranes, king of Armenia and Syria. ["Tigranes governed Syria with more vigour than mildness for the space of fourteen years, after which period the country of the Seleucidae ceased to be a kingdom."] **Parthia and Armenia.**

- 83 Tigranes, after several successive victories, becomes master of Syria, with its dependent province, Cilicia. Tigranocerta, a new capital for the Armenian kingdom, founded by Tigranes.
 77 Sinatoces, at the age of 80, with the assistance of the Scythians, deposes Arsaces, whom he succeeds as Arsaces XI. king of Parthia. War between Arsaces, of Parthia, and Tigranes, of Armenia. Great commotion in Parthia.
 76 Tigranes concludes a dishonourable peace with Arsaces; he cedes much territory to Parthia.

Rome.

- 85 Fimbria's horrid cruelties in Asia Minor. Sylla's victories over Archelaus and Orcho-menos in Greece. Mithridates conquers Bithynia and other provinces of Rome.
 84 Sylla makes peace with Mithridates. He attacks the camp of Fimbria, who escapes to Pergamus, where he puts himself to a miserable death. Death of the Consul Cinna. The fleet of Pontus delivered up to Rome.
 83 Sylla's return to Rome. Civil War between his adherents and the party of Marius. Sertorius goes into Spain (78.) The Capitol burnt. Birth of Mark Antony. *Second Mithridatic War* (81.) Murena commands in Asia Minor.
 82 Total defeat of the party of Marius, and the Samnites under Telesinus. Horrid massacre of the Samnites. Rome captured by Sylla. Proscriptions in Rome; 150,000 perish. Sylla created perpetual Dictator. Colonies for the veterans established. Sylla plunders the Delphian Temple. Pompey at war with the Marians.
 81 Splendid triumph of Sylla. His legislation; oligarchical government; colonial system, &c. Valerius, Cato, and Cicero, flourish. Grecian arts and sciences patronised at Rome from this time (98.) Decline of agriculture in Italy: corn is supplied to Rome by the provinces.
 80 *African War*: Domitius and king Hiabaras conquered by Pompey (106.) C. Julius Caesar at the siege of Mitylene. Zeno, of Sidon, the Epicurean, flourishes.
 79 Abdication of Sylla. Metellus sent against Sertorius, in Spain. The height of the atmosphere calculated by Posidonius to be 800 stadia. Apellicon, flourishes at Athens.
 78 War with the *Lusitani*, who are commanded by Sertorius (72.) Valerian Antias, historian, and Alexander Polyhistor, grammarian, flourish. Death of Sylla, aged 60. Attempt of Lepidus to repeal Sylla's laws defeated by Catullus. War with the Mediterranean pirates.
 77 Pompey sent into Spain to join Metellus against Sertorius. M. Brutus, one of the officers of Lepidus, and father of the assassin of Cæsar, put to death by Pompey at Mutina. Q. Hortensius, orator, and Photius Gallius, rhetorician, flourish.
 76 Sertorius, aided by M. Peperna, defeats Pompey and Metellus. Great distress in Rome; the Consul, C. Cotta, obtains power from the Senate to sell the Sicilian tithes of wine, oil, and grain, in Rome, instead of in Sicily, as heretofore. Birth of Asinius Pollio (64.)
 75 The Iaurian pirates partially subdued. Also the Dardani in Macedonia. Birth of Mæcenas, the minister of Augustus, patron of Horace and Virgil, introducer of pantomimes on the stage, and warm swimming baths into Rome, &c.

Palestine.

- 72 Aristobulus, a younger prince, obtains the command of the army.
Aristobulus relieves Damascus from the incursions of Ptolemy Mannaëus.
- 69 Death of Queen Alexandra, aged 73.
Hyrcanus, high priest, declared king.
Aristobulus II. claims the throne; he defeats Hyrcanus, who then resigns.
- 66 Antipater, an Idumean, instigates Hyrcanus to struggle for the crown (see 47.)
- 65 *Civil War*: Aretas, an Arabian prince, assists Hyrcanus; he shuts up Aristobulus in the temple.

Egypt.

- 65 Death of Alexander III.

Asia Minor.

- 74 *Bithynia added to the Roman empire.*
Mithridates's third war with Rome.
- 72 He is compelled to retire into Armenia.
- 70 A Water Mill in operation near a residence of Mithridates in Asia Minor.

Syria.

- 70 Tigranes receives Mithridates at his court, and refuses to deliver him up to Lucullus on the demand of Appius Claudius.
- 69 Lucullus drives Tigranes out of Syria.
Antiochus XIII. (Asiatius) son of Eusebes and Selene (84), prefers his claim, which Lucullus receives favourably.
- 65 Pompey thwarts the plans of Lucullus, with reference to the restoration of the Syrian kingdom to Antiochus Asiatius.
The youth, Antiochus Asiatius, driven from the tent of Pompey, and expelled the kingdom of his ancestors, as unworthy to reign, and as antithetical to any compensation for the loss of his hereditary dominions.
- End of the reign of the Seleucidae.*

Parthia and Armenia.

- 72 Mithridates, the Great, driven from Asia Minor, takes refuge with Tigranes.
- 69 Lucullus crosses the Tigris, and invades Armenia; Tigranes opposes him.
Pacorus renews his alliance with Rome.
Battle of Tigranocerta; defeat of Tigranes and Mithridates by Lucullus.
- 68 They are again defeated at Artaxata.
Mutiny in Lucullus' army.
Tigranes recovers his lost territory.
Arsaces XII. (Phraates III.) Parthia.
- 67 During the war between Mithridates and the Romans, the alliance of Arsaces is courted by both parties.
- 65 Tigranes, of Armenia, defeated by Pompey near the Euphrates.
Phraates protects the son of Tigranes.

Rome.

- 74 *Third Mithridatic War* (63.)
Lucullus commands in Asia Minor.
He relieves Cyzicus.
Nicomedes III., of Bithynia, having bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans; from henceforth it is a Roman province.
Library of Lucullus the Consul.
Lucullus introduces the Cherry Tree into Europe from Asia.
- [So excessive was the wealth of Lucullus, and luxurious his mode of living, that Pompey called him, in derision, the Roman Xerxes. To him belongs the honour of introducing among the Romans the luxuries of Asia.]
- 73 Varro's Three Books on Agriculture.

Rome.

- 73 *Servile war in Italy*: Spartacus, Crixus, and Enomachus, at the head of 70,000 slaves. (71.)
[The leaders of the revolt urged their comrades rather to die in attempting to regain their freedom, than to be butchered for a Roman holiday.]
Robberies of the Cilician pirates continued.
[At no other period in the history of the world has piracy been carried to such a formidable height; even the exploits of the famous Buccaneers in America are less wonderful, for the pirates of Asia did not confine their ravages to a distant part of the Roman empire, but they ravaged the neighbourhood of the capital itself.]
- 72 Sertorius murdered by the treachery of his ally, Perpenna.
Perpenna defeated and killed.
Spain conquered by Pompey.
The Bessi conquered by Lucullus.
Victory of Spartacus; Cossinius defeated.
- 71 The Republic possesses mines of Gold in Sardinia, Gaul, Macedonia, and Asia Minor; and Silver mines in Spain.
Crassus and Pompey end the Servile war; Spartacus is killed.
War in Asia continued; Mithridates escapes into Armenia.
Oriental luxury introduced at Rome.
- 70 "Lex Aurelia," authorizing the election of Judges from among the Senators, Equites, and Tribuni Aerarii.
The power of the Tribunes restored.
Impeachment of Verres by Cicero.
The Capitol destroyed by fire.
Birth of Virgil at Andes, near Mantua.
- 69 *War with the Cretans* (67.)
The Capitol rebuilt and dedicated.
Census: Roman citizens, 450,000.
- 68 Lucullus successful against Mithridates.
Damascus occupied by the Romans.
Contest between the Tribune C. Cornelius and the Senate, respecting the priority of right for introducing a law for the suppression of bribery at elections, &c.
Great tumults in Rome.
The "dispensing power" which the Senate had assumed is attacked by C. Cornelius.
The proposed law of C. Cornelius is amended and passed by the Senate.
- 67 "Lex Gabinia," investing Pompey with extraordinary authority for three years.
Metellus conquers Crete.
Pontus becomes a Roman province.
Piratical war: Pompey in forty days subdues the Sicilian and Isaurian pirates (78.)
"Lex Roscia," giving special seats at the exhibitions to the Equites.
- 66 Pompey succeeds Lucullus in Asia.
Ebony first seen in Rome: obtained by Pompey after his defeat of Mithridates.
First digest of the Roman laws, by Varro.
- 65 Pompey in the Caucasus.
Cataline's Conspiracy (62.)
Cicero's orations against Cataline.
Foreigners expelled Rome, according to the Papian law.
Lucretius, the poet and philosopher, fl. (55.)
Birth of Horace in Apulia.
The national religion still declines.
- Northern and German Nations.**
72 Invasion of Gaul by the Helvetii and other tribes, under Ariovistus.

Palestine.

- 64 Roman interference; Aretas withdraws from Jerusalem; on his way home he is defeated by Aristobulus with great slaughter.
Roman Domination (see 143.)
 The claimants for the crown plead their cause before Pompey at Damascus.
 Aristobulus, suspecting Pompey to be favourable to Hyrcanus, hastens back to Jerusalem, and prepares it for a siege.
- 63 Pompey is admitted into Jerusalem by the party of Hyrcanus.
 The temple taken, 12,000 having perished.
 Aristobulus is sent prisoner to Rome.
 Pompey profanes the temple; *he enters the Holy of Holies*—being the first man (except the priests) who had ever dared to do so.
Judea is made tributary to Rome.
 Hyrcanus reinstated by the Romans (47.)
 Antipater, the king's principal adviser, is the actual (though not the nominal) ruler.
- 57 Escape of Alexander, son of Aristobulus.
Civil War: Alexander, with an army of 10,000 men, attempts the recovery of Judea.
 The forces of Antony, Antipater, and Hyrcanus, under the command of Gabinus, defeat Alexander.
 Government changed from a monarchy to an aristocratical oligarchy; five supreme independent Sanhedrims established.
 Samaria, Azotus, Zannia, Scythopolis, and other places rebuilt by Gabinus.
- 56 Antipater persuades the Jews in Egypt to assist the Roman general Gabinus.
 Alexander rebels; Gabinus being in Egypt.

Egypt.

- 59 Insurrection against Ptolemy Auletes.
 He is compelled to quit his capital.
Berenice and Tryphæna reign one year.
- 58 Ptolemy goes to Rome to solicit aid for the recovery of Egypt.
 Berenice reigns two years.

Asia Minor.

- 64 *Deiotarus*, king of Galatia, extends his dominion over Armenia Minor.
- 63 *Pharnaces II.*, king of Pontus, having treacherously procured the death of Mithridates, is rewarded by the Romans with the kingdom of Bosphorus.
- 62 Pompey sails from Ephesus for Rome.

Syria.

- 62 *Syria* reduced into a Roman province.

Parthia and Bactria.

- 64 Armenia Minor seized by *Deiotarus*.
- 63 Tigranes having lost all his possessions except Armenia, submits to the Roman general.
 Marriage of Tigranes, the younger, with a daughter of Phraates (Arsaces XII.)
 Phraates raises an army for the restoration of his son-in-law, but is compelled to abandon his design on Pompey's approach.
 Treaty with Rome renewed.
- 60 Assassination of Phraates by his sons, Orodes and Mithridates; the latter succeeds.
Arsaces XIII. (Mithridates III.) Parthia.
- 59 Expulsion of Mithridates for his cruelty.
 War between Orodes and Mithridates.
- 58 Mithridates obtains possession of Babylon.
- 57 Babylon besieged by Orodes.
- 56 Surrender of Babylon; whereupon Orodes deposes and murders his brother, Arsaces, (Mithridates III.) and reigns as *Arsaces XIV.* (Orodes I.) king of Parthia.

Rome.

- 64 Syria conquered by Pompey.
 "Lex Amphibia," conferring a crown of bay on Pompey at the games.
 Earthquake in the Bosphorus; several towns laid in ruins.
- 63 Second conspiracy of Cataline disclosed by Fulvia (Curius's concubine) to Cicero.
 [The corruption of public morals was at this time at a fearful height.]
 Agrarian law for purchasing lands upon which to locate the poor, proposed by Servilius Rullius—lost.
 Birth of Octavius (Augustus), Sep. 23.
- 62 Syria and Phœnicia united into one Roman province.
 Defeat of Cataline in Etruria by Antonius; Cataline slain.
 Return of Pompey to Rome.
- 61 Pompey's two triumphs, as the conqueror of 15 kingdoms and 400 cities, Sep. 30.
 [After his triumph, Pompey displayed his clemency by sparing the lives of his prisoners, and dismissing them to their respective states, with the exception of Aristobulus of Judea and Tigranes of Armenia.]
 The public treasury greatly enriched by Pompey—by about 24 millions sterling.
 Pompey's theatre at Rome, capable of accommodating 40,000 persons.
 Clodius tried for sacrilege; he bribes his accuser and judge, and is acquitted.
 Enmity between Clodius and Cicero.
- 60 *The first Triumvirate;* Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, *Triumvirs.*
 Asinius Pollio's history commences.
 Scio appointed first king of Denmark.
 Era of—Cicero, orator; Apollonius, rhetorician; Andronicus, peripatetic ph. of Rhodes; Aristomedes, grammarian, of Crete; Sallust and Diodorus Siculus, historians; Lucretius and Catullus, poets.
- 59 The two Gauls and Illyria conferred upon Cæsar for five years.
 Birth of Livy at Patavium.
 "Lex Julia Agraria," disposing the public land—Ager Campanus.
- 58 Splendid marble theatre of the *Ædile Scaurus*, which accommodates 30,000 persons.
 Banishment of Cicero by Clodius; Cicero retires to Athens.
Cæsar's Gallic campaigns (50.)
 The Helvetia repulsed; and the Germans driven out of Gaul.
 "Lex Gabinia," forbidding the raising of loans at Rome by foreign embassies.
 C. Manlius proposes to give the Libertini the privilege of voting.
- 57 Return of Cicero to Rome.
 Cæsar conquers the Belgæ.
 Pompey superintendent of the *Annonæ*.
 Gylf created king of Sweden.
 The king of Egypt at Rome.
 Cæsar subdues the Aquitani.
- 56 Disunion between the *Triumvirs*.
 Adjustment of their differences at Lucca, where Cæsar winters.
 "Lex de Bonis Cedendis," securing to those debtors their personal liberty who gave up their property for the benefit of their creditors.
- Northern and German Nations.**
 58 The Helvetii defeated by Julius Cæsar.
 The Germans (Celts) subdued.

The British Isles.

"The languages called Celtic, in modern times, are usually distinguished into two main dialects as spoken respectively by the Cymry and the Gael. To the former belong the Welsh, the Armorican, and the now extinct Cornish; to the latter, the Erse or Irish, and the Gaelic or Highland Scotch. It is supposed that the Celtic tribes were among the first that spread from Asia to the west of Europe, preceded, if at all, by the Basque tribes only; that they were followed by the Goths, and that the Sarmatian or Slavonic tribes formed a later stream of population, diverging more to the north-east; but these are at best only probable conjectures, and relate to periods long anterior to any contemporaneous history."—*Slodgett's Introduction to Universal History*.

"In the time of Tarquinius Priscus the Celts occupied a third part of Gaul, and Diodorus Siculus confines the term *celtica* to Gaul. From his account of Britain, however, there is little doubt but that the inhabitants of that island agreed with the Celts of the neighbouring continent in race, and probably also in language, with partial differences of dialect."—*Ibid*.

"The vanity of being supposed to be sprung from the Trojans was common, in early times, to many of the European nations; but the English probably retained their belief in the notion to a later date than any of the rest. . . . The probability, notwithstanding, seems to be, that the whole of what is now called England, was first occupied by a Celtic population, which came over in successive swarms from the neighbouring country of Gaul."—*Pictorial Hist. of England*. [The Silures were, probably, of Spanish origin, and not of Belgic or Gallic extraction.]

IRELAND.—"The popular tradition brings the progenitors of the people of Ireland immediately from Spain, making that country one of the principal resting-places of the Gaelic or Milesian race in their progress from the east. This view, also, would sufficiently harmonize with the supposition, that Ireland was indebted for its earliest civilization and its language to the Phœnicians, who had settlements in Spain, and are expressly stated by Strabo and other ancient writers to have carried on a trading intercourse, from very remote times, with the British Islands. The Irish traditional history, however, it is to be observed, brings the Spanish colonizers of the country, not from Gades, but from Galicia, at the opposite extremity of Spain. . . . Little doubt, however, can be entertained that the great body of the Celtic progenitors of its present population was derived, not, as in the case of Britain, from Gaul, but from Spain."

SCOTLAND.—"As the south of Britain was, in all probability, chiefly peopled from Gaul, and Ireland chiefly from Spain, so it has been conjectured that the main source of the original population of North Britain was, in like manner, the part of the continent immediately opposite to it, namely, the north of what was then called Germany, and also Norway and Sweden, or the region anciently comprehended under the general name of Scandinavia. If this view be correct, the earliest occupants of North Britain were a people not of Celtic, but of Teutonic race."—*Ibid*.

NAMES AND PROBABLE LOCALITIES OF THE BRITISH TRIBES, SOUTH AND NORTH, ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ROMAN INVASION.

(The enumeration is taken in lines, extending from east to west, commencing with the coast line on the south of England, and ending with Caithness in Scotland.)

The *Cantii*, Kent; *Regni*, Sussex, Surrey, and part of Hants; *Belgae*, west of Hants, Wilts, and Somerset; *Durotriges*, Dorsetshire; *Cimbri*, Devonshire; *Damnonii*, parts of Devon and Cornwall; *Carnabii*, the extreme part of Cornwall.

The *Trinovantes*, Essex; *Atrebatii*, Berks, part of Bucks; *Dobuni*, Oxford and Glo'ster-shires.

The *Centimagni*, Suffolk; *Simeni*, Norfolk; *Catiuchlani*, parts of Bucks and Northampton, with Bedford, Hertford, and Huntingdon-shires.

The *Coritani*, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and part of Northamptonshire; *Cornavii*, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, Cheshire, and Shropshire.

The *Silures*, Monmouth, Hereford, Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor; *Demetae*, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen; *Ordovices*, all North Wales, except Carnarvonshire, which the *Gangani* occupied.

The *Parisi*, the south-eastern part of Yorkshire; *Setantii*, Lancashire.

The *Bregantes*, Durham, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and part of Lancashire. The wall of Adrian formed their northern boundary.

Between the walls of Adrian and Antoninus the following were located:—The *Gladieni*, Berwick, East Lothian, Roxburgh, and part of Northumberland; *Gadeni*, Selkirk, Peebles, West Lothian, with parts of Mid Lothian, Northumberland, and Roxburgh; *Selgovae*, Dumfries, and part of Kirkcudbright; *Novantae*, Wigton, and parts of Kirkcudbright, and Ayrshire.

The *Damni*, Lanark, Renfrew, and Stirling, with parts of Ayrshire, Dumbarton, and Perth. The wall of Antoninus lay across their territory.

The *Epidii*, from the Frith of Clyde to the Island of Islay, including Cantyre and part of Argyleshire.

The *Venicones*, Fife, Forfar, Kinross, Clackmannan, and parts of Perth, Kincardine, and Aberdeen-shires; *Texalli*, the greater parts of Kincardine and Aberdeen-shires; *Caledonii*, parts of Inverness, Argyre, and Perth.

The *Vacomagi*, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, and part of Inverness; *Cerones*, parts of Inverness and Argyleshire.

The *Cantae*, the eastern part of Ross-shire; *Creones*, from the boundary of the Cantae they stretched across the greater part of Ross-shire, to the Western Coast.

The *Logi*, south-eastern part of Sutherland and part of Caithness; *Mertae*, central part of Sutherland; *Carnonacae*, western part of Sutherland.

The *Cornavii*, east and north parts of Caithness; *Careni*, western part of Caithness, and northern coast of Sutherland.

Palestine.

- 53 Alexander's army of 30,000 men defeated by Gabinius near Mount Tabor.
 54 Crassus plunders the temple of two millions pounds sterling (10,000 talents.)
 53 The party of Aristobulus (Aristobulus is now in Rome) excite a revolt in Judea, which is soon suppressed.
 52 Alexander again rebels; he is defeated.

India.

- 56 or 57 Era of Vikramaditya I.
 [He was killed in a battle with Salvahana, king of Pratishthana.]

Egypt.

- 55 Auletes restored by Gabinius, according to the command of Caesar and Pompey.
 Berenice put to death.

Asia Minor.

- 53 Ariobarzanes II., king of Cappadocia.

Parthia and Armenia.

- 55 *Arduasdes* I. (or Artavasdes) k. of Armenia. Mesopotamia overrun by Crassus on his approach towards Parthia.
 54 Parthia invaded by the Romans, under Crassus—"an expedition undertaken not for military reputation, nor political ascendancy, but from a rapacious love of wealth."
 53 Crassus is misled by his guide, Ariamnes, an Arabian chief.

Dreadful slaughter of the Romans; the younger Crassus and his officers, seeing no hope of escape, commit suicide.

Retreat of Crassus; the Parthians, under their able commander, Surena, pursue. Crassus again deceived by a guide.

Cassius escapes to Syria with 500 cavalry. Assassination of Crassus, and destruction of his army; the Roman standards taken.

[In this unfortunate manner, and with effects so disastrous to the arms of Rome, terminated the expedition of Crassus—with the loss of 30,000 men; 20,000 of whom perished in the campaign, and 10,000 were made prisoners. It has been said that the Persians, in order to pour contempt upon the motive by which Crassus was actuated, poured melted gold into his mouth after his decapitation.]

- 52 Orodes sends Surena to invade Syria; he is repulsed by Cassius.

Orodes becomes jealous of the fame and popularity of Surena; he puts him to death.

Rome.

- 55 Roman oppression in Gaul unbearable. Splendid palaces of the Roman nobles. Luxury, refinement, excesses, vice.
 Pompey and Crassus consuls a second time (B.C. 71); the former governs Spain, the latter is appointed to Syria.
 Crassus leaves Rome for Syria.
 Pompey resides at Rome; he governs Spain through his lieutenants.
 Cato sues for the censorship—suit rejected.
 Gabinius restores Ptolemy to Egypt.
 Caesar's Alauda, or Gallic legion.
 He heads an expedition agst. the Germans.
Caesar's first invasion of Britain.
 The Veneti introduce iron chain cables.
 Flourishing period of Roman literature.
 The Trebonian Law, giving a military command for ten years to the consuls.
 Law of Pompey, for retaining Caesar three (or five) years longer in Gaul.
 Death of Lucretius. (? 52.)

Rome.

- 55 Virgil, the poet, assumes the Toga Virilis.
 54 *The Parthian war*; Crassus proceeds towards Parthia (53.)
 Domitius and Appius Claudius, censors.
Caesar's second invasion of Britain.
 Asinius Pollio accuses C. Cato.
 Infamous agreement of the consuls with Pompey, Mennius, and Calvinus, disclosed.
 Gabinius accused; defended by Cicero; condemned; goes into exile.
 Cicero and Caesar reconciled.
 Restoration of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.
 Death of Julia, wife of Pompey, and daughter of Julius Caesar, in child-birth.
 Crassus plunders the temple of Jerusalem.
 53 Total annihilation of the army in Parthia.
 [The hoarded property of Crassus has been estimated at two millions sterling.]
 Revolt of Alesia and Vercingetorix in Gaul.
 Popular disturbances at Rome.
 Clodius a candidate for the praetorship (58.)
 Digest of Roman laws by Servius Sulpicius.
 Rivalry between Clodius and Milo.
 Milo's cause strengthens daily.
 52 Fray between their respective slaves and gladiators; Clodius is killed (Jan. 20.)
 Riot in Rome, occasioned by the murder of Clodius; the populace burn the body in the senate house, which is itself burnt.
 Pompey sole consul; he is entitled "defender of the Republic."
 "Lex Pompeia," agst. bribery at elections.
 "Lex Censoribus," for the removal of convicted censors from office.
 Laws for inquiring into Clodius's murder, and for allowing Caesar to become candidate for consulship while absent in Gaul.
 Milo tried, convicted, banished.
 Caesar takes Alesia and Vercingetorix.
Northern and German Nations.
 54 Invasion of the Germans beyond the Rhine by Julius Caesar.
 53 He returns after an indecisive campaign.
 German mercenaries in the Roman army from this time.

Britain.

- 56 Many of the Gallic merchants, aware of the preparations making by Caesar for invading Britain, inform the natives of their danger.
 Several British chieftains send embassies of peace to Caesar, then in the territory of the Morini (Calais.)
 Volusus sent to reconnoitre the coast.
 Mission of Comius.
 55 Caesar's first invasion (according to Halley, on the 26th of August.)
 [The invading force consisted of about 12,000 infantry.]
 54 Second invasion of Caesar.
 Infantry, 30,000 or 30,500; cavalry, 2000;—carried across the channel in 800 vessels.
 Cassivellaunus commands the confederated British forces.
 Defeat of Cassivellaunus.
 Disunion among the British tribes.
 Voluntary submission of several tribes.
 Cassivellaunus driven from his capital.
 [Supposed to be on the site of St. Albans.]
 Submission of Cassivellaunus.
 Departure of the Roman invaders.
 Dissensions and wars between the British tribes from the time of Caesar's departure till the next invasion, A.D. 40.

Palestine.

- 40 Aristobulus, released by Cæsar, leads two Roman legions into Judea.
Alexander raises an army, expecting the arrival of his father; but is defeated.
Aristobulus poisoned on his way to Syria.
Alexander is taken by Scipio, president of Syria, and beheaded at Antioch.
- 48 Cæsar receives efficient assistance from Jewish troops raised by Antipater.
- 47 Cæsar abolishes the aristocratical government established by Gabinius (57.)
Antipater made procurator of Judea under Hyrcanus, prince and high priest.
Phasaël, his son, is governor of Jerusalem;
Herod, his second son, governor of Galilee;
Joseph and Pheroras, his younger sons;
Salome, his daughter, a woman of intrigue.
Herod frees Galilee of robbers.
Herod summoned before the Sanhedrim; he is rebuked by Sameas alone.
- 46 Herod obtains the rule of Cæle-Syria.

Egypt.

- 51 Death of Auletes; he is succeeded by Ptolemy XI., (Dionysus,) and his sister Cleopatra, then 17 years old.
- 50 Dissensions between the royal brother and sister, instigated by the eunuch Pothinus.
- 49 Expulsion of Cleopatra; hence civil war.
- 48 The rival forces meet at Pelusium.
Death of Pompey near Alexandria.
Cæsar lands his army at Alexandria.
He commands Cleopatra and Ptolemy to submit their quarrel to his arbitration.
Cleopatra secures the favor of Julius Cæsar.
Ptolemy and his party refuse to submit to Cæsar's dictation.
Cæsar besieged in the capitol of Alexandria.
Naval battle; Cæsar's fleet victorious; the magazines, magnificent library, &c. of Alexandria burnt; escape of the princess Arsinoë to the Alexandrians.
Pothinus put to death by Cæsar.
Narrow escape of Cæsar at Pharos.
- 47 Ptolemy defeated by Cæsar; he is drowned in crossing the Nile.
Cleopatra, and her younger brother, Ptolemy XII. eleven years old, reign conjointly.
Banishment of Arsinoë.
Cæsar and Gannymede depart for Asia, &c.

Asia Minor.

- 48 Ariobarzanes espouses the cause of Pompey against Cæsar (42.)
- 47 Cæsar pardons Ariobarzanes, and gives him an additional extent of territory.
Cæsar defeats Pharnaces II., king of Pontus; he escapes to Bosphorus, where he is slain by Asander.

Pontus added to the Roman empire.

Parthia and Armenia.

- 51 Syria again invaded by Pacorus, the son of Orodes, and his general, Osaces.
They compel Bibulus to retreat within the walls of Antioch.
- 50 Defeat and death of Osaces, and overthrow of the Parthian army by the Romans, under Cicero and Cassius, at Antigonea.

Rome.

- 51 Cæsar quells the Gallic revolt this year.
Gaul is made a Roman province.
Cæsar supports the claims of the people north of the Po, to the rights of Roman citizenship.
Pompey and Cæsar jealous of each other.
Cicero sent into Cilicia as governor.

Rome.

- 51 Marcellus, in the Senate, proposes extreme measures against Cæsar.
Resolutions of the Senate inimical to Cæsar.
- 50 Pompey's efforts for the disbanding of Cæsar's army.
Expulsion of Sallust from the Senate.
Cæsar sends Mark Antony from Cisalpine Gaul to protect his cause in Rome.
A water mill erected on the Tiber. (?)
Aretæus, a physician of Cappadocia, introduces the use of blisters at Rome.
Curio, the tribune, deserts the aristocracy, and advocates the cause of Cæsar, for a bribe of about £80,000.
Cæsar's cause in Rome advances notwithstanding the efforts made to crush him.
- 49 Letter from Cæsar to the Senate, offering to resign the command of his army if Pompey would also resign.
Decree of the Senate for disbanding Cæsar's army, negated by the Tribunes.
Flight of Mark Antony and Q. Cassius, tribunes, to Cæsar at Ravenna.
Civil war between Pompey and Cæsar.
Pompey is invested with the command of the army of the commonwealth.
Cæsar crosses the Rubicon at the head of 6000 men, exclaiming "the die is cast," and in two months is master of all Italy.
Pompey quits Rome; Cæsar enters it.
The Senate retires to Capua, afterwards to Brundisium, and finally to Dyrrhachium.
Cæsar is dictator for eleven days.
Cæsar in Spain; Pompey's troops surrender.
Death of Antiochus Asiaticus.
The Era of Antioch.
Murder of Seleucus Cybiosactes by his wife, Berenice, which appalling crime ends the race of the Seleucidae.
- 48 Battle of Dyrrhachium.
The war carried into Thessaly.
The Athenians declare for Cæsar.
Battle of Pharsalia; total defeat and flight of Pompey; he retreats towards Alexandria.
Cicero returns to Italy.
Pompey falls ingloriously in Egypt, aged 58.
The Alexandrine war.
Cæsar appointed dictator for twelve months.
Marriage of Marcellus and Octavia, niece of Julius Cæsar (41, 40.)
- 47 Cæsar victorious in Asia Minor.
Battle of Zela; Pharnaces defeated.
[Cæsar's "Veni, Vidi, Vici."]
On Cæsar's return he is made dictator for another twelve months.
Asinius Pollio tribune of the Plebs.
"Lex de Fœnore," for regulating differences between creditors and debtors.
Cæsar proceeds into Africa.
- 46 *The African war*; Scipio and Juba defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus, April 6.
Cato's suicide at Utica, aged 49.
Return of Cæsar to Rome; he is created dictator for ten years.
Cæsar, under the guidance of Sosigenes, reforms the calendar, by the insertion of ninety days; hence this year is called "the year of confusion."
Bissexile, or leap year, first introduced.
Sallust is made prætor.
Vitruvius, the celebrated architect, fl.

Northern and German Nations.

- 51 Gaul conquered by Cæsar.

Palestine.

- 45 Antipater assists Caesar against Bassus.
 44 Hyrcanus repairs the walls of Jerusalem.
 Tribute on the Sabbatical year remitted.
 Cassius levies a war tax of 700 talents.
 43 Conspiracy of Malichus against Antipater.
 Antipater poisoned; Malichus in power.
 Herod and Cassius conspire against Malichus; he is slain by the Romans at Tyre.
 42 The Pharisees rebel against the sons of Antipater (Idumeans); Felix and Hyrcanus defeated by Phasael.
 Hyrcanus, Herod, and Phasael reconciled.
 Herod is betrothed to Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus (38.)
 41 Revolt in favour of Antigonus; it is promptly suppressed by Herod.
 Embassy to Antony at Daphne.
 Herod and Phasael confirmed by Antony in their respective governments.
 40 Rebellion of Antigonus, assisted by Pacorus and some Parthian soldiery.
 Hyrcanus and Phasael made prisoners.
 Herod escapes; Jerusalem plundered.
 Antigonus made king of Judea.
 Phasael's suicide; Hyrcanus mutilated.
 Herod is appointed king of Judea by the Roman triumvirate.
 The Parthians driven from Judea.
 Herod returns bearing the Roman appointment of "king of the Jews."
 39 Contests between Herod and Antigonus.
 Herod again roots out the robbers of Judea.
 Herod applies to Antony for assistance against his rival Antigonus.
 Joseph, his brother, slain at Jericho.

Egypt.

- 44 Cleopatra poisons her brother (14 years old).
 43 Cleopatra is summoned before Mark Antony.
 42 Antony and Cleopatra meet on the Cydnus.
 41 Antony follows Cleopatra into Egypt.
 Murder of Arsinoë.

Asia Minor.

- 42 Cassius puts Ariobarzanes to death (53.)
 Ariarathes VII., king of Cappadocia.
 39 Antony makes a son of Pharnaces—
 Darius, king of Pontus.

Parthia and Armenia.

- 42 Arsaces, an ally of Rome, sends a contingent of troops, under Labienus, to co-operate with Brutus.
 41 Mission of the younger Labienus to the court of Parthia; before his return he is proclaimed an exile from Rome.
 40 Labienus, the younger, instigates Arsaces to make war on the Roman territories in Syria and Asia Minor.
 He forthwith sends Labienus to invade Syria, and other Roman provinces.
 Decidius Saxa defeated, made prisoner, and afterwards put to death, by Labienus.
 Conquest of Syria and Palestine.
 39 Labienus conquers Cilicia; Planctus, governor of Asia, is compelled to retire.

Rome.

- 45 *The first Julian year.*
 War in Spain; Caesar defeats Pompey's two sons at Munda; death of C. Pompey.
 End of the African war (46.)
 Cicero divorces Terentia; marries Publilia.
 On his return to Rome Caesar is made perpetual dictator, and elected consul for 10 yrs.
 Triumphs of Caesar, Favius, and Pedius.
 "Lex Municipalis," or Table of Heraclea.

Rome.

- 45 Two Curule *Ædiles* and four Plebeian *Ædiles* appointed.
 Corinth rebuilt by Caesar.
 44 Caesar plans an expedition against Parthia.
 He adopts his nephew, Octavius.
 Ovation of Caesar from the Albanian Mount.
 Assassination of Caesar (aged 56) by Brutus, Cassius, and others, in the senate-house, on the Ides of March.
 [Caesar enriched the Roman treasury by about eleven millions sterling.]
 Great struggle in Rome, between Antony and Octavius, heir of Julius Caesar.
 Law of Antony, abrogating the dictatorship.
 Antony proceeds to Cisalpine Gaul.
 He besieges Brutus in Mutina; hence *The Mutine war* (43.)
 Cornelius Nepos and Diodorus Siculus, fl.
 43 Public declaration against Antony.
 Defeat of Antony at Mutina.
 Reconciliation of Octavius and Antony, which results in the formation of a *Second Triumvirate*:—Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus, triumvirs (B.C. 60.)
 Severe proscriptions in Rome against the mutual friends of the triumvirs.
 Cicero put to death to glut the revenge of Antony (aged 63.)
 Varro, the historian, being proscribed, escapes.
 "Lex Rubria," uniting Cisalpine Gaul to the Italian territory.
 Birth of Ovid at Sulmo, March 20.
 42 *Civil war*; the Triumvirate agt. the republicans in Greece, under Brutus and Cassius.
 Battles of Philippi; Cassius and Brutus, the last of the republicans, defeated and slain.
 [Horace served under Brutus in this battle.]
 Lands in Italy divided among the veterans.
 Antony goes into Cilicia, where he meets with Cleopatra of Egypt (40, 37.)
 41 *Oligarchical civil wars* (39); at Fræneste 300 senators, and other distinguished Romans, are sacrificed to the manes of Julius Caesar by order of Octavius.
The Persian war; Octavius against Lucius, Antony, and Fulvia (M. Antony's wife.)
 Death of Marcellus (48.)
 40 *War with Parthia* (see Parthia.)
 Defeat of Lucius, &c.; death of Fulvia.
 Reconciliation of Caesar and Antony.
 Antony marries Octavia, Caesar's sister (32.)
 Mæcenas negotiates a marriage between Octavius and Scribonia (38.)
 39 Ventidius sent against the Parthians.
 Birth of Julia, daughter of Octavius.
 [On the very day that Julia was born (39), her mother, Scribonia, received a bill of divorce from Octavius.]
 Peace of Caesar and Mark Antony with Sextus Pompeius, who acquires Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Achaia.
 Cornelius Nepos, the biographer, flourishes.
Northern and German Nations.
 39 Agrippa crosses the Rhine.
 The Ubii transplanted into Gaul.
 [The Suevi, about this period, were the occupants of the Upper Rhine; Marcomanni, on the Maine, &c.; Longobards, located on the Elbe; Goths, on the Oder and Vistula; and the Suiones were settled in Sweden. Besides these, there were also the Batavi, Frisii, and other less numerous and important tribes.]

Palestine.

- 38 Jerusalem besieged by Herod and the Romans; during its progress the Marriage of Herod and Mariamne is consummated in Samaria.
Sossius joins Herod in the siege.
- 37 Jerusalem taken by storm; awful massacre of the inhabitants by the Romans.
Antigonos put to death as a common malefactor, by order of Herod.

[“Such was the termination of the Asmonean dynasty, after it had existed 129 years from the commencement of the authority of Judas Maccabeus; or 126 years, if we date it more correctly and agreeably to the chronology of Josephus, from the acknowledgment of Judas’s power by Antiochus Eupator.”—Hale.]

Idumean kings under Rome:—

- Herod ascends the throne of Judea.
The Asmonean family, and the Sanhedrim (except Pollio and Sameas) destroyed.
Ananel high priest; is soon deposed.
- 36 Aristobulus, Mariamne’s brother, (aged 17,) appointed high priest.
Hyrcanus returns to Jerusalem, and is received with hypocritical respect by Herod.
Alexandra’s designs to place her son Aristobulus on the throne.
- 34 Murder of Aristobulus in a bath.
Alexandra acquaints Cleopatra, who influences Antony against Herod.
Ananel restored to the high priesthood.
- 33 Herod proceeds to Laodicea to answer certain charges before Antony.
Murderous designs of Salome, Herod’s sister, against Mariamne, Herod’s queen.
Herod puts his uncle Joseph, Salome’s husband, to death.
Herod espouses the cause of Antony in his war with Cæsar Octavius.
- 32 War between Herod and Malchus, chief of Arabia Petrea; Herod defeated.
- 31 Earthquake; 30,000 people perish.
Victory of Herod over Malchus.
Herod falsely accuses the aged Hyrcanus, (80 years old,) and has him murdered.

India and China.

- 37 The Chinese historian *She-ma-Tse* fl.
Flourishing reign of Vicramaditya I. whose rule extends over the whole of northern Hindustan—from Cashmere to the Ganges.
His capitals are Ayodhya and Canoj.

Egypt.

- 36 Phœnicia, Cyrene, and Cyprus, bestowed upon Cleopatra by Antony.
- 35 All Asia, from the Indus to the Mediterranean, conferred upon Cleopatra.
War declared agst. Egypt by Cæsar (Octav.)
Antony prepares for the struggle; his fleet winters in the Ambracian gulf.
- 31 Naval battle off Actium; total defeat of Antony and Cleopatra.
Cleopatra and Antony escape to Alexandria; preparations for war renewed.

Asia Minor.

- 38 Prosperous condition of Ephesus.
[About this time it rises to importance nearly equal with that of Antioch, as a trading and commercial city.]
- 36 Antony deposes Ariarathes VII. of Cappadocia, and puts him to death; he appoints Archelaus king of Cappadocia.
[Archelaus reigned 50 years.]

Asia Minor.

- 36 He removes Darius of Bosphorus, and appoints Polemo to succeed him.
Asia Minor annexed to the Roman empire.

Parthia and Armenia.

- 38 Arsaces’ army repulsed by Ventidius, and his general, Labienus, deſtd. and put to death.
- 37 Pacorus invades Syria; defeated and slain.
Insanity of Orodes; throne seized by his son Arsaces XV. (Phraates IV.) who, Upon his accession murders his father, and his thirty brothers, and his own son.
The Romans anticipate Arsaces, by sending an army against him under Antony.
Antony besieges the Parthians in Praaspa.
- 36 Distress of the Roman troops; Antony sues for permission to retreat.
Retreat of Antony; the Parthian horsemen harass the Romans; Antony narrowly escapes with his life.
[The Romans lost more than 20,000 men in this campaign.]
- 35 Archelaus created king of Cappadocia by Antony; hence, from this period Armenia Minor is dependant on Rome.
- 34 War between Armenia Major and the Roman power.
The Romans inveigle Artavasdes into their power; he and his family are banished to Alexandria.

Artaxias II. king of Armenia.**Rome.**

- 38 *The Spanish Era*, or Era of the Cæsars, Jan. 1.
Victory of Ventidius over the Parthians.
Cæsar marries Livia (40, 39.)
Renewal of the Triumvirate for 5 yrs. longer Octavius and Sex. Pompey again at war.
Sex. Pompey gains several advantages.
Antony proceeds into Syria.
He dethrones Ariobarzanes, king of Pontus.
- 37 Antony returns to Rome; rupture between him and Octavius averted by the mediation of Octavia. Soon after Antony and Octavia proceed to Coreyra.
Antony is so captivated with Cleopatra that he sends back Octavia (40, 35, 32.)
- 36 Sex. Pompey defeated in Sicily by Cæsar.
Unsuccessful expedition of Mark Antony against the Parthians.
Fall of Lepidus; is expelled the Triumvirate.
- 35 Death of Sex. Pompey at Miletus, aged 40.
War against the Illyrians, Pannonians, &c.
Second act of Antony’s repudiation of Octavia; he refuses to meet her, though advancing to his aid with soldiers and money.
- 34 Armenia subdued by Antony.
- 33 Death of Sallust, May (Alexand. Chron. 39.)
The Parthians overrun Media and Armenia.
Dissension between Antony and Cæsar, which leads to civil war.
The libraries of Pergamus number more than 200,000 volumes at this period.
- 32 Voluntary starvation of Atticus Pomponius at the age of 77.
Antony sends Octavia a bill of divorce.
- 31 Antony defeated at Actium.
Magnificent theatre of Marcellus, capable of accommodating 40,000 persons.
Codicils to Wills first introduced—by the Civilian Trebatius Testa (see 29.)

Northern and German Nations.

- 38 The Cherusci (several confederated tribes) inhabit the country lying between the Rhine and the Weser.

Palestine.

- 30 At Rhodes, Herod defends his conduct as an ally of Antony; submits to Octavius, and is re-appointed king.
His dominions include (besides Judea) Samaria, Galilee, Petræa, Ituræa, Trachonitis, and Idumea.
Octavius exempts Judea from tribute.
Salome marries Costabarus.
- 29 False accusation and death of Mariamne, the result of Salome's intrigues (33.)
Herod's remorse and illness.
A pestilence rages in Judea.
Treason and death of Alexandra.
Salome procures her husband's death.
- 28 Herod adorns and strengthens Jerusalem.
Rise of the sect of the "Herodians."
- 26 Greek theatre erected by Herod, and heathen games and customs introduced.
- 25 Conspiracy against his life detected.
Samaria rebuilt; it is named Sebaste.
Drought and famine; Herod's measures are both prompt and generous.
Joshua, high priest, deposed; and Simon of Boethus appointed to succeed him.
Herod marries Mariamne, daughter of Simon of Boethus, high priest.

China.

- 24 Ambassadors to Rome from the Seres of China (doubtful.)

Egypt.

- 30 Cæsar (Octavius) invades Egypt; the Egyptian sailors surrender their fleet.
Antony stabs himself; and dies (aged 57) in the presence of Cleopatra.
Interview of Cleopatra and Cæsar.
Suicide of Cleopatra.
Alteration of the Egyptian Era.
Egypt a Roman province.

Parthia and Armenia.

- 30 Great dissatisfaction in consequence of the cruelties of Phraates.
- 28 Rebellion of Tiridates; deposition of Phraates; Tiridates made king.
- 27 Phraates obtains the aid of some of the Scythian tribes for the recovery of his throne.
- 25 Tiridates, defeated, flees for refuge to Rome. Tiridates carries with him a son of Phraates, whom he delivers to Augustus.
- 24 Augustus refuses to aid Tiridates in his design of again displacing Phraates, king of Parthia.

Rome.

- 30 Antony's Roman fleet and army join Cæsar. The war carried into Egypt.
New colonies for veterans established.
Conspiracy and execution of Lepidus, son of Lepidus, the disgraced triumvir (36, 12.)
Rome a monarchy from this year; Cæsar Octavius being sole master of
The Empire of Rome, which event
Terminates the Roman Republic.
[Some, however, maintain that the Republic existed till the year B.C. 27.]
The first Roman standing army:—consisting of 10,000 prætorian guards in and around Rome, an army of 400,000 soldiers, and a navy numbering 50,000 seamen.
- 29 The three triumphs of Cæsar Octavius.
The temple of Janus is shut; the Roman armies are employed on public works.
Codicils to Wills declared legal.
Alexandria and Ephesus the two principal places of trade in the Roman empire.

Rome.

- 29 Direct trade with India for silks.
Legislation of the Emperors begins this year.
Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, in Italy; he begins to write his Roman Antiquities (7.)
- 28 Census; Roman citizens in the empire, 16,500,000, F.C. 17,258,761; census of Rome, 4,164,000 (? 4,101,017, or 4,063,000, F.C.)
Death of Varro, the historian, aged 88.
Various taxes: *direct*, on inheritances; *indirect* (the first), on goods sold; *funus*, on celibacy, &c.
Custom duties extended, being an *ad valorem* impost of from one-fortieth to one-eighth on all imports and exports. East India and Arabian goods pay the highest duty.
- 27 *Rome ceases to be a Republic.*
The title *Augustus* conferred on Cæsar Octavius, on the ides of January.
"Lex de Imperio Principis, by which Cæsar sustains the four-fold dignity of consul, tribune, imperator, and (after the death of Lepidus in B.C. 12) pontifex maximus.
He accepts the sover. power for 10 yrs. only.
The Empire of Rome.
The provinces are divided between Augustus and the Senate.
Revenue of the State, about £40,000,000 sterling of English money.
Augustus departs for Spain.
Tiberius assumes the Toga Virilis.
Treasures of Egyptian art brought to Rome.
The Pantheon built.
Livy, the historian of Rome, flourishes.
- 26 War agt. the Cantabri and Astures in Spain.
Prosperous condition of the manufacturing and commercial interest of the Roman empire; linen is exported from Spain, silks from Sicily and from India, cottons from Malta, purple dyes from Toulon, &c.
- 25 Northern Spain and western Gaul subdued by Augustus.
Mæcenæ, the emperor's minister (40.)
Golden period of Roman literature; Horace, Virgil, Livy, Strabo, &c. flourish.
Temple of Janus again closed by Augustus.
The Greek language introduced at court.
Marriage of Marcellus and Julia, the sister of Augustus (23, 21.)
- 24 Cæsar having subdued the Cantabri, returns. Disastrous expedition of *Ælius Gallus*, prefect of Egypt, into Arabia.
Decree of the Senate, exempting Augustus from the operation of all laws.
Death of *Quintilius Varus*, of Cremona, one of Horace's friends.
Isis worshipped at Rome (10.)
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 25 The Germani first rise against the Romans, who seek to enslave them.
[The form of government which prevailed among the tribes which ultimately formed the German nation was republican. The sovereignty of the people was by them fully recognised; every man had a voice in all public matters; their chieftains were elected by popular choice; and the office of captain or commander-in-chief ceased at the close of the war which occasioned his election. In the making of laws, every man exercised his privilege to vote; none were taxed but slaves and conquered tribes or nations, who were not required to serve

[Continued on page 87.]

Palestine.

- 22 The building of Caesarea commenced. Agrippa appointed by Augustus to the government of the East.
- 21 Augustus visits Syria, and confers upon Herod an increase of territory, viz., Trachonitis, Auranitis, and Batanea.
- 20 Complaints against Herod's government, laid before Augustus, dismissed.
- 19 Herod commences preparations for the rebuilding of the temple.
- 17 Rebuilding of the temple commenced. [From this year to the first passover of Christ's ministry—forty-six years, John ii. 20.]
- 16 Herod visits Rome to see Alexander and Aristobulus, his sons by Mariamne. Herod returns with his sons. Salome conspires against them. Marriage of Alexander to Glaphyra, daughter of the Cappadocian king; and of Aristobulus to Berenice, daughter of Salome.
- 14 Herod assists Agrippa on the Euxine. Salome and Pheroras accuse Alexander and Aristobulus of having threatened to avenge the death of their mother (29.) The cities of Antipatris, Cyphron, Phasaelis, &c. built by Herod.
- 13 Antipater, son of Herod, by Doris, raised to the highest dignity at court. Recall of Agrippa from the East.
- 12 Antipater goes to Rome under the guardianship of his uncle Agrippa.
- 11 Herod accuses his sons Alexander and Aristobulus before Augustus at Rome. Reconciliation recommended by Augustus. Herod's domestic troubles increase.
- 10 Dedication of the city of Caesarea.
- 9 The Alexandrian Jews confirmed in their privileges by the emperor, Augustus Caesar.

China.

- 15 Tao-tse's religion begins—China.
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 23 Alliance of Parthia with the Romans; Augustus restores to Phraates his son (25.)
- 20 Tigranes II., king of Armenia, established on the throne by Tiberius Nero. Arsaces restores the Roman standards taken from Crassus; in return for which Augustus sends him a trustworthy female slave, named Thermusa.
- 18 The four sons of Arsaces sent to Rome as hostages, and to be educated. Thermusa governs the king of Parthia so as to gratify the Romans. Armenia Major is henceforward chiefly dependant upon Rome.
- 10 Artavasdes II. king of Armenia.

Rome.

- 23 Augustus made tribune for life. Ambassadors from Parthia arrive. Tiridates retained at Rome. Death of the *Edile* Marcellus (21.)
- 22 Revolt of the Cantabri in Spain. Conspiracy and death of Murena. Theatrical pantomimic dances intro. at Rome.
- 21 Conspiracy against Augustus frustrated. Marriage of Agrippa and Julia—the widow of Marcellus (25, 23.)
- 20 Splendid imperial buildings at Rome. The standards taken from Crassus by Orodes, of Parthia, restored (53.) Arrival of ambassadors from Porus, king of India, and from the Scythians.

Rome.

- 20 The pantomimics, Bathyllus and Pylades, flourish; the theatres are splendid and extensive; 3000 female singers and an equal number of dancers perform on the stage. Golden milestones introduced.
- 19 Birth of Caius Caesar, grandson of Augustus. The revolt in Spain subdued (22.) Aqueducts constructed by Agrippa. Death of Virgil, Sep. 22, aged 50. The Parthians defeated by Tiberius.
- 18 Augustus accepts the sovereignty of Rome for five years more (12, 8.) "Lex Julia de Ambitu," against bribery at elections (see 358 and 8.) "Lex de Maritandis ordinibus" of Augustus. Death of Tibullus, the poet.
- 17 Fifth celebration of the "Ludi seculares," (Decemviri festivals.) Birth of Lucius Caesar, who is adopted by his uncle, the emperor Augustus. Agrippa, accomp. by Julia, goes into Syria. Dedication of books first introduced. "Lex Petronia," making it a crime for a master to cause his slave to fight with wild beasts.
- 16 The Romans are defeated by the Germans. The emperor in Gaul. The two schools of Jurisprudence, under Capeto and Labeo, flourish.
- 15 Rhætia and Vindelicia conquered by Tiberius and Drusus. "Lex Junia Norbana," annulling informal manumission of slaves.
- 13 Return of the emperor from Gaul. Agrippa returns from Asia.
- 12 Augustus made *pontifex maximus*, thus uniting the civil and religious power which had been distinct since the days of Tarquin. Death of Lepidus (43.) and Agrippa (21.) Tiberius reduces Pannonia, which henceforth becomes a Roman province.
- 11 Marriage of Tiberius and Julia (21.) Theatre of Marcellus dedicated by Caesar. Death of Octavia (40, 37.) War with the Germans by Germanicus; Pannonia (Hungary) conquered.
- 10 Claudius Caesar born at Lyons, August 1. The religious rites and mysteries of Egypt displace the national religion (24.)
- 9 Livy's history ends about this period. Decline of the Comitia Tributa. "Lex Papia Poppæa."
- Northern and German Nations.** [Note continued from page 86.] in the wars—agricultural and handicraft occupations being left entirely to them. The independence of the several tribes was also recognised and maintained; and it was only in circumstances of danger that confederations were formed, for mutual defence, and for aggression upon the common enemy. The earliest principle of national defence demanded the personal military service of all freemen, especially those possessed of land.]
- 18 Birth of the chieftain Hermann.
- 16 The Germans defeat Lollius.
- 15 Austria, Cantabria, Mæsia, Rhætia, and Vindelicia conquered by Drusus, and formed into Roman provinces.
- 12 The Cherusci, and Catti, and other tribes defeated by Drusus; who carries his conquests to the Elbe.

Palestine.

- 8 Herod visits Rome.
Revolt in Trachonitis; suppressed.
Intrigues of Syllaeus against Herod.
Herod loses the favour of Augustus Caesar.
Herod obtains authority from a Roman council to kill his two sons by Mariamne.
- 7 They are strangled at Sebaste.
Judea virtually reduced to a Roman province;
Herod a nominal king from this time.
Many of the Pharisees refuse to swear allegiance to Rome, and are fined.
Conspiracy of Pheroras and Antipater to poison Herod.
The second Mariamne divorced (25.)
Her father Simon, high priest, deposed.
Antipater goes to Rome to avoid suspicion.
Death of Pheroras: this event leads to the detection of the conspiracy.
- 5 Antipater returns, is apprehended, tried and condemned for conspiracy.
Embassy to Rome to request Caesar's final decision respecting Antipater.
- 4 Birth of Jesus Christ at Bethlehem.
[Casiodorus and Clemens place this event in B.C. 3; Eusebius has it in B.C. 2; and Tertullian places it in B.C. 1.]
Flight of Joseph and Mary into Egypt.
Massacre of the "Innocents" at Bethlehem.
Herod's dangerous illness.
Riot in Jerusalem; the Roman Eagle over the temple thrown down.
Judas, Matthias, and all concerned in the riot, are burnt to death by Herod's order.
An eclipse of the moon same night.
Herod at the baths of Callirrhoe.
At Jericho he assembles the Jewish chiefs, and shuts them up in the Hippodrome.
- 3 Return of the embassy to Rome; the death or exile of Antipater permitted.
Death and ignoble burial of Antipater.
Herod dies five days after; having reigned thirty-seven years, (see 40 B.C.) or thirty-four years, (see 37 B.C.)
Liberation of the Jews from the Hippodrome.
The will of Herod produced and read; by it Archelaus is appointed king of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea;
Philip, tetrarch of Trachonitis, Gaulonitis, and Batanea;
Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee and Perea; and To Salome, the cities Jamnia, Azotus, and Phaselis are given.
Archelaus is proclaimed king by the troops.
The friends of Judas and Matthias bewail their death, and demand satisfaction (4.)
Archelaus puts 3,000 people to death in the temple; the tumult suppressed.

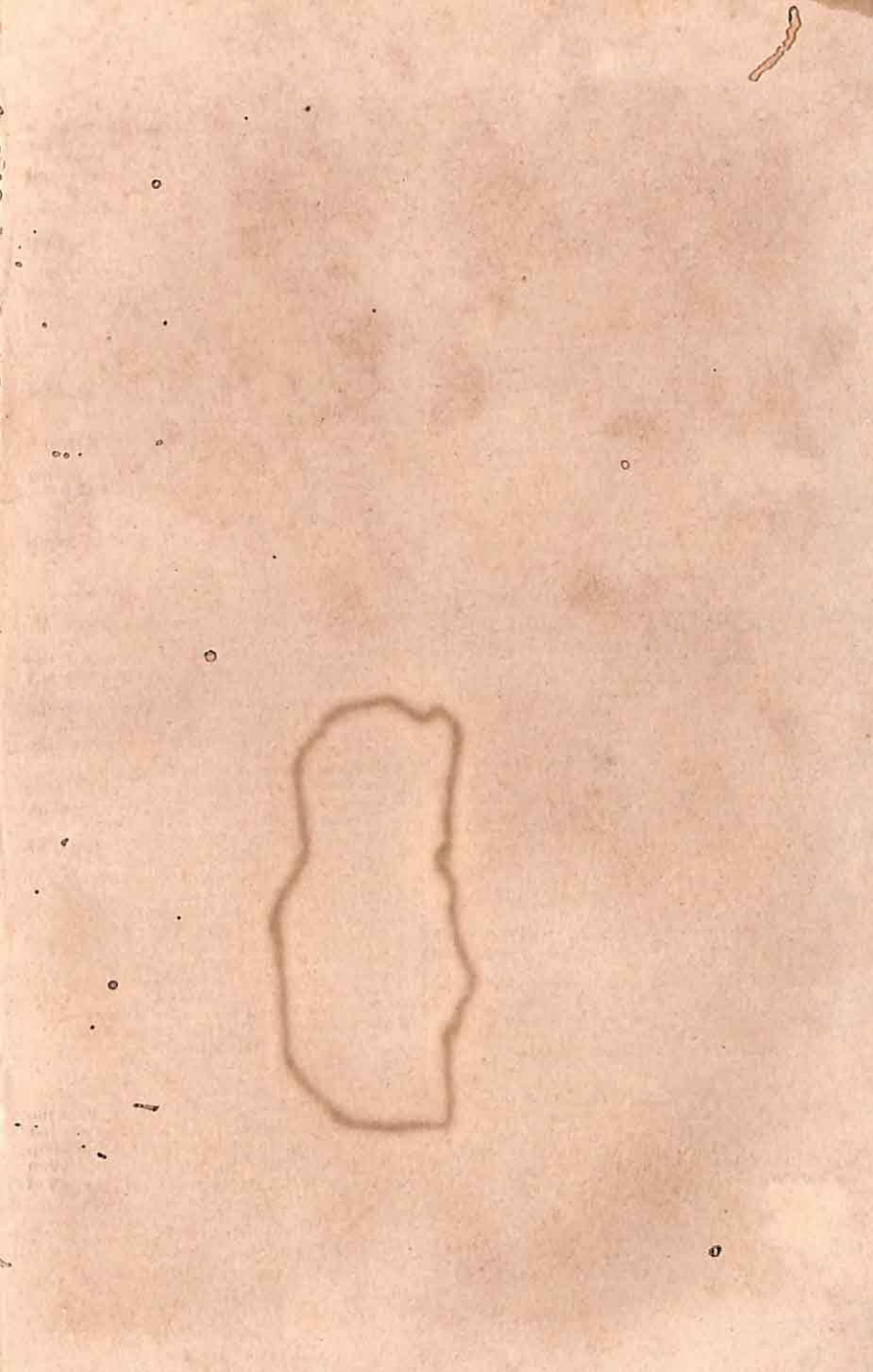
Palestine.

- 2 Archelaus proceeds to Rome, where he is accused of despotism and cruelty (A.D. 6.)
Robber-chieftains plunder the country.
Sabinus proc. of Syria, occasions riots and disturbances in Jerusalem and Judea.
Varus marches into the city, and crucifies 2,000 of the conspirators.
Surrender of 10,000 insurgents in Idumea; their leaders are sent to Rome.
Caesar confirms the will of Herod, only substituting the title Ethnarch instead of King in the case of Archelaus.
Return of Archelaus as Ethnarch of Judea.
 - 1 Eleazar made high priest by Archelaus; Joazar deposed.
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 7 Arduasdes II. king of Armenia, is expelled by his subjects.
 - 6 Tigranes III. king of Armenia.
The Romans appoint Artabazus, but Phraates defends the claims of Tigranes.
 - 4 Artabazus having died, and Caius having driven Tigranes out of Armenia the Romans appoint Ariobarzanes, king of Armenia.
 - 2 Erato, widowed queen of Artabazus, reigns in Armenia.
She is soon after deposed.
Interregnum and confusion in Armenia.

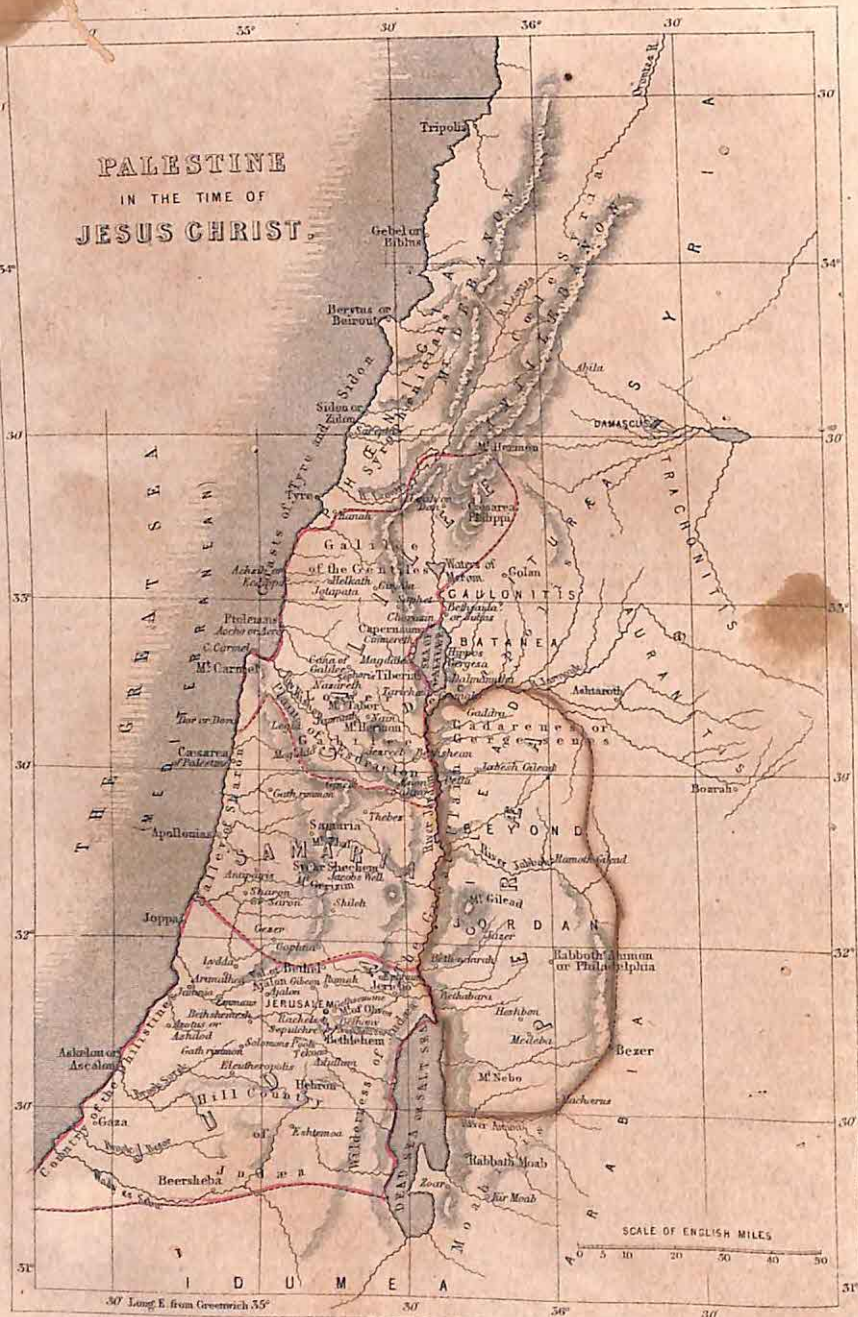
Rome.

- 8 Augustus accepts the sovereignty for an additional five years (27, 18, 12.)
The calendar corrected by Augustus; the month Sextilis named Augustus (August.)
"Lex Julia de Ambitu" (see 18 B.C.)
Tiberius first acts treacherously towards the Germans, and afterwards defeats them.
He locates 40,000 Sigambri and Suevi on the left of the Rhine.
Death of Horace and Mæcenæ.
Census of Rome, 4,233,000 citizens.
 - 7 Ænobarbus sent against the Marcomanni on the Upper Rhine.
Completion of the history by Dionysius (29.)
 - 6 Tiberius made tribune for five years
He goes into voluntary exile (Rhodes.)
 - 5 Varrus, governor of Syria.
Cyrenius, governor of Judea.
Caius Caesar assumes the Toga Virilis.
 - 4 Birth of Jesus Christ in Judea, Dec. 25.
 - 3 Galba born near Terracina, Dec. 24.
 - 2 Lucius Caesar assumes the Toga Virilis.
Julia banished to Pandataria.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- Britain.**
- 4 Cymbeline, king of Britain.

The date adopted in the margin of the authorized English version of the Scriptures, fixes the creation of the world at 4004 years before the birth of Jesus Christ. The chronology of that version was settled by Dr. William Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph; it is a modification of Archbishop Usher's chronology, who follows the computation of the Hebrew Bible, and fixes the creation of the world at 4090 years before the birth of Christ. We have adhered to the chronology of Bishop Lloyd, which is that most generally received.



PALESTINE
IN THE TIME OF
JESUS CHRIST.



THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

"The Christian Era, or Era of Jesus Christ, or, as it is often called, of the Incarnation, commenced on the 1st day of January, in the middle of the 4th year of the 494th Olympiad, the 753d of the building of Rome, and in the 4714th of the Julian period. This era was first used about the year 527 by Dionysius, surnamed "Exiguus," but better known as "Denys le Petit," a monk of Scythia, and a Roman abbot: in consequence of which it is sometimes called "Recapitulatio Dionysii." It was not introduced into Italy until the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh, it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. An instance of the use of the Christian era in England is supposed to have occurred as early as the year 680; it was generally adopted in the eighth century; and it was ordained by the Council of Chelsea, in July, 816, that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the Incarnation of our Saviour. In Spain, the Christian era, though occasionally adopted in the eleventh, was not uniformly used in public instruments until after the middle of the fourteenth century; nor in Portugal, until about the year 1415. In the Eastern empire and in Greece, it was not universal until after the capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II., in 1453. Considerable difference has, however, existed, not only in various countries, but even in the same place, in the same country, and at the same period, respecting the commencement of the year."—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

"Dionysius began his era," says Dr. Hales, "with the year of our Lord's incarnation and nativity in U. C. 753 of the Varronian computation, or the 45th of the Julian era. And at an earlier period Pandorus, an Egyptian monk, who flourished under the Emperor Arcadius, A.D. 395, had dated the incarnation in the same year. But by some mistake, or misconception of his meaning, Bede, who lived in the next century after Dionysius, adopted his year of the nativity, U. C. 753, yet began THE VULGAR ERA (which he first introduced) the year after, and made it commence Jan. 1, U. C. 754."

"Chronologers have discovered that the Vulgar Christian Era, which was invented by Dionysius Exiguus, is four years too late. It is now, however, so generally received, that this gross error in calculation is but seldom regarded; and as this Era is generally understood to be dated from the epoch of Christ's birth (though not so in reality) it has obtained the title of *The Vulgar Christian Era*."—*T. Hartwell Horne.*

"The Vulgar Christian Era is a fictitious and imaginary date. The era from the foundation of Rome is still more fictitious. The Vulgar Christian Era is only four or five years below the true date; but who shall say by how many years the Varronian era of Rome ascends above the true year of the foundation? But as this date, by the years of the city, is not on that account the less useful and fit to be applied in Roman history, so the years before Christ, according to the common era, although proceeding from an erroneous point, are necessary, because they proceed from a point universally acknowledged and received, and because they alone can render the date to which they are affixed, perspicuous and intelligible to every reader."—*Fynes Clinton.*

Palestine.

- 1 In the fourth year of Jesus Christ the vulgar era, or *Anno Domini*, commences, the first year of which has only eight days.

India.

- 1 Birth of Salivahan, king of Pattan.
[Few parts of the Hindu annals are more involved in obscurity than the reigns of Salivahan, and his predecessor, Vikramaditya, B.C. 56.]

Parthia and Armenia.

- 2 Arduasdes III. (or Artavasdes) appointed by Augustus in Armenia.
War between Arduasdes and Phraates; the former is expelled Armenia.

Rome.

- 1 Olymp. 195. U. C. Varro. 754.
Birth of JESUS CHRIST in Judea—Vulgar Era.
War in Germany.
- 2 Return of Tiberius to Rome (see B.C. 6.)
Death of Lucius Caesar at Massilia.
- 3 Augustus accepts the imperial rule for another ten years (B.C. 27, 18, 12, 8.)
"Lex Ælia Sentia," restrictions on the manumission of slaves.
- 4 Death of Caius Caesar in Lycia.
Augustus adopts Tiberius.
Tiberius commands in Germany.
Julia removed to Rhegium (B.C. 2.)
Death of Asinius Pollio.

Palestine.

- 5 Archelaus cited to Rome, to answer charges of cruelty preferred against him.
- 6 Archelaus is banished to Vienna.
- Judea under Roman Procurators.*
- 7 Judea and Samaria annexed to the government of Syria; appointment of Coponius, the first Roman procurator.
- Taxing of the nation by Cyrenius.
- 8 Christ hears the doctors and asks them questions in the temple.
- Rise of the sect of Judas Gaulonitus.
- 9 Ambrius succeeds Coponius (7.)
- 11 Amius Rufus procurator.
- 13 Valerius Gratus procurator.

India.

- 12 The "Nine Gems," (distinguished writers) flourish at the court of Vikramaditya, king of Ougheir or Ozene (56). Of these "Gems," Vararuchi, a grammarian; Sinkah, a lexicographer; and Kalidasah, a poet, were the principal.

Parthia and Armenia.

- 10 Arsaces is poisoned by his wife and son.
- 12 Thermusa makes her son
- Arsaces XVI. (Phraataces) king of Parthia.*
- 14 Phraataces put to death.
- Arsaces XVII. (Orodes II.) king of Parthia.*
- He is put to death for his cruelty.
- 15 *Arsaces XVIII. (Venones I.) returns from Rome and reigns—Parthia.*
- 16 Artabanus, of Media, deposes and expels Venones; he ascends the throne as
- Arsaces XIX. (Artabanus III.)—Parthia.*
- Venones I. king of Armenia Major.*
- [This was the exiled king of Parthia.]
- He is expelled his kingdom; and
- 18 Germanicus favours the pretensions of Artaxias III. (Zenon) to the throne of Armenia.

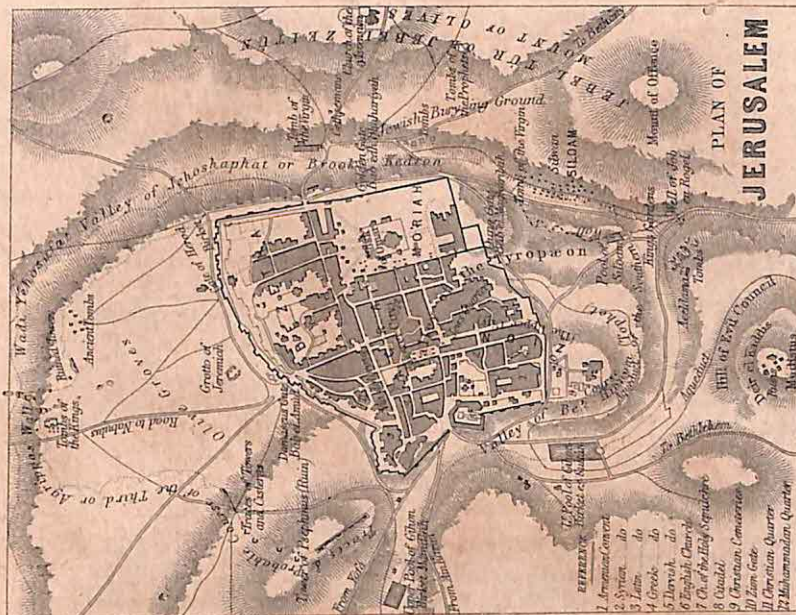
Rome.

- 5 Famine in Rome.
- Second German campaign of Tiberius.
- A new province formed in Germany.
- 6 Revolt of Dalmatia and Pannonia.
- The "Ærarium Militare" established, for providing military supplies.
- 7 Germanicus commands in Germany.
- The Illyrian war (9.)
- "Lex Furia," restricting the number of slaves manumitted by wills.
- The Chaise invented by Augustus.
- 8 Revolt in Pannonia suppressed.
- Quintilius Varus in Germany.
- Ovid is banished to Tomos in Dec. (17.)
- 9 Dalmatia reduced to subjection (6.)
- Poppæus Sabinus, grandfather of the mistress and wife of Nero, consul.
- Tiberius ends the Illyrian war.
- Slaughter of the Roman army in Germany.
- Vespasian born at Reate, Nov. 17.
- 10 The German war prosecuted by Tiberius and Germanicus.
- Apple-tree introduced into Italy from Syria.
- 11 The war of Tiberius in Germany concluded; after which he returns to Rome.
- Strabo, the geographer, Celsus, the physician, Vellius Paterculus, the historian, and Phædrus, the fabulist, flourish.
- 12 A triumph granted to Tiberius for suppressing the late revolt in Germany, &c.
- Several manufacturing towns now exist in various parts of the empire.
- Caligula born at Antium, Aug. 31.
- 13 Sotion, philosopher, Seneca's preceptor, fl.

Rome.

- 13 The empire conferred upon Augustus for another ten years (3.)
- 14 Census: citizens of Rome, 4,190,117.
- Death of Augustus at Nola, Aug. 19.
- Tiberius Cæsar succeeds (aged 56.)*
- [A despotic and tyrannical ruler.]
- Expeditions of Germanicus and Drusus to quell the revolts of the legions, &c. in Pannonia (Hungary) and Germany.
- A lunar eclipse assists in suppressing the revolt.
- The powers of the Comitia Tributa transferred to the Senate (B.C. 9.)
- Julia dies of consumption, aged 54 (4.)
- 15 Rise of Sejanus; he obtains a command in the prætorian guards.
- Informations of treason (*Læsa Majestas*) become common; hence the
- Rise of the class Delatores.
- Germanicus at war with Arminius.
- Drusus, junior, made consul.
- Confiscations become an established mode of augmenting the treasury.
- 16 Two schools of jurisprudence established by Sabinus and Proculus, scholars of Capeto and Labeo (B.C. 16.)
- Celsus, the physician, who introduced the system of Hippocrates at Rome still fl. (11.)
- Decrees for the expulsion of astrologers, mathematicians, and philosophers, from Italy.
- [Yet Tiberius was addicted to astrology.]
- 17 Germanicus recalled; he is honoured with a triumph, and then sent into Asia.
- Cappadocia reduced by Germanicus; Archelaus, its last king, bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.
- "Lex Julia de Adulterii coercentis."
- Earthquake in Asia; twelve cities destroyed.
- War against Tacfarinas in Africa (21.)
- Death of Ovid, in exile, at Tomos, aged 59.
- 18 Livy dies at Patavium, aged 76 (? 17.)
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 5 Descent of the Marcomanni into the territory of the Boii (Bohemian.)
- The Boii immigrate into Noricum.
- Maroboduus makes a treaty with the Goths, Quadi, and other tribes.
- He favours the Romans to the disadvantage of the German tribes.
- Maroboduus increases in power; he goes to war with the Cherusci.
- 6 Varus, the Roman, fixes his camp on the Weser; he introduces Roman laws, &c. into Lower Germany, levies taxes, &c.
- 9 The northern Germans (Cherusci) under Hermann, or Arminius, defeat the Romans with great slaughter, near Paderborn. Varus, the Roman general, kills himself.
- 10 Eight legions, under Tiberius' command, advance from Pannonia to the Rhine.
- Leagues of the Cherusci and the Marcomanni—the former in the north, the latter in the south. Victories of Tiberius.
- 11 The German revolt subdued.
- 14 Germanicus at war with Arminius.
- 15 Battle of three days' continuance on the Ems; the Cherusci are victorious on first and second days, but are routed on the third day.
- Germanicus penetrates as far as the Weser.
- Sanguinary battle of Idistavium (Minden); defeat of the Cherusci.
- 17 A storm destroys the fleet of Germanicus.
- He is recalled.

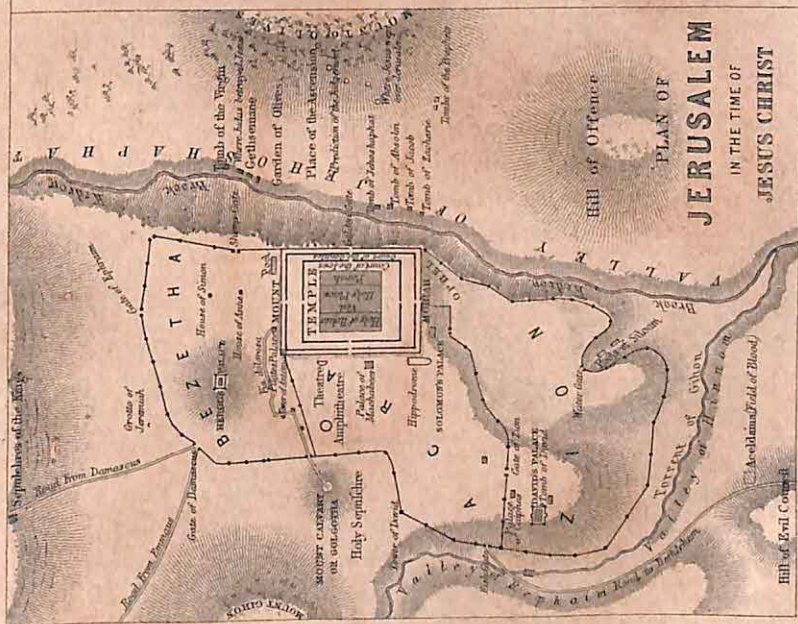
JERUSALEM



JERUSALEM

IN THE TIME OF

JESUS CHRIST



Palestine.

- 19 Expulsion of the Jews from Rome.
- 23 Agrippa returns to Judea from Rome, where he marries Cypros.
Annas removed from the high priest's office by Valerius Gratus; Ismael succeeds.
- 24 Eleazar is made high priest.
- 25 Pontius Pilate succeeds Gratus in the procuratorship of Judea.
His tyranny excites disaffection.
Simon, son of Camith, high priest.
- 26 John the Baptist's ministry commences in the wilderness of Judea.
Agrippa returns to Rome to seek court favour; Cypros remains in Judea.
- 27 John baptizes Jesus.
Christ's ministry commences.
Christ cleanses the temple.
Imprisonment of John Baptist.
Christ preaches in Galilee.
- 29 John Baptist beheaded.
Appointment of the twelve Apostles.
Seventy disciples sent forth.
Transfiguration of Christ.
- 30 Crucifixion of Christ, Friday, April 3, about two o'clock in the afternoon.
Resurrection, April 5; Ascension, May 4.
Gift of Tongues; Christianity publicly proclaimed by the Apostles; and accepted by 5,000 of their hearers (May 24.)
The Christian church founded in Jerusalem by the Apostles.
- 33 Peter first preaches Christianity to the Gentiles at Cesarea.
Death of Philip, tetrarch of Galilee.
- 34 First Jewish persecution of the Christians; martyrdom of Stephen—*protomartyr*.
- 36 Visit of Vitellius to Jerusalem.
- 37 Deposition of Pilate by Vitellius.
He is banished into Gaul.
Marcellus succeeds Pilate.
P. Marcellus succeeds Marcellus.
Agrippa is released from prison by Caligula, and invested with the title of king.
His kingdom embraces the tetrarchy of Philip; Galilee, &c.
Contentions between the Jews and Greeks resident in eastern cities.

Parthia and Armenia.

- 34 Arsaces, king of Armenia (son of Artabanus, the king of Parthia.)
- 35 Assassination of Arsaces of Armenia, by hirelings employed by Mithridates, who is established over Armenia by the Roman emperor, Tiberius.
- 36 Tiridates is sent by Tiberius as a rival of Artabanus III. king of Parthia.

Rome.

- 19 Germanicus visits Egypt, which gives offence to the Emperor Tiberius.
Suspicious death of Germanicus at Epiphania in Syria, Oct. 9, aged 34.
Expulsion of the Jews from Italy.
Drusus sent into Germany.
- 20 Agrippina arrives in Rome from Syria, bearing her husband's ashes.
L. Piso is accused by Granius of a design against Tiberius, but dies suddenly (by his own hand) before his trial.
- 21 Junius Blaesus serves against Tacfarinas (24.)
Drusus subdues the Marcomanni.
Valerius Maximus and Velleius Paterculus, historians, &c. flourish.
- 22 Theatre of Pompeius burnt.

Rome.

- 22 Drusus raised to the tribunate.
- 23 Unbounded influence of the prætorian prefect, Sejanus, over the emperor (15.)
Tyranny of the government; the *judicia majestatis* of Tiberius.
Drusus dies, being poisoned by his wife, Livina, in concert with Sejanus.
- 24 The African war brought to a close; the Romans having obtained an ally in Ptolemy, king of Mauritania (17.)
Birth of Pliny, the younger, at Verona (? 23.) [Como also claims the honour of being the birth-place of Plinius Secundus.]
- 25 Death of Strabo about this time.
Banishment of Votienus Montanus—called the "Ovid" of the rhetorical schools.
Death of Cremutius Cordus, historian.
- 26 Tiberius retires to the island of Capri.
The Thracians subdued by Sabinus:—*Thrace becomes a Roman province*.
Castra Prætoriana established.
The family of Germanicus persecuted.
The Elegiasts, Tibullus, and Propertius, fl.
- 27 Fifty thousand persons crushed to death by the fall of a theatre at Fidenæ.
- 28 Marriage of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, to Domitius Ahenobarbus.
Revolt of the Frisians (47.)
- 29 Livina, the emperor's mother, dies aged 82.
Pomponius Mela, the geographer, flourishes.
Thrasylus, the philosopher, flourishes.
- 30 Agrippina banished to Pandataria.
Imprisonment of Asinius Gallus (33.)
Philo, the Jew, flourishes at Alexandria.
Seneca, the moral philosopher, fl. He writes his "*Questiones Naturales*" abt. this time.
- 31 Sejanus made joint consul.
Discovery of the guilt of Sejanus with reference to Drusus' death (23.)
Sertorius Macro supersedes Sejanus, who is forthwith executed, with many of his friends and nearest relatives.
- 32 Births of Otho and Nerva, emprs. (68, 96.)
Columella and others flourish.
- 33 Death of Agrippina in exile (30.)
Her son, Drusus, is also put to death.
Conquest of Mauritania.
Death of Asinius Gallus in exile (30.)
Conversion of Cornelius, the centurion.
Valerius Maximus, historian, flourishes.
- 34 Persius, the satirist, born at Volaterræ, in Etruria, Dec. 4.
- 35 Conversion of Saul of Tarsus.
- 36 Death of Thrasylus.
- 37 Tiberius suffocated by Macro's order, March 16, aged 78. His nephew, *Caius*, or *Caligula* *Cæsar*, the only remaining son of Germanicus, succeeds in his 26th year.
Many of his relatives put to death; among them is Tiberius, son of Drusus.
Agricola born at Forum Julii, June 13.
Birth of Nero at Antium, Dec. 15.
Appion, of Alexandria, grammarian, called the "Trumpet of the world"—flourishes.

Northern and German Nations.

- 19 The Cherusci and Marcomanni at war.
Defeat of Maroboduus, chief of the Suevi, by Arminius; he escapes to Ravenna.
- 21 Arminius aspires to be king.
He is slain by his own relatives.
- 28 The Frisii assert their independence.
- 37 Death of Maroboduus, the chief of the Marcomanni, at Ravenna.

Palestine.

- 38 Antipas goes to Rome to solicit permission to use the regal title.
Persecution of the Jews in Egypt.
Birth of Josephus, the Jewish historian.
- 39 Agrippa accuses his uncle of a conspiracy with the Parthians against Rome.
Antipas is deposed, and his tetrarchy annexed to Agrippa's dominions (37.)
Exile of Antipas and his wife Herodias.
Gospel of Matthew written (135 or 36.)
- 40 The Jews oppose the erection of Caligula's statue in the temple; Petronius solicits the emperor to reverse the decree.
"The disciples are first called Christians at Antioch" (see Rome, 33.)
Embassy of Jews to Caligula at Rome.
Reversal of the decree of Caligula obtained by Agrippa, then at Rome.
- 41 Agrippa receives all the dominions of his grandfather, Herod the great.
He dedicates the golden fetters which Caligula had given him to the temple.
He persecutes the Christians, and thus increases his Jewish popularity.
- 44 Peter imprisoned; an angel delivers him.
The kingdom of Chalcis given to Herod.
Second Jewish persecution of the Christians; the apostle James put to death.
Death of Herod Agrippa.
Judea under the *Proconsuls of Syria*.
- 45 *Cuspius Fadus*, Roman procurator.
Famine in Judea (Acts xi. 28.)
- 46 *Tiberius Alexander* procurator.
Famine this year also, which gives rise to a very extensive system of plunder.
Theudas and other impostors greatly inflame the public mind, and stimulate the populace to acts of rapine and folly.
- 47 *Ventidius Cumanus* procurator.
- 48 Death of Herod, brother of Agrippa, or Herod Agrippa (41.) His successor is Agrippa, the younger (son) king of Chalcis.
At the passover, an insult to the worshippers by a Roman soldier, leads to a fearful outbreak, which occasions the butchery of 10,000 persons within the city.
Massacre of villagers for the robbery of an imperial servant.

Parthia and Armenia.

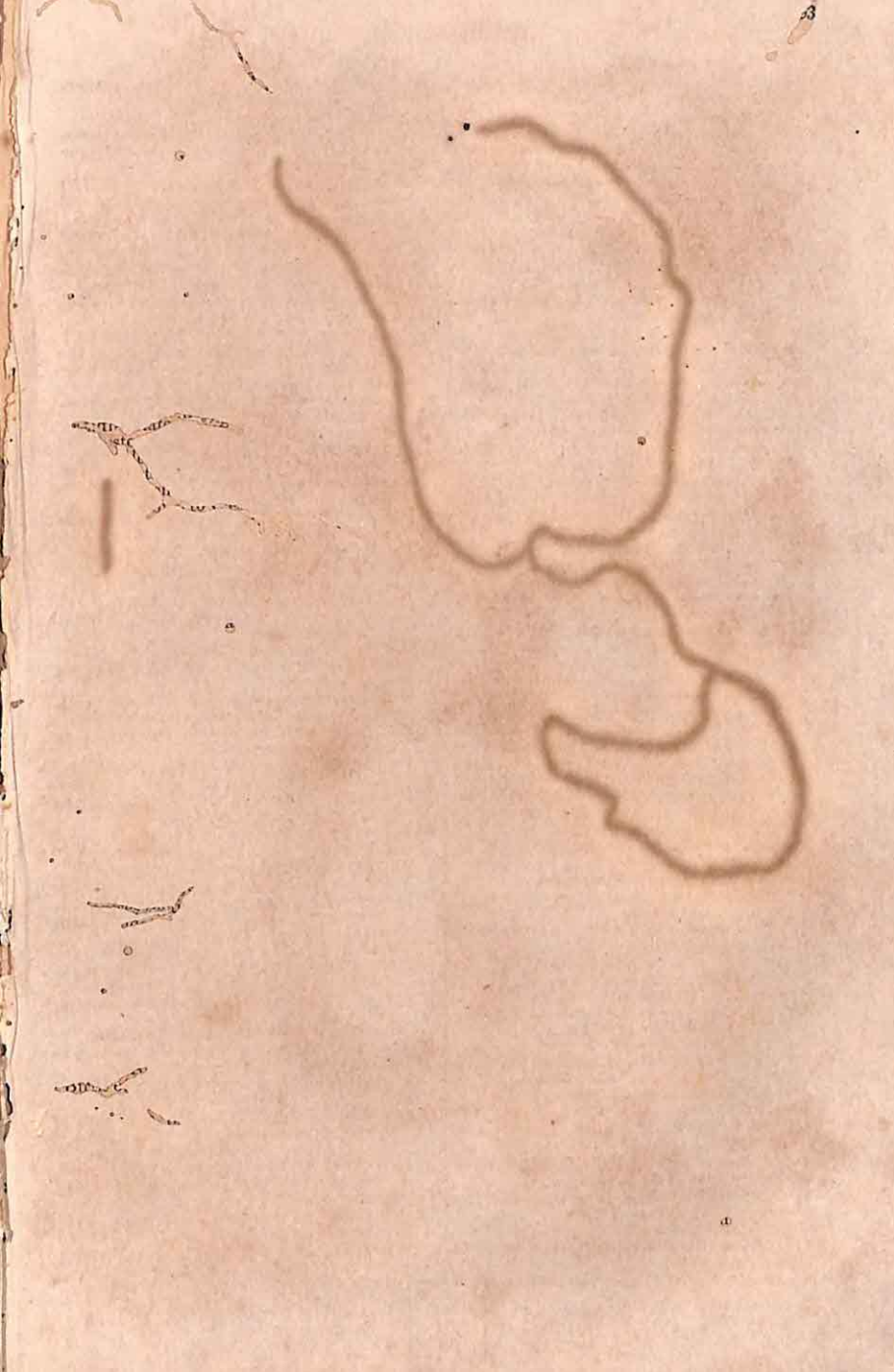
- 39 *Cotys*, king of Armenia Minor—appointed by Caligula of Rome.
- 44 Civil commotions in Parthia; decline of its prosperity and power.
- 45 *Araces XX.* (Vardanes)—Parthia.
He seizes Atropatene in Media.
- 47 *Araces XXI.* (Gotarzes)—Parthia.
Meherdates aspires to the throne of Parthia, under the influence of Rome.

Rome.

- 38 Drusilla, the best beloved sister of Caligula, dies; the emperor becomes frantic.
Horrid cruelties of the emperor.
The disciples first called Christians at Antioch, according to Butler (Tacitus, A.D. 40; others, A.D. 60.)
- 39 Lepidus (great grandson of Augustus) put to death on a suspicion of conspiracy.
Banishment of Agrippina and Drusilla to the island of Pontia (41.)
Philo-Judeus flourishes.
Caligula goes into Gaul to extort money from the inhabitants.
Discovery of a conspiracy against him.

Rome.

- 40 Caligula leads his army to the coast, gathers shells, and returns to Rome.
Death of Ptolemy, king of Mauritania.
Intercession of Herod on behalf of the Jews.
Banishment of Tigellinus for an intrigue with Agrippina (28.)
Birth of Titus, son of Vespasian, Dec. 30 (79.)
- 41 Assassination of Caligula, by Chæreas and Sabinus, Jan. 24 (aged 29.) His uncle, *Claudius Caesar* (nephew of Tiberius)—first emperor chosen by the prætorian guard—a timid and feeble prince succeeds, aged 50.
Amnesty to the republicans proclaimed.
[The court, in this reign, was under the control of freed-men, Polybius, Narcissus, &c., and the emperor's wives, Messallina, &c.]
Victories of Galba and Germanicus over the Germans.
Seneca banished to Corsica (49.)
Release of Agrippina and Drusilla from Pontia (39 and 49.)
- 42 Conspiracy of Annus Vinicianus, &c.
Cruelty of Claudius and Messallina.
The Moors conquered by Paulinus and Geta.
Mauritania finally conquered by Plautius, and formed into two provinces.
Birth of Octavia, the daughter of Claudius and Messallina (62.)
- 43 Aulus Plautius in Britain. The emperor Claudius also visits the scene of war.
Food riots and tumults in Rome.
Lucia reduced to a Roman province.
Martial, the epigrammatist, born at Bilbilis in Spain (66.)
- 44 Return and triumph of Claudius.
Plautius reduces Judea, and forms it into a Roman province.
- 45 Mediation of Agrippa, the younger, with Claudius, on behalf of the Jews.—Clint.
Paul and Barnabas preach the gospel at Cyprus and other places.
Pomponius Mela still flourishes (29.)
- 46 Persius comes to Rome (34, 62.)
Polybius, the paramour of Messallina, put to death by her intrigues (41.)
- 47 Thrace finally reduced by Plautius.
Celebration of the "Ludi Sæculares."
The Frisians submit to Corbulo (28.)
Vespasian commands in Britain.
- 48 Messallina marries Silius, for which she is charged with conspiracy, and put to death by order of Narcissus (41.)
Census of Rome: 6,584,000 citizens.
[According to Mr. Fynes Clinton, the number should be 5,984,072, or 5,944,072.]
Roman citizens throughout the empire, 25,419,066.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 41 The Chatti are compelled by the Romans to remove east of the Rhine.
The power of the Cherusci is destroyed.
- Britain.**
- 43 Landing of Aulus Plautius, with an army of more than 50,000 men.
Defeat of Caractacus and Togodumnus.
Repulse of the Romans, east of the Thames.
Arrival of the emperor Claudius with additional forces.
Camalodunum taken by the Romans.
Return of Claudius to Rome.
War between Caractacus and Aulus Plautius.
Vespasian's campaign on the coasts and in the Isle of Wight.



Palestine.

- 49 Agrippa II. kg. of Judea—son of Agrippa I. Chaleis is added to his dominions.
 Predatory war betw. Jews and Samaritans.
 Conference of the Apostles at Jerusalem respecting circumcision.
- 50 Judea overrun with banditti.
- 51 Quadratus sends the procurator and the chiefs of the Samaritans to Rome.
- 52 Felix, brother of Pallas, procurator.
 ["Neither Cumanus nor Felix were careful for the maintenance of public order. Tacitus states, that Felix being governor of Samaria whilst Cumanus was governor of Galilee, they encouraged the mutual inroads of the inhabitants, and themselves shared in the spoil."]
 Paul's epistles to the Thessalonians and Galatians written.
- 53 Galilee and Trachonitis added to the "kingdom" of Agrippa II. (49.)
 The *Scarii* in the service of Felix.
 Dr. Abi's state of the country; robbers and impostors abound; want, &c. prevail.
- 54 The epistles of Paul to the Corinthians.
- 57 Paul's epistle to the Romans.
- 58 Paul imprisoned at Jerusalem (? 58.)
 He is sent down to Cæsarea.
 Paul pleads before Felix.
- 60 Porcius Festus replaces Felix.
 Paul, having been examined before Festus, appeals unto Cæsar.
 Paul sent to Rome; he stays there two years.
- 62 Albinus, Roman procurator. He puts many of the *Scarii* to death. (Continued, p. 94.)

Parthia and Armenia.

- 50 Defeat and death of Meherdates.
Arsaces XXII. (Venones II.)—Parthia.
- 52 *Arsaces XXIII.* (Vologeses I.)—Parthia.
 Defeated by Corbulo, Roman general.
 Mithridates expelled Armenia, and put to death by his nephew,
Rhadamistus, who seizes on the throne.
 Tiridates is set up by the Parthian king.
- 54 *Aristobulus*, king of Armenia Minor.
- 58 *Arsaces XXIII.* at war with Rome for Asia Minor; alternate successes.
- 59 Artaxata destroyed by Corbulo, and Tigranocerta occupied by his troops.
- 60 *Tigranes* (the Cappadocian) appointed king of Armenia by Corbulo.
- 61 Vologeses again invades Armenia on behalf of Tiridates.
- 62 Terms of pacification between Vologeses and the Roman general, Pætus.

Rome.

- 49 Claudius marries his niece, Agrippina (41.)
 Seneca recalled through the interest of the empress, Agrippina (41.)
- 50 Claudius adopts Nero (Domitius Ahenobarbus) the son of Agrippina.
 Colonia Agrippina founded.
 Birth of Domitian, Oct. 24 (81.)
 Paul preaches at Athens.
- 51 Caractacus, the king of the Silures in Britain, is brought before Claudius.
 Lucan, the heroic poet, flourishes.
 The Toga Virilis assumed by Nero.
- 52 Birth of Trajan at Italica (98.)
 Heracles, discip. of Didymus, fl. at Rome.
- 53 Marriage of Nero and Octavia; the former 16 years, the latter 11 years old (42, 62.)
 Aqueduct of Claudius.
 Silanus kills himself.

Rome.

- 54 Agrippina poisons Claudius; her son *Nero Claudius Cæsar* succeeds, Oct. 13.
 War against the Parthians.
 Domitius Corbulo sent into Armenia (58.)
- 55 Britannicus, the son of Claudius and Messalina (48) and brother of Octavia, the wife of Nero, poisoned; nearly 14 years old.
 Paul visits Ephesus and Cæsarea.
- 56 Rotterdam in Holland built.
- 58 Successes of Corbulo in Armenia; Tigranes expelled.
 Otho sent to Lusitania, that the emperor might have his wife (68.)
- 59 Nero has his mother put to death (28.)
 Influence of Sabina Poppæa, wife of Otho, over the emperor (58, 68, 69.)
 Epictetus, the philosopher, at Rome.
 Shipwreck of Paul on the island of Melita.
 Death of Cn. Domitius Afer.
- 60 Institution of the "Quinquennialia," or "Neronia;" games—musical, gymnastic, and equestrian.
 Rubellius Plautus banished Rome.
 Agricola in Britain, under Suetonius.
- 61 Roman arms successful in Britain.
 Tacitus born about this period. (? 53.)
 Paul a prisoner at Rome.
 Galba commands in Spain.
- 62 Seneca retires into private life to avoid the danger apprehended from Nero.
 Octavia (42, 53) murdered by Nero's command in Pandataria.
 Pamphila and other Greek authors flourish. (62 continued on p. 94.)

Northern and German Nations.

- 50 A colony sent by Claudius Agrippa founds the city of Cologne.
- 58 The Hermunduri and Chatti at war.
 Further immigrations of barbarians into Germany.

Britain.

- 49 London founded by the Romans. (?)
- 50 Ostorius Scapula succeeds Aulus Plautius.
 He carries on the war successfully.
 Revolt of the Iceni suppressed.
 The Brigantes subdued.
 Caractacus heads the Silures.
- 51 Final defeat of Caractacus in Shropshire; his wife, &c. taken prisoners.
 Caractacus is treacherously delivered up to Ostorius by his mother-in-law.
 He is sent prisoner to Rome.
 Wars of the Silures with the Romans; the former greatly harass the latter.
 Death of Ostorius.
- 59 Suetonius Paulinus succeeds Ostorius.
- 60 He invades Mona (Isle of Anglesea.)
 Determined resistance of the natives and their priests, the Druids.
 Tyranny and insolence of the Romans.
- 61 General dissatisfaction and signs of an approaching struggle.
 Christianity professed in Britain; Church or Abbey of Glastonbury founded (?)
- 62 Revolt under Boadicea.
 Camalodunum destroyed; flight of the Romans, and escape of Catus into Gaul.
 Suetonius marches from Anglesea into London, which he soon evacuates.
 London and Verulam burnt; the inhabitants destroyed. The Britons become furious.
 In a few days 70,000 Romans and native confederates perish. (Continued, p. 94.)

Palestine.

- 62 Albinus oppresses the people by taxes, &c.
Paul's epistles to the Philippians, Colossians, Ephesians, and Philemon, written.
- 64 *Gessius Florus* succeeds Albinus.
[“Florus was cruel, and regardless even of the semblance of equity and truth; he amassed wealth by the destruction of multitudes, and the spoil of whole cities. Every robber might plunder at will if Florus shared the booty.”]
Paul's second visit to Rome.
- 65 Paul and Peter put to death at Rome, the former beheaded, the latter crucified (? 66.)
- 66 Jewish Rebellion breaks out at Caesarea.
Florus goads the Jews at Jerusalem to acts of sedition, and then ravages Jerusalem, and massacres 3,600 persons.
Neapolitanus and Agrippa inquire into the state of affairs at Jerusalem.
Eleazar, son of the high priest, is the first leader in the rebellion.
Castle of Antonia taken, and the Roman garrison slaughtered.
Manahem, a second leader of the rebels.
Treacherous massacre of Roman troops, who had surrendered, by Eleazar.
Twenty thousand Jews slaughtered the same day and hour at Caesarea.
Infatuated desperation and subsequent massacre of Jews, throughout Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, and other provinces.
At Alexandria alone 50,000 Jews perish.
Cestius approaches Jerusalem; he retires with the loss of 5,000 men.
The Christians withdraw to Pella.
Florus superseded by Vespasian.
- 67 *Vespasian* marches from Ptolemais with an army of 60,000 men.
Jotapata reduced, after sustaining a loss of 40,000 persons; Josephus made prisoner.
Galilee reduced; 20,000 Taricheans sold as slaves by Titus.
John of Giscala urges the Jews of Jerusalem to persevere in their resistance.
Dreadful condition of Jerusalem; universal discord; robberies, murders, wars between factions; the zealots seize the temple, &c.
Admission of the Idumeans, who assassinate 20,000 guards and nobles in Jerusalem.
- 68 Vespasian invades and reduces Perea.
Suspension of the war till the year 70.
Simon of Gioras, a bandit, desolates Idumea.
The three epistles of John written.
- 69 Simon becomes master of Jerusalem.
Horrid civil war; three factions rage furiously within the city.
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 63 Death of Tigranes of Armenia.
End of the war betw. Parthia and Rome.
Tiridates (of Cappadocia) made king of Armenia by Nero, emperor of Rome.
- Rome.**
- 62 Nero marries the wife of Otho (59.)
Death of Persius, Nov. 24, aged 28.
Birth of Pliny, the younger, at Como (? 61.)
- 63 Tigellinus, praetorian prefect (40.)
Paul set at liberty; he returns to Jerusalem, and from thence travels through Asia Minor, Greece, &c.
- 64 Fire at Rome; suspicion falls on Nero, Tigellinus and others.
Nero's golden palace, so extensive that fields, gardens, &c. are enclosed within it.

Rome.

- 64 Josephus comes to Rome.
- 65 First persecution of the Christians.
Paul beheaded and Peter crucified.
Piso's conspiracy disclosed by Lucan.
Piso bleeds himself to death.
Seneca's death, age about 70.
[He was ordered to be bled to death by Nero his former pupil. See 62.]
Tigellinus's rapacity unbounded.
Poppea killed by a kick from Nero.
Exile of Cassius Longinus, the jurist.
A pestilence rages throughout Rome.
Rome rebuilt on a regular plan.
- 66 Martial comes to reside in Rome (100.)
Tiridates, king of Armenia at Rome.
Revolt in Judea; Vespasian commands the Roman army.
Glass bottles in partial use.
Thrasea and Barea put to death, and Priscus banished, for republicanism. (?)
Linus, bishop at Rome.
Pliny, the elder, natural historian, fl.
Quintus Curtius, the historian, (author of “Life of Alexander the Great,”) fl.
- 67 Nero celebrates the Olympic games.
He invites Corbulo to come to him.
Nero condemns Corbulo to death; but Corbulo kills himself at Cenchrea.
- 68 Revolt of Vindex in Gaul.
Galba, governor of Spain, is proclaimed legate of the senate.
Revolt of Otho in Lusitania.
Death of Nero, by his own hand, June 9 or 11; with him the house of Caesar expires.
The army in Spain proclaim Galba, who is acknowledged by the senate.
Death of Vindex; recall of Priscus (66, 73.)
Piso adopted as Galba's successor.
The feasts of Easter, Ascension, and Pentecost, instituted by the Christian church. (?)
- 69 Galba murdered by the praetorian guards, Jan. 15; he is succeeded by Otho, whose claim Vitellius contests.
Suicide of Tigellinus at Sinuessa, on hearing of his condemnation.
Battle of Bedriacum; defeat of Otho; he destroys himself, April 16.
Suspension of the Jewish war.
Vitellius succeeds, but is deposed and killed by the soldiers of Vespasian, after a reign of eight months and five days.
The Capitol destroyed by fire.
Flavius Vespasian succeeds Vitellius, Dec. 22.
His accession is the commencement of a happy and prosperous period.
[The senate not only conferred upon Vespasian the imperial title, with a specific enumeration of powers, but released him from all the laws from which Augustus, Tiberius, and Claudius had been released.]
The Capitol rebuilt.
Purgation of the senate by Vespasian.
Re-establishment of praetorian discipline.
Batavian war, which lasts a year.
- Britain.**
- 62 Arrival of a Roman reinforcement of 10,000.
Defeat of Boadicea, and total rout of her army; 80,000 Britons are indiscriminately massacred. Boadicea, in despair, destroys her daughters, and poisons herself.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 69 Revolt of the Batavians under Civilis.
Velleda, the prophetess, flourishes.

Palestine.

- 70 Titus approaches Jerusalem at the time of the passover, with an army of 60,000 soldiers. ["The city was at this time crowded with inhabitants, who had assembled from all parts to celebrate the passover; the whole nation being thus collected as within a prison, to undergo the Divine judgment."] Success and clemency of Titus in the progress of the siege.
Infatuated obstinacy of the Jews leads Titus to adopt severe measures.
Horror within the city; civil, social, and domestic discord; famine, &c.; dissolution of all the ties of nature and friendship.
Horror without the city; the deserters are now crucified, till wood is no longer to be found for crosses.
Line of circumvallation round the city. 600,000 perish of famine and sickness.
Thousands are ripped open by the Syrian auxiliaries in search of jewels.
Mary, daughter of Eleazar, kills and prepares her child as food for the robbers.
Cessation of the "daily sacrifice."
The temple burnt on the same day and month in which Solomon's temple was burnt by Nebuchadnezzar.
The upper city stormed and taken; thousands butchered; thousands sold captives.
71 The city and temple of Jerusalem are levelled to the ground; and thus is
The Jewish Dispensation overthrown.

India.

- 78 *Era of Salivahan*, of Pattan, India (A.D. 1.) [His era commenced with his death.]

Parthia and Armenia.

- 78 *Exedaris*, king of Armenia.

Rome.

- 70 Cerealis conquers the Batavians under Civilis, Classicus, and Tutor.
Titus succeeds his father in Judea.
Jerusalem taken and destroyed.
Julius Sabinus assumes the title *Cæsar* in Gaul; he is defeated by the Sequani, and compelled to hide himself (79.)
Several of Nero's laws repealed.
Astrologers banished from Rome.
The Colosseum of Vespasian commenced (80.)
71 Vespasian and Titus celebrate their victories by a triumph.
Temple of Janus closed.
Temple of Peace commenced (75).
Opposition of Priscus to Vespasian.
Flavius Josephus flourishes.
72 Vespasian empowers Pætus to act against Antiochus and Arsaces.
73 Byzantium taken by the Romans.
Rhodes, Samos, Lycia, Cilicia, Thrace, &c., under Roman governors.
Exile and subsequent execution of Priscus.
74 Census—the last made in Rome.
75 Office of Censor abolished.
Completion of the Temple of Peace.
76 Adrian born at Rome, Jan. 24, (117).
77 A pestilence at Rome.—Eusebius.
Agricola elected consul.
Anacletus, bishop of Rome.
78 Rebuilding of the Capitol.
Agricola in Britain (85).
Tacitus marries the daughter of Agricola.
79 Julius Sabinus and his wife Epponina discovered and put to death (70).
Conspiracy of Cæcina and Marcellus.

Rome.

- 79 Death of Vespasian, June 24, aged 69.
Titus Flavius Vespasian succeeds:—he is better known as *Titus*.
He rules with moderation; punishes informers; and relieves the poor.
[Thus his conduct proved an agreeable surprise to those who had anticipated a return of the times of Nero.]
Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and earthquake; Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae destroyed; the elder Pliny suffocated, Aug. 24, aged 56.
A pestilence succeeds the eruption.
80 Fire at Rome, which lasts three days; the Capitol is again destroyed.
The Colosseum and baths completed (70.)
Games of Titus for 100 days.
Splendid Paintings in Titus's bath.
Several public works; the Capitol, *Thermae aqueducts*, roads, &c.
81 Titus dies of fever, Sep. 13; his brother *Flavius Domitian* succeeds, by whom the censorship is re-introduced (75.)
The "*Judicia Majestatis*" revived (23).
Epictetus, Quintilian, Flaccus, Martial, Apollonius, Juvenal the satirist, Tacitus the hist., and others, fl. about this time.
Ignatius and Papias flourish.
82 The Capitol is again restored.
Silius Italicus, the historical poet, flourishes.
83 War carried on in North Britain.
Domitian's expedition against the Chatti.
84 Triumph of Domitian, called Germanicus.
Plutarch lectures at Rome.
85 Agricola recalled from Britain.
Amphitheatre of Verona, so capacious that it accommodates 22,000 persons.
86 Revival of the Capitoline games (B.C. 387.)
War with the Dacians and others.
Birth of Antoninus Pius at Lanuvium, September 19, (138.)
Northern and German Nations.
85 League of Decerbal, chief of the Getae.
86 Domitian is defeated by the Germans under Decerbal, and compelled to pay tribute.
Britain.
70 The Silures subdued by Cn. Julius Agricola.
76 Britain subjected to the authority of Rome by Julius Agrippa, now consul.
79 Wales and part of Scotland reduced.
Corbred II. of Caledonia resists Agricola.
80 Defeat of Agricola by Corbred.
Agricola's Rampart or Wall, from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith.
Spread of Roman civilization in Britain.
81 Campaign against the Novantæ, Selgovæ, and Damii.
82 Campaign in the south-west of Scotland.
83 Campaign in Scotland renewed.
Agricola is opposed by Galgacus, who commands the Caledonians.
84 Seventh campaign of Agricola in Britain; battle of Mount Grampus; Galgacus and the Britons defeated.
Britain first ascertained to be an island—the Roman fleet having circumnavigated its entire line of coast.
Under the judicious, impartial, and conciliating policy of Agricola, crime disappears, and civilization spreads.
The Roman army is withdrawn from North Britain beyond the wall.
85 Agricola recalled by Domitian.

Rome.

- 88 War with the Dacians.
The secular games celebrated.
- 89 Quintillian teaches at Rome.
- 90 Domitian makes peace with the Dacians, &c.
Expulsion of the philosophers from Rome.
Statius, Dio Chrysostom, &c., flourish (81.)
- 91 Triumph of Domitian at Rome.
Revolt of L. Antonius in Germany suppressed.
Clement, bishop of Rome.
Cerinthus denies the divinity of Christ.
- 92 The vestal Cornelia buried alive.
- 93 *The Sarmatian War.*
Death of Agricola, Aug. 23, aged 55.
Death of Josephus, Jewish histor., aged 56.
- 94 Epictetus, the Phrygian Stoic, flourishes.
- 95 Conspiracy of Celsus, the jurist.
Second persecution of the Christians.
John banished to the Isle of Patmos.
Domitian puts the consul Clemens, his own cousin, to death for *Atheism*, i.e. a rejection of Paganism.
His wife is banished for the same crime.
The Jews are also persecuted.
- 96 Assassination of Domitian by Stephanus.
Nerva succeeds to the purple.
Informers persecuted; the poor relieved; retrenchments in the expenditure of the State; making of Eunuchs forbidden, &c.
Evaristus, bishop of Rome († 100.)
- 97 Nerva adopts Trajanus M. Ulpus.
Martyrdom of Timothy.
Return of John from Patmos to Ephesus.
- 98 Sudden death of Nerva, Jan. 25 or 27.
Trajan succeeds (97.)
[Though not a man of letters, Trajan had good sense, a knowledge of the world, and a sound judgment.]
Deification of Nerva.
The profession of buffoon in the Roman theatre abolished by Trajan.
Birth of Irenæus.—Dodwell (see 140.)
Christian assemblies prohibited.
Christmas-day first celebrated.
- 99 Restoration of the Roman Constitution:—the *Judicia Majestatis* abolished (32.)
Plutarch, Trajan's preceptor, flourishes.
Public schools and libraries; care of the poor; State bounty for children.
The Ulpian Library founded.
- 100 Banishment of Priscus.
Martial removes to his native place (43.)
Death of St. John at Ephesus.
The three Schools of Gnostics, viz., of Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, at this time.
Saturninus, the Syrian Gnostic, flourishes.
Post-chaises in use.—Aurelius Victor (7.)
- 101 Revolt of the Dacians.
"Life of Agricola," by Tacitus; also
The "Panegyrics" of Pliny the younger.
- 103 Public works:—circus enlarged; public roads; harbour at Civita Vecchia, &c.
Pliny proprætor of Pontica.
Official report of Pliny to the emperor respecting the persecution of the Christians.
Nero's golden palace burnt (64.)
The Dacians subdued; peace granted to Decebalus (106.)
Trajan's triumph; great rejoicings in Rome; 1000 gladiators fight.
- 104 Second Dacian war.
Forum Trajanum, Segovian aqueducts, splendid edifices, bridges, and other works
—Apollodorus, of Athens, architect.

Rome.

- 105 New coinage; bridge over the Danube; road across the Pomptine marshes commenced; theatres; private mansions; and other extensive works in progress.
Palma's victories in Arabia Petrea.
Appian, the historian, flourishes.
- 106 Final subjugation of the Dacians; death of Decebalus (103.)
Dacia becomes a Roman province.
Second triumph of Trajan.
War with Parthia and Media: Trajan proceeds to the East.
Plutarch, the moralist, &c., still flourishes.
- 107 Armenia and part of Arabia Petrea conquered (105.)
Public works of Trajan continued.
Earthquake in Asia and Greece; eight cities destroyed.
Third persecution of the Christians.
- 109 Alexander I., bishop of Rome.
Rise of the sects—Nazarenes and Ebionites.
- 113 Trajan's Pillar in the forum at Rome.
- 114 The Teutones in Illyria subdued.
The Parthian War (116.)
P. Ælius Adrianus, legate (76, 117.)
- 115 Earthquake; Antioch destroyed.
Armenia and Mesopotamia conquered, and formed into a Roman province (117.)
The martyrdom of Ignatius at Antioch; he is torn by wild beasts.
Victories of Trajan over the Assyrians and Parthians.
Rise of the sect "Elcesaitæ."
Sedition of Jews in Egypt and Cyrene.
- 116 Ctesiphon seized; Parthia subdued.
Revolt of Parthia and Assyria.
The Jewish sedition suppressed (115.)

Britain.

- 90 Britain in a state of tranquillity, steadily advances in the cultivation of the useful arts, in literature, and in social comfort and refinement.
Christianity silently spreads.
- 100 Cherry-trees first planted in Britain.
Northern and German Nations.
- 88 The Dacians at war with the Romans.
- 89 Defeat of Domitian by the Dacians.
- 101 The Getæ at war with Trajan.
- 105 The Dacians resist Trajan.
They are defeated and subdued.
A bridge built across the Danube by Trajan.
- 106 *Dacia, a Roman province.*
Roman Colonies: the Latin language in Hungary, Roman civilization, &c.

Palestine.

- 96 The book of Revelation written by the Apostle John in Patmos.
- 98 The Gospel according to St. John written after his return from Patmos.
- 100 Death of John at Ephesus.
- 115 The Jews of Cyprus rebel (see Rome.)

Parthia and Armenia.

- 90 Arsaces XXIV. (Pacorus II.)—Parthia.
He makes a treaty with Rome.
- 100 Ctesiphon enlarged and embellished.
- 107 Arsaces XXV. (Chosroes)—Parthia.
War with Rome, owing to a dispute respecting Armenia.
- 114 Armenia Major conquered by the Romans; it is now a Roman province.
- 115 Roman invasion of Parthia.
- 116 Ctesiphon captured; Chosroes deposed by Trajan, and Parthamaspatēs made king.

Rome.

- 117 Trajan dies in Cilicia on his return from Arabia, Aug. 9, aged 65.
Adrian succeeds Trajan, Aug. 11.
 [He was superstitiously devoted to divination, magic, and pagan ceremonies.]
Adrian makes peace with the Parthians.
 Suetonius, historian, **Adrian's** secretary, fl. Armenia and Mesopotamia declared indep.
 The title *Pater Patriæ*, conferred upon **Adrian**, not assumed by him till 126 or 128.
- 118 Triumph of **Adrian** at Rome.
 Peace with the Roxolani, &c.
 Conspiracy against **Adrian** frustrated.
 He endeavours to conciliate the favour both of the people and of the Senate.
 Fourth persecution of the Christians.
- 119 **Sixtus I.**, bishop of Rome (128.)
Basilides, the Egyptian Gnostic, flourishes.
- 120 Remission of public debts.
 Death of Euphrates, the Stoic philosopher.
Adrian commences a tour of the provinces: Gaul and Germany this year.
- 121 **Adrian's** tour: Britain, Spain.
 Birth of **Aurelius Antoninus** on the Cælian hill, April 29 (161.)
- 122 **Adrian's** tour: Africa, Asia.
Carpocrates, the Gnostic, founder of the Carpoerations, flourishes at Alexandria.
- 123 **Adrian's** tour: Western Asia, &c.
 End of the Emperor's provincial tour.
Adrian at Athens till 126; he gives new laws to the Athenians, and promotes the welfare and grandeur of the city.
 Birth of **Cæonius Commodus**, son of **Aurelius Verus**, Dec. 15.
- Ptolemy, the geographer, flourishes (158.)
- 126 Birth of **Pertinax** (193.)
 Earthquake in Cesarea, Nicea, Nicomedia.
- 128 **Trajan** assumes the title *Pater Patriæ* (117.)
Telephorus, bishop of Rome (139.)
- 129 **Adrian** dedicates the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens.
 He proceeds on a journey to the East.
Antinus, **Adrian's** favourite, drowned in the Nile; grief of **Adrian**.
 Birth of **Aristides** at **Adrian**.
- 130 Wise, just, and humane measures of **Adrian** on his eastern tour.
Adrian in Syria; he provokes a rebellion of the Jews by founding the colony of *Ælia Capitolina* in Jerusalem (? 119 or 131.)
 Godfathers and godmothers first introduced at baptism. (?)
- Birth of **Galen**, the physician (152, 200.)
- 131 **Adrian** arrives at Rome.
 He builds the temple of **Venus**.
- 132 The *Edictum Perpetuum*, compiled by **Salvius Julianus**, and published by the authority of the Emperor **Adrian**.
Florus, Roman historian, flourishes.
Adrian conciliates the Albanians.
Adrian at Athens.
- 133 Conversion of **Justin Martyr**.
Agrippa, **Castor**, and **Polemo** flourish.
- 134 **Adrian** in Egypt, Palestine, &c.
- 135 **Adrian** rebuilds *Ælia Capitolina*, and erects a temple to **Jupiter** on Mount Calvary, and a temple to **Adonis** over the "Manger of Bethlehem." (See Palestine.)
Verus adopted by **Adrian**.
Arrian governor of Cappadocia.
- 136 **Adrian** adopts **Commodus**, the father of **Aurelius Verus** (161.)

Rome.

- 137 **Servianus** and **Fuscus** put to death.
 The festival of Christmas is begun to be observed on the 25th December (68.)
- 138 Death of **Verus** on the 1st of January (135.)
Adrian adopts **I. Æ. Antoninus**, Feb. 25.
 Death of **Adrian** at **Baie**, July 2, aged 62.
Antoninus Pius succeeds, July 10.
 [The reign of this prince, which lasted 22 years, was characterized by great national prosperity—the result of his wise, equitable, and peaceable policy.]
- 139 The title of Pope first assumed by the bishop of Rome. (1606.)
Hyginus, bishop of Rome (142.)
Valentinus, of Egypt, the Gnostic, fl.
 Marriage of **Marcus Aurelius** and **Faustina**, daughter of the emperor.
 Annual fasts, as Lent, &c. first introduced.
- 140 Death of **Plutarch** about this time.
 Birth of **Ireneus**.—**Massuet** (98.)
 [Dodwell's date is, without doubt, too early, and it is probable that **Massuet** has placed the event too low. ? 120.]
- Britain.**
- 120 Outbreak of the Caledonians; the tribes on the northern boundary greatly harassed.
- 121 **Adrian** arrives in Britain.
Adrian's Wall; thrown up on the line of that built by **Agricola**—from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith.
- 138 **Lollius Urbicus** drives the marauding Caledonians before him, and establishes the Roman frontier between the Clyde and Forth, from which points he commences the erection of a second rampart.
- 140 The second wall of turf completed
 [It extended on the line of **Agricola's** forts, and is known by the title of]
 The Wall of **Antoninus**.
Ashecl (Dublin) in Ireland built.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 121 **Adrian's** wall from the Rhine to the Danube.
 ? Second great migration of the Germans.
 ? League against the Romans by the Suevi, Quadi, Marcomanni, Hermunduri, Narsici, Vandals, Jazyges, Roxolani, Alani, Astingi, and other tribes.
- Palestine.**
- 118 **Adrian** ravages Jerusalem; endeavours to enforce the worship of the Roman idols, and founds the colony of *Ælia Capitolina*.—according to Chron. Pasch. (1130 or 131.)
- 120 Death of **Akibha**, the writer of the *Cabala*.
- 130 Jerusalem rebuilt, and called by **Adrian** *Ælia Capitolina*; a temple of **Jupiter** erected on the site of **Solomon's** temple.
 [According to **Clinton**, the rebuilding of Jerusalem commenced in 131.]
- 132 **Barchochabas's** rebellion.
- 135 The rebellion of **Barchochabas** suppressed by **Severus**; the pretender is slain; nearly 600,000 of his disciples perish.
 Temples and shrines erected to the honour of **Venus** and other idols in Jerusalem.
 The Jews banished, and Judea desolated.
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 117 **Chosroes** restored to his kingdom by **Adrian**.
 Kingly government restored to Armenia
 Major, but dependant on Rome.
- 120 **Parthamasaris**, king of Armenia.
- 121 **Araces** XXVI. (*Vologeses* II.)—Parthia.
- 133 Media overcome by the Alani.
- 138 Embassy from Parthia to **Antoninus**.

Rome.

- 141 Death of Faustina, aged 37 years (139.)
Roman conquests in Britain.
Cerdo, the Italian Gnostic, comes to Rome.
- 142 The Christians persecuted.
Pius I. bishop of Rome (157.)
Justin Martyr flourishes; he writes his first "Apology" about this year (151.)
- 143 Herodes and Aristocles (Greeks) flourish.
- 145 Diodorus, Phlegon, and Ptolemy (Gr.) fl.
Marriage of the younger Faustina with M. Aurelius (175.)
- 146 Birth of Severus in Africa, April 11.
- 147 Tribunitian power assumed by Aurelius.
Celebration of the nine hundredth A. U. C.
- 148 The Decennalia celebrated by Aurelius.
Hermogenes, of Tarsus, born.
- 149 Marcion broaches strange opinions (see 156.)
- 150 Telephus, the grammarian, flourishes.
- 151 Justin Martyr's first "Apology."—Clinton.
- 152 Antoninus's rescript to the proconsul of Asia in favour of the Christians.
Galen, of Pergamus, the celebrated physician, flourishes at Rome (130.)
Hegesippus, ecclesiastical historian, fl.
Council of Pergamus agt. the Colorbasians.
- 153 Lollius Urbicus governs in Britain.
Arrian, Aulus Gellius, Justin, flourish.
The Adamites, Sethians, Cainites, Prodicans, and Ophites, lesser sects of Gnostics, have their rise about this time.
- 154 Justin Martyr's "Dialogue with Trypho, the Jew," probably about this time.
Birth of Bardesanes, the Gnostic, July 11.
- 155 Birth of Dion Cassius, the historian.
- 156 Conspiracy and death of Atilius Titianus.
Marcion, the Italian Gnostic, native of Sinopé, Asia Minor, and disciple of Cerdo (141), founds the sect of Marcionites.
- 157 Anicetus, bishop of Rome (168.)
- 158 Ptolemy, of Alexandria, the greatest astronomer and geographer of his time, still fl.
- 159 Varus of Perga; Hephæstion, grammarian; Philagor and Alexander, sophists (Gr.) fl.
Return of Galen to Pergamus (152.)
- 160 Secundus, Marcus, Ptolemy, Heracleon, and Colobarsus, disciples of the Egyptian Gnostic, Valentinus, flourish (139.)
- 161 Birth of Commodus at Lanuvium (180.)
Death of Antoninus at Loriani, March 7, aged 75; he is succeeded by
Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the philosopher.
L. Aurelius Verus (Ceionius Commodus) is associated in the government.
Outbreak of the Parthians (165.)
Aristides and his preceptor, Alexander of Cotiaeum, visit Rome. The ten years' sickness of Aristides begins this year.
- 162 Irruption of the Chatti on the Rhine.
Justin Martyr's second "Apology."
Verus goes against the Parthians.
The Roman jurist, Caius, flourishes.
[Author of the "Institutes," from which the Justinian code was chiefly compiled.]
- 163 Death of Ptolemy, of Pelusium.
Polyænus, the jurist (Greek) flourishes.
- 164 Verus comes to Ephesus to meet his bride, Lucilla, daughter of Antoninus.
Birth of Macrinus, the emperor (217.)
Justin Martyr's death.
Galen again at Rome.
- 165 War against Parthia terminated.
Lucian and Apuleius, satirists (Greek) fl.
Nicostratus and Iamblichus flourish.

Rome.

- 166 Triumph of the two emperors.
Pillar of Antoninus erected.
Approach of the Marcomanni; they come as far as Aquileia.
The emperors proceed against them.
Sextus, the Stoic of Charonæa, flourishes.
Martyrdom of Polycarp.—Fynes Clinton.
- 167 Slaughter of 400,000 persons in Seleucia, by order of Cassius, Roman general.
Submission of the Marcomanni.
Pestilence in Rome.
Martyrdom of Polycarp (? 166.)
Tatian, the Assyrian, returns to Syria, and founds the Gnostic sect, "Encratitæ."
Baptismal fonts (baptisteries) introduced.
[Before this period baptism was performed in lakes, ponds, streams, or rivers.]
- 168 The two emperors at Rome.
Soter, bishop of Rome.
Lucian and Apelles, Italian Gnostics, disciples of Marcion (156) flourish.
- 169 War with the Marcomanni.
Death of Verus at Ætinum.
The emperor Antoninus prosecutes the war.
Straitened circumstances of the empire, from the continuance of war.
- 171 Montanus, founder of the "Montanists," begins to publish his opinions in Phrygia.
- 172 Herodian, the grammarian, flourishes.
- 173 Apollinaris, of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, fl.
Council of Hierapolis, agt. the Monatists.
- 174 Defeat of the Quadi; the miracle of the thundering legion.
Peace with the Marcomanni.
Pausanias, the first writer of travels, &c. fl.
Plague and famine in Europe and Asia.
- 175 Rebellion of Cassius in Syria, resulting from the intrigues of Faustina.
Assassination of Cassius.
Death of the empress Faustina (145.)
Aurelius Antoninus proceeds to the East.
- 176 Aurelius Antoninus celebrates a triumph on his return to Rome, in December.
Commodus united in the government.
Alexander, the peripatetic, fl. at Damascus.
- 177 Marriage of Commodus and Crispina.
General remission of taxes.
Outbreaks in Germany; the emperor and his son proceed thither.
Phrynicus and Pollux flourish.
Horrid persecutions of the Christians at Lyons and Vienna; martyrdom of Pothinus, bp. of Lyons; Irenæus succeeds him.
Eleutherus, bishop of Rome (189.)
The "Apology" and death of Athenagoras, an Athenian philosopher, who had become a Christian.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 148 Southward progress of the Goths; they advance from the Vistula and Oder, driving the Marcomanni before them.
- 162 Incursions of the Chatti into Gaul, &c.
- 167 War of the Germanic league against the Romans (180).
- 170 The Germans invade Illyria.
Peace of the Romans with each tribe of the Germanic league separately.
- 176 The Romans violate their treaties.
Renewal of the war.
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 149 Arsaces XXVII. (Vologeses III.)—Parthia.
- 162 War against Rome by the Parthians.
- 165 Seleucia overrun by Cassius. The war ends.

Rome.

- 178 War with the Marcomanni.
Ælian, the historian, flourishes.
Athenagoras's treatise on the Resurrection.
- 179 The Marcomanni defeated.
Chrestus and Adrian, the sophists, flourish.
- 180 The "Antonines," or *philosophic emperors*,
cease with Marcus Aurelius.
Death of M. Aurelius at Sirmium, March
17, aged 59; his son
T. Commodus, succeeds—in whose reign
Rome becomes a military despotism; as
the praetorians obtain almost exclusive
power to dispose of the empire to the
highest purchaser.
Inroads of the Bastarnæ, Alani, and other
barbarians into Dacia.
The imperial plate sold for carrying on the
wars; the finances in disorder; Commodus's
peruke is powdered with gold dust.
- 181 Three works by Theophilus, bishop of Antioch,
dedicated to Antolytus.
Five books against Heresies, by Irenæus.
Severus, the Syrian Gnostic, and founder
of the sect "Severians," flourishes.
Rise of the "Millenarii," sect of Montanists.
- 182 Roman arms successful in Dacia.
Irenæus's two letters:—on "Schism" to
Blastus, and on "Monarchy" to Florinus.
Hermogenes, an African heretic, flourishes.
- 183 Plot of Lucilla against the life of the emperor
(her brother) frustrated; she is
exiled and put to death.
From this time the conduct of Commodus
is almost unparalleled for cruelty, debauchery,
vanity, and folly.
- 184 Herodian, the historian, begins to flourish.
Scripture Concordance, by Theophilus.
- 185 The sophists, Pausanias of Cappadocia, and
Athenodorus, flourish.
Birth of Origen in Egypt.
[His works were so numerous that some
assert he wrote 6000 volumes.]
- 186 Commodus sacrifices Perennis at the instigation
of the British legions (F. C. 185.)
Miltiades, a Christian writer, flourishes.
- 187 The Abaci (side-boards) first introduced
into Rome from Asia.
"On the Ogdoad," and "On Knowledge,"
two tracts, by Irenæus (177.)
- 188 Birth of Bassianus (Caracalla) son of Septimius
Severus, April 6 (211.)
Theodotus, a tanner of Byzantium, founds
the sect of the Theodotians (208.)
- 189 Birth of Geta at Milan, May 27 (212.)
Cleander, the appointed successor of Perennis
in Britain, is torn in pieces by the
Roman populace.
Victor I. bishop of Rome (201) ? 192.
- 190 Rise of the *Eclectic* sect of philosophers:—
Potamo flourishes at Alexandria.
- 191 Fire at Rome, by which some of the works
of Galen and other writers are destroyed.
Name of Hercules assumed by Commodus.
- 192 Murder of Commodus, Dec. 31.
Roman civilization declines—succeeding to
the decline in morals and religion.
Birth of Philostratus of Lemnos.
Demetrius, of Alexandria, and Seraion, of
Antioch, flourish.
- 193 P. H. Pertinax reluctantly accepts the imperial
throne, Jan. 1.
He proposes reforms obnoxious to the licentious
and brutal soldiery.

Rome.

- 193 Murder of Pertinax and the chamberlain,
Eclectus, March 28.
M. Didius Julianus purchases the throne
from the prætorian guards, April 13.
Severus declared a public enemy.
The prætorian guards submit to Severus.
Julianus put to death by command of the
senate, June 1, aged 63.
Septimius Severus, emperor.
The murderers of Pertinax put to death;
largesses freely bestowed, &c.
Pescennius Niger proclaimed emperor at
Antioch in Syria.
Pretensions of Clodius Albinus in Gaul.
Severus proceeds against Pescennius.
Byzantium besieged by Severus (196.)
Galen, now in his 64th yr., delivers lectures.
- 194 Defeats of Pescennius at Nicea and Issus.
He and all his family put to death at Antioch.
Clemens Alexandrinus, presbyter, fl.
Disputes respecting the time for observing
the feast of Easter.—Hieronymus.
- 195 Severus ravages the countries bordering on
the Euphrates.
Apollonius, of Athens, and Heraclides, fl.
Hermias—"On the ignorance of the pagan
philosophers concerning the soul."
- 196 Byzantium taken and destroyed (193.)
Clodius Albinus procl. emperor in Gaul.
The senate declares him a public enemy.
Severus marches an army against him.
Council of bishops held at Ephesus.
- 197 Defeat of Albinus near Lyons; he dies by
his own hand, Feb. 19.
Hippodromus, the sophist, flourishes.
Council at Rome, convened by Victor, to
discuss, and if possible to settle, the disputed
subject of Easter.
Works of Clemens Alexandrinus about this
time:—"Exhortation to the Gentiles,"
"Pedagogue," "Stromata," and "Institutes"
or "Sketches."

Britain.

- 178 Eastern Christian missionaries preach the
Gospel in Britain with success.
- 179 Lucius, first Christian kg., rgns. in Britain.
[According to Bede, Lucius sent, in 156,
a letter to Pope Eleutherius, praying that
missionaries might be sent him. Four
teachers, Dyfan, Ffagan, Medwy, and
Elfan, were despatched by the Pope, in
answer to Lucius's prayer.]
- 180 Archbishopric of York founded by Lucius.
- 183 Irruption of the Scots; they destroy parts
of the turf rampart.
- 184 Ulpian Marcellus compels them to retire.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 180 The Roman garrisons beyond the Danube
withdrawn; close of the war.
- 190 Gradual increase in the power and number
of the Vandal tribes.

Parthia and Armenia.

- 178 *Vologeses*, king of Armenia.
- 191 *Arsaces XXVIII.* (Vologeses IV.)—Parthia.
- 197 War with the Romans, who are victorious;
the country overrun and plundered.

India.

- 190 *Su karna Deva*, the most distinguished of
the And'hras in India.
[His reign forms an epoch in Indian history.
He dethroned the king of Maghadha,
and extended his rule over Asham,
beyond the eastern boundary of India.]

Rome.

- 198 Severus and his sons in Asia.
War with Parthia; fall of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon.
Severus repulsed by the Arabs.
Tertullian, a native of Carthage, fl.
- 199 Antipater, the sophist, Ammonius Saccas, and Alexander, of Aphrodisias, flourish.
- 200 Severus visits Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and other eastern provinces.
The temple of the sun at Baalbec, and other splendid buildings—also at Palmyra.
Death of Galen, aged 70 (130.)
Council at Carthage, respecting the disputed question of the baptism of heretics.
- 201 Zephyrinus, bishop of Rome (218.)
- 202 Return of Severus to Rome.
The Decennalia celebrated; also the Marriage of Caracalla and Plautilla.
Magnificent shows, largesses, &c.
Triumphant arch of Severus.
Edict of Severus against Jews and Christians; hence the Fifth persecution of the Christians, in which Leonides, the father of Origen, Perpetua, Victor, Felicitas, Potamena, and Irenæus are put to death.
- 203 Origen succeeds Clemens in the Catechetical school at Alexandria (194.)
Tertullian's "Apology" about this time.
- 204 Ludi Seculares celebrated.
- 205 Birth of Heliogabalus at Emesa (218.)
Birth of Plotinus, the philosopher, at Lycopolis in Egypt (251-270.)
- 207 War again in Britain.
Travels of Origen in Arabia, &c.
- 208 Severus proceeds into Britain.
Alexander Severus born in the temple of Alexander at Arce, Oct. 1 (222) ? 205.
Rise of the Theodotian sects of the "Artemonists" and "Melchizedechians" (188.)
Severus penetrates into Caledonia.
"The Lives of the Philosophers," by Titus Laertius, about this time.
Oppian, also Minucius Felix, a lawyer, author of the Dialogue "Octavius," a work on Destiny, flourish.
- 210 The wall of Severus in Britain.
Origen's "Hexapla and Tetrapla."
Tertullian's works:—"de Penitentia," "de Oratione," "de Baptismo," "ad Uxorem," "ad Martyras," &c.; five books "Adversus Marcionem," "Apologia," "ad Nationes," "Adversus Hermogenem," &c.
- 211 Death of Severus at York, Feb. 4.
[Though undoubtedly a brave man, Severus had one trait of weakness, quite contemptible in one who was the author of his own greatness; viz., his vanity in laying claim (by a false assertion) to a long line of imperial ancestors.]
Caracalla (a dissolute and cruel prince.)
Geta declared heir to the throne.
The number of the prætorian guards increased four-fold.
- 212 Geta, the emperor's step-brother, assassinated in his mother, Julia's arms, April 4.
Papianus, the jurist, put to death; and The lives of about 20,000 sacrificed, to glut Caracalla's blood-thirstiness.
Caracalla's cruel and oppressive tour of the eastern provinces.

Rome.

- 212 The profligate, Epagathus, exercises great influence over Caracalla (228.)
Aurelian born at Sirmium (270.)
Wars with the Catti and Allemanni.
The "Thermæ" of Caracalla.
- 213 Caracalla visits Gaul.
Antipater, Philiscus, and Philostratus, fl.
Praxeas, founder of the sect "Patristians," fl. at Rome; afterwards in Africa.
- 214 Churching of women commenced.
The Allemanni attacked by Caracalla.
He visits Dacia and Thrace.
- 215 Caracalla in want of money to pay his soldiery, extends the privileges of citizenship to all the subjects of Rome, for payment.
Improvement of the finances from this time, now that the provinces are liable to the taxes on inheritances and enfranchisements.
Italian farmers quit their lands and come to reside in Rome.
Caracalla visits Antioch and Alexandria.
- 216 Expedition of Caracalla agt. the Parthians.
- Britain.**
- 201 Christianity introduced into Caledonia in the reign of Donald I.
- 207 The Caledonians enter south Britain and commit great ravages.
- 208 Severus drives them back, and penetrates far into their country.
[In this campaign from 60,000 to 70,000 perished, chiefly from fatigue.]
- 210 Wall of Severus in Northumberland, on the line of those by Agricola and Adrian.
A garrison of 10,000 left to defend the wall.
Severus establishes his court at Eboracum.
The northern tribes again break out into acts of hostility.
Severus marches against them.
- 211 Death of Severus at Eboracum (York.)
His son, Caracalla, makes peace with the Caledonians and departs for Rome.
Seventy years of tranquillity succeeds.
The celebrated Fingal about this time.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 200 About this time the Goths are found located on the Dnieper and the Don, (in Moldavia and Wallachia,) on the shores of the Black Sea, and near the mouth of the Vistula.
The Vandals are friendly with the Romans.
- 201 League of the Goths, Saxons, Franks, and the Allemanni against the Romans.
- 203 The Goths march forward into Dacia; they cross the Danube, and commit depredations on the Roman provinces.
- 213 The Allemanni first show themselves on the banks of the river Main; they have a body of well-arranged cavalry, and their infantry are properly disciplined.
- 215 Filimerus leads the Goths to the north of the Euxine.
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 198 Battle of Derwent, between Vologeses and the Khazars—Vologeses is killed.
Tiridates II. king of Armenia.
- 199 Ctesiphon taken by Severus.
- 209 Arsaces XXIX. (Vologeses V.)—Parthia.
- 211 The sons of Arsaces at war.
- 215 Caracalla at war with Vologeses, for refusing to deliver up Antiochus and Tiridates.
- 216 Arsaces XXX. (Artabanus IV.)—Parthia.
War with Rome; treachery of Caracalla to Abgarus, king of the Osroeni.

Rome.

- 217 Caracalla assassinated near Edessa, by Martialis, April 8; and is succeeded by *M. Opellius Macrinus*, præf. of the præf. Diadumenus, son of the emperor, associated in the government.
Caracalla's tax of a tenth, reduced to one-twentieth, and other reforms.
Peace with Parthia purchased, after a signal defeat at Nisibis.
Death of Julia at Antioch.
Rome becomes dependent upon the provinces for a proper supply of food.
Council at Carthage on church discipline.
- 218 Revolt and false claims of Heliogabalus, grandson of Julia Mæsa, and son of Julia Sæmias, at Antioch, May 16.
Macrinus defeated and put to death.
Heliogabalus assumes the purple in Nicomedia, where he winters.
The worship of the sun introduced (192.)
Wanton extravagance, depravity, and horrid cruelty of the emperor.
Silk clothing introduced by Heliogabalus.
Calixtus, bishop of Rome (223.)
Origen visits Mammea, the mother of Alexander Severus, at Antioch.
Consecration of places of burial begun by Calixtus, bishop of Rome.
- 219 Heliogabalus celebrates his accession at Rome, by largesses, shows, &c.
Ulpian, the Roman lawyer, banished.
Origen's treatise on the "Resurrection," Ammonius Saccas, *Eclectic* philosopher, fl.
- 220 Julius Africanus, chronographer, fl.
Hippolytus, bishop and martyr, flourishes. [His writings have been lost.]
Origen's Commentaries on the Scriptures:—*Scholia*, *Homilies*, and *Volumes* (126.)
- 221 Heliogabalus adopts Alexander Severus; but soon after endeavours to kill him.
- 222 Second attempt on the life of Severus.
Murder of Heliogabalus by the prætorian guards, in his eighteenth year; he is succeeded by his cousin,
Alexander Severus, March 11.
Ulpian, the emperor's chief adviser.
He reforms the senate, and introduces severe discipline into the army.
- 223 Ælian, and Pisander of Laranda, flourish.
Urban I. bishop of Rome (230.)
Death of Tertullian about this time.
- 224 Churches built by the Christians.
- 225 Severus contemplates building a temple to Christ, but is strenuously opposed by the juris-consults and the pagan priesthood.
- 226 Revolt in Persia under Artaxerxes.
Origen returns to Alexandria from Cesarea; his ten books of "Stromata" appear about this time; and his "Commentaries on the Scriptures" are commenced.
- 228 Epagathus secretly put to death at Crete, by order of Severus (212.)
Origen goes to Achaia, *via* Palestine, where he is ordained priest.
Murder of Ulpian by the soldiery, in the presence of the emperor and his mother.
- 229 Dion Cassius and Aspasia, flourish.
Origen returns to Alexandria, and is persecuted by his former bishop, Demetrius.
Origen's treatise "de Principiis."
- 230 Severus departs for the East.
Pontianus, bishop of Rome (235.)
Sixth persecution of the Christians.

Rome.

- 231 Severus at war with Artaxerxes.
Council of Alexandria to condemn Origen. Origen, being banished from Alexandria, retires to Caesarea.
Heraclius succeeds to the office of catechist. Councils or synods, against the baptism of heretics, held at Synnada and Iconium.
- 232 Severus's successful campaign in Mesopotamia; Artaxerxes defeated.
- 233 Severus triumphs at Rome.
Origen deposed and excommunicated.
Birth of Porphyry, *Eclectic* phil., at Tyre. [He was the most distinguished of the Platonian Eclectic school of philosophy.]
- 234 Revolt in Gaul; the emperor heads his army and proceeds thither.
- 235 Severus in Germany. His soldiers complain that the severity of his discipline is unbearable; they murder him.
C. Julius Maximinus succeeds.
He issues a decree against the bishops and other chiefs of the church.
War against the Germans; they are forced to retreat across the Rhine.
Anterus, bishop of Rome (237.)
Earthquakes in Cappadocia and Pontus.
The Christians persecute in those provinces.
Council respecting Ammonius at Alexand.
Origen's letter of encouragemt. to Ambrose.
- 236 Maximinus's successful campaign in Germany.
237 Fabianus, bishop of Rome (251.)
Maximinus retires to Sirmium in Pannonia. Conspiracy against him discovered.
Horrid rapacity and cruelty of the emperor.
Northern and German Nations.
- 236 Expedition of the Goths into Lower Mæsia, which they ravage.
They exact tribute from the Romans.
[From the note under b.c. 25, it will be seen that the northern hordes jealously preserved to themselves the privilege of forming the military caste. Tribute, not military service, was exacted by them from conquered nations.]
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 217 Desperate but indecisive battle of Nisibis, between the Parthians and the Romans.
Macrinus, the Roman emperor, makes peace with Artabanus.
Prostrate condition of Parthia, after so much waste of treasure and of blood.
The Persians evince a general desire to obtain their independence; hence in
- 222 Successful rebellion of Artaxerxes, son of Sasan, a private soldier.
- 224 Arsaces II. king of Armenia.
- 226 The country of Parthia revolutionized, the constitution subverted, the Parthian Dynasty concluded, and the
Foundation of the *New Empire of Persia*, and the *Dynasty of the Sassanides*, by Artaxerxes (Ardshir) who claims descent from the ancient kings of Persia, after a Final victory on the plains of Hormuz, near the Persian Gulf, over Artabanus.
Ardshir assumes the title—"King of Kings."
- 227 Restoration of the religion of Zoroaster. Christianity (Catholic) persecuted.
- 232 War with Rome—carried on with zeal on both sides, for some years, but without any advantages to either side.
- 237 Peace with Rome.

Rome.

- 238 **Gordian I.** and his son, **Gordian II.**, proclaimed emperors in Africa; approved by the senate. Maximian marches against Rome. Capellian defeats the Gordians; the younger Gordian is killed on the field, the elder commits suicide. The senate proclaims as emperors, **Pupienus** and **Balbinus**. The popular choice falls on Gordian. Maximian lays siege to Aquileia; but is headed by his soldiers before the walls. Strife between the Roman populace and the prætorian guards; by whom Pupienus and Balbinus are slain. **Gordian III.** (15 years old) succeeds. Censorinus, the grammarian, flourishes. Renewed travels of Origen in Arabia, &c. 240 Sedition in Africa suppressed. Gregory Thaumaturgus flourishes. Council agt. Privatus at Lambesa in Africa. 241 Marriage of Gordian and Sabinia Tranquillina, daughter of Mithreus. Reforms in the court. 242 Gordian carries war into the East. Plotinus, the *Eclectic* philosopher, in Persia. Epistles of Origen:—to Severa and others. Council agt. Berillus at Bosra in Arabia. 243 Death of Mithreus, the father-in-law of Gordian, prætorian prefect. Philip, the Arabian, made prefect. 244 Gordian murdered at the instigation of Philip, the prætorian prefect. Philip succeeds to the empire. Decius sent to suppress an insurrection in Pannonia (Hungary.) Peace concluded with Sapor. Philippolis, in Thrace, founded. 245 Birth of Diocletian at Salona in Dalmatia. Council against Noetus at Ephesus. Origen's *epistle* to the Emperor Philip. Death of Ammonius Saccas (219.) 246 Origen's work against Celsus. [Some date it at 249. It is esteemed his best; and it was his last production.] Conversion of Cyprian, bp. of Carthage. Cyprian's work on the vanity of idols. Herennius and Origen, *Eclectic* philosophers, flourish. Amelius Gentilianus, a Tuscan, and disciple of Plotinus, the *Eclectic* philosopher, fl. 247 Censorship of public morals revived. Persecution of the Christians. War with the Scythians, &c. 248 Magnificent celebration of the Ludi Sæculares, in commemoration of the founding of Rome, 1000 years before. Revolt of Jotapinus and Marinus in Syria and Mysia. Schism of Novatus and Felicissimus at Carthage, in opposition to Cyprian (252.) Council in Arabia, against those who maintain the dogma that the soul dies (? 247.) Gregory Thaumaturgus's panegyric oration on his teacher, Origen. 249 Decius proclaimed emperor by the legions in Pannonia, against his will. Philip defeated and slain near Verona. **Trojanus Decius**, emperor. Birth of Constantius (305.) 250 *Gothic invasion*; Ostrogotha leads his hordes across the Danube. Decius defeated near Philippolis.

Rome.

- 250 Flourishing state of the law school at Berytus in Syria till 570. Decius proposes finally to extirpate Christianity; hence Seventh persecution of the Christians; Origen and others tortured; flight of Cyprian, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Dionysius, of Alexandria, &c. Escape of Paul to Thebais, where he lives a hermit. [The instruments of persecution included—the sword and fire, wild beasts, talons of steel, the wheel, red-hot iron chairs—in short, every variety of torture which the most exquisite cruelty could invent.] Death of St. Ambrose. Seven missionaries proceed into Gaul. Council agt. making eunuchs at Achaia. 251 The Goths sue for peace; refused. Battle of Abrutum; Romans defeated, and Trajan (Decius) and his son are slain. Gallus and his son, *Volusian*, emperors. Hostilian associated in the government. Peace with Goths; Gallus returns to Rome. Cornelius elected bishop of Rome (252.) Novatian opposes Cornelius (252.) Council of Carthage confirming the election of Cornelius, bishop of Rome; Canons passed for the re-admission of apostates into the church; condemnation of Felicissimus. Council of Rome; Novatian condemned. Longinus, the *Eclectic* philosopher and critic, and author of a work on the Sublime, flourishes. Plotinus, the founder of the *New Platonist* philosophy, flourishes (205, 270.) **Northern and German Nations.** 238 The Franks, (or Free-men,) consisting of a military confederacy of the Chatti, Chauci, and Cherusci, invade and ravage Gaul. 242 The Goths defeated by Gordian. The Burgundians, a Vandal tribe, having been expelled their possessions on the Elbe, by the Gepidae, come into Gaul, and settle in the district which still retains their name. 244 The Franks repulsed at Moguntiacum. The Goths commence a series of fresh irruptions into Mœsia and Thracia till 248. 245 The Gepidae appear on the Carpathian Mountains, to enforce the payment of tribute by Philip. 250 Ostrogotha leads the Goths for the first time into the Roman empire; they cross the Danube, but are repulsed by Decius. 251 Decius defeated and slain by the Goths in Thrace. A peace with Ostrogotha is purchased by the Emperor Gallus. **Persian Empire.** 240 Ardshir, of Armenia, murdered. Chosroes succeeds, as king of Armenia. Manichæus, the founder of "Manichæism," flourishes; being celebrated as a man of considerable learning and talent. 241 Sapor I. (Shapoor) king of Persia. War with Rome respecting Armenia. Shapoor suffers defeat from the Romans. 244 Cessation of the war with Rome. 250 Manichæus, compelled by Sapor to flee, he escapes to Turkistan, and shuts himself up in a cave for a year, while he writes his work "Ergen."

Rome.

- 252 Hostilian murdered by order of Gallus.
New Gothic invasion, repelled by *Æmilianus* in *Moesia*.
His troops proclaim him emperor.
Valerian sent against *Æmilianus*.
Pestilence throughout the empire.
Lucius, bishop of Rome (253.)
Cyprian's tract to Demetrian.
Novatus comes from Carthage and joins Novatian (248) in forming a sect.
Rise of the sect of the "Novatians."
Fabius's council at Antioch, agt. Novatian.
Council of Carthage against schismatics and heretics—Novatus, Privatus, and others.
253 Peace with the Goths purchased.
Gallus and Volusian proceed against the rebel *Æmilianus*.
Civil war averted by the assassination of the emperor and his son.
Æmilius Æmilianus succeeds, May.
He dies suddenly in August; († put to death, according to R. Clinton, see 276.)
Publius Licinius Valerian succeeds.
He favours the Christians.
Stephen, bishop of Rome (257.)
Death of Origen (185.)
[The crown of martyrdom for which this learned, pious, humble, unassuming, and persecuted man panted, he never attained.]
Cyprian convenes a council at Carthage, respec. the baptism of infants and heretics.
254 *Gallienus* is associated in the government.
War with the Parthians, Franks, Goths, *Allemani*, &c.
Valerian obtains several victories.
Council convened by Cyprian at Carthage, on the deposition of two bishops in Spain.
Cyprian's treatise on "Good Works."
Tryphon, a disciple of Origen, flourishes.
255 Disputes among the Christians concerning the baptism of heretical pastors.
Council at Carthage on the same subject.
The empire greatly distressed; it is invaded on all sides by the barbarians.
Death of the jurist, Paulus, the author of a large portion of the *Justinian Pandects*.
256 Irruption of the Franks into Spain.
Cyprian's book "on the advantages of Patience," early this year.
Cyprian's third and fourth councils (confirmatory) at Carthage, on the baptism of heretics (253, 255.)
Council of Stephen at Rome.
257 Victory of Aurelian over the Goths.
Valerian's conduct towards the Christians is changed; he enacts severe measures against their teachers.
Sixtus II., bishop of Rome (259.)
Banishment of Cyprian, Dionysius of Alexandria, and other Christian teachers.
Cyprian "on Emulation and Envy," other works—"Dress of Virgins," "The Lapsed," "Unity of the Church," "Exhortation to Martyrdom," &c. &c.
258 Valerian proceeds towards the East to fight against the Persians.
Postumus sent into Greece.
Trapezus taken by the Goths.
Large assemblies of Christians, whether in churches or at the tombs of the martyrs, prohibited.
Council at Rome, against the heresy of Noetus, by Sixtus.

Rome.

- 258 Second edict of Valerian against bishops, presbyters, and other exalted Christian personages; hence
Eighth persecution of the Christians.
Martyrdom of St. Cyprian, Sep. 14.
Martyrdom of Sixtus, bishop of Rome (259.)
259 Bithynia ravaged by the Goths.
Valerian advances into Cappadocia.
Rebellion of nineteen lieutenants.
The Thirty Tyrants from this time; *Cyriades*, the first.—*Trebellius Pollio*.
Dionysius chosen bishop of Rome (269.)
260 Defeat of Sapor (Shahpoor); rash pursuit by Valerian, who is made prisoner.
Gallienus reigns alone (254.)
Council at Rome, before which Dennis, of Alexandria pleads his cause.
Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burnt.
Postumus, tyrant of Gaul (259.)
Editions of the Scriptures issued by the Christians about this time.
Paul, of Samosata, bishop of Antioch, fl.
261 Regilianus, tyrant of Pannonia (259.)
Splendid military achievements of Odenatus, king of Palmyra, in the East.
Macrianus assumes the purple.
Origen's Octapla published.
262 Macrianus and his sons put to death.
The Germans approach as far as Ravenna, committing dreadful ravages.
Saturinus, tyrant of Egypt (259.)
Famine, pestilence, and earthquakes.
Roman army repulsed by Persians in Asia Minor; Antioch surprised and plundered.
263 Gallienus celebrates the decennalia.
Porphyry visits Rome, being abt. 30 yrs. old.
261 Odenatus, kg. of Palmyra, creat. Augustus.
First council at Antioch against Paul, of Samosata (see 260, also 269.)
Works of Gregory Thaumaturgus:—"Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes," "Canonical Epistle," "Sermons," "On the Soul."
Birth of Eusebius of Cesarea.
Era of Plotinus, Aurelius, Longinus, Marcellus, Callinicus, Lupereus, &c.
265 Postumus associates Victorinus in his usurpation of the government in Gaul.
Death of Dionysius of Alexandria.
266 Aureolus, tyrant of Illyria (259.)
Porphyry, *Eclectic* philosopher, fl. (263.)
Britain.
258 The Scots, from Ireland, invade Caledonia, which is eventually called after their name.—Bede.
Northern and German Nations.
258 Descent of the Goths, numbering about 300,000 men, upon Asia Minor and Greece.
260 They burn the temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Heruli join the Goths.
[These people become known to the Romans now for the first time.]
263 The city of Athens burnt by the Goths.
Hordes of the Heruli traverse Italy.
Persian Empire.
258 Mesopotamia conquered by Sapor; hence War with Rome; Valerian comes against Persia with a large force.
Artabases III., king of Armenia.
260 Sapor drives the Romans before him as far as Cappadocia, and takes the emperor Valerian prisoner, whom he slays.
China.
255 The second *Tsin* dynasty—China.

Rome.

- 267 Odenatus murdered by his cousin, Mæonius, with Zenobia's concurrence.
Zenobia (widow of Odenatus) ascends the throne of Palmyra.
The Heruli repulsed by Dexippus.
Tetricus usurps in Gaul (274.)
Tetricus, the younger, made Cæsar.
- 268 Gallienus at war with Aureolus (269); he is killed before Milan by his soldiers.
Claudius II. (Gothicus) succeeds, Mar. 24.
He defeats the Allemanni.
Aureolus defeated and made prisoner.
- 269 The Gothic fleet lands 300,000 men in Macedonia and Illyria.
Battle of Naissus; the Goths are routed by Claudius, and 50,000 of them are slain.
Aurelian (270) signalizes himself as a warrior; he is called "hand-on-sword."
Egypt conquered by Zenobia.
Last council on Paul of Samosata.
Felix I., bishop of Rome (275).—F. C. 270.
Council at Antioch; deposition of Paul of Samosata; election of Domnus (264.)
- 270 Death of Claudius at Sirmium.
According to his dying request Aurelian, his chief commander at Sirmium, is appointed to succeed him.
Aurelian, assumes the purple.
Quintillus, Claudius's brother, claims the empire, and is proclaimed in Italy. His soldiers desert him, upon which he commits suicide at Aquileia.
Aurelian's successful campaign against the Goths and Allemanni.
Death of Gregory Thaumaturgus (240.)
Death of Plotinus, the philosopher (205.)
- 271 The Marcomanni in Italy, and the Allemanni on the Danube, are defeated.
Peace granted to the Vandals.
Rebuilding of the walls of Rome commenced.
- 272 War with Zenobia; fall of Ancyra, Antioch, Emessa, and Tyana; after which Zenobia shuts herself up in Palmyra.
Birth of Constantine the Great, at Naissus in Mœsia (306.)
Ninth persecution of the Christians.
Noetus, of Smyrna or Ephesus, Berillus, bishop of Bozrah in Arabia, and other heretics, flourish.
- Manes, the heresiarch, flourishes.
- 273 Palmyra besieged and taken, and its queen, Zenobia, made prisoner. Her adviser, Longinus, is put to death (251.)
"The ruins of Palmyra"—Palmyra razed.
War of Aurelian with the Caspi in Thrace.
Revolt of Firmus in Egypt suppressed.
War against Tetricus, tyrant of Gaul (259.)
- 274 Submission of the Tetrici in Gaul (267.)
Temple to the Sun at Rome, founded by the Emperor Aurelian.
Preparations for war against the Persians.
- 275 Edicts against the Christians prepared; but their execution is prevented by the assassination of Aurelian in Illyria, at the instigation of Mnestheus, his private secretary, a freedman; March.
M. Claudius Tacitus succeeds in Sept.
Eutychianus, bishop of Rome (283.)
- 276 Tacitus proceeds against the Goths, but dies at Tarsus of fever († killed), in April.
Florianus is proclaimed in Italy; but Probus (East) is the choice of the army.
[He is deemed by historians one of the

Rome.

- bravest, purest in morals, and most generous in disposition, of all the Roman emp.]
The sophist, Proceresius, is born.
Death († suicidal) of Florianus at Tarsus.
- 277 Successful campaigns of Probus, against the Persians, Goths, and Germani.
Sabellius founds the "Sabellian heresy." [His followers called "Patripassians."] Council of Caschar in Mesopotamia; Archelaus (bishop) disputes with Manes.
- 278 Probus builds a wall and a line of forts from the Danube to the Rhine.
Several towns rebuilt.
Syncellus, the historian, and Pierius, fl.
- 279 Saturninus visits Alexandria, where he is proclaimed emperor.
Cyril of Antioch, and Archelaus, bishop of Mesopotamia, flourish.
- 280 Saturninus killed by the soldiers of Probus.
Revolt of Bonosus and Proculus in Gaul suppressed.
- 281 Probus employs his soldiers in draining the swamps around Sirmium.
They grow dissatisfied with the emperor.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 269 The Goths defeated at Nissa by Claudius; their fleet of 6,000 ships destroyed.
- 270 The Allemanni make a descent upon Italy; but are repulsed by Aurelian.
- 271 The Norici, who inhabited parts of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, the Tyrol, &c., are defeated by Aurelian near Mediolanum (Milan.)
- 272 The Goths expelled Myricum and Thrace.
- 274 The Goths obtain Dacia.
- 275 The Goths come into Asia.
They are defeated.
The Burgundians at war with Rome.
- 277 Naval expedition of the Thracian Franks in the Mediterranean and Northern seas.
The Allemanni and Burgundians defeated by Probus.
The Saxon pirates infest the German Ocean.
- 280 The Thuringii, a Gothic tribe, inhabiting Magdeburg and the modern Thuringia, are first known.
The Norician league is broken, and the name is soon lost.
Gothic monarchy under a priest-king, on the banks of the lower Danube and Black Sea.
[About this period the monarchical principle of government was introduced among the German tribes. At first the highest judicial power was confided in the sovereign, but the making of the laws still remained with the people.]
- Persian Empire.**
- 272 Sapor (conquered by Odenatus, king of Palmyra in 261) is succeeded by Hormisdas I. (Hurmaz) king of Persia.
He recalls Manichæus from exile, embraces his doctrines, and builds for him a castle.
- 273 Varanes I. (Baharam I.) king of Persia.
War with the Roman emperor Aurelian.
- 274 Manichæus flayed alive by order of Varanes, who had inveigled him from his castle.
Flight of the followers of Manichæus.
Christians and Manichæans persecuted.
- 276 Varanes II. (Baharam) king of Persia.
- 277 He defeated by Probus, he solicits peace, which is granted.
- 279 War with the tribes bordering on the sources of the Indus.

Rome.

- 282 Probus murdered by a mutinous body of soldiers at Sirmium.
Carus is chosen emperor by the army.
Carinus and *Numerianus*, sons of *Carus* are appointed *Cæsars*.
Carus defeats the *Goths*.
Apollinaris and *Nemesianus*, poets, flourish.
 283 *Carus* and his son, *Numerianus*, proceed against the *Persians*.
Carus is killed near *Ctesiphon* by lightning, or, according to some, by poison.
 Retreat of *Numerianus*.
Caius, bishop of *Rome* (296.)
 284 Murder of *Numerianus* by *Arrius Aper*, his father-in-law, prefect of the *prætorians*.
Diocletian succeeds *Carus*.
 The *Diocletian Era*, or *Era of the Martyrs*, begins August 29.
 [From this period the woollen toga, adorned with purple, as worn by the emperors from the time of *Augustus*, was exchanged for one of silk, covered with gold and jewels.]
Diocletian murders *Arrius Aper*.
Arnobius, of *Pamphilus*, flourishes.
 Eastern mode of government adopted.
Carinus assumes the purple, and proceeds against *Diocletian*.
 285 Battle of *Margus*; *Diocletian* defeated.
Carinus assassinated by his own officers while pursuing his enemies.
 [Of *Carinus* it has been observed, that in him the sensual enormities of *Heliogabalus* (218) and the cold ferocity of *Domitian* (81) were combined.]
St. Anthony's first seclusion, aged 34.
 286 *Maximian* associated in the government; he is proclaimed *Augustus*, April 1.
Diocletian assumes the title *Jove*, and *Maximian* that of *Heracles*.
Diocletian's baths; containing more than 3000 benches of marble, splendidly ornamented with gold, paintings, &c.
Maximian conducts the war against the *Allemanni* and *Burgundians*.
 Rebellion of *Achilleus* (tyrant) in *Egypt*, and of *Julian* at *Carthage*.
Diocletian's campaign against the *Persians*.
 287 *Maximian* defeats the *Gauls*, Jan. 1.
 Usurpation of *Carausius* in *Britain* (289.)
 288 Death of *Ulpian*, the celebrated *jurist*.
 Preparations of *Maximian* for the subjugation of the tyrant, *Carausius* of *Britain*.
 289 Several ineffectual attempts to reduce *Carausius* to obedience.
The first hermit, *Paul*, the *Theban*, fl.
Trebellius Pollio and *Flavius Vopiscus*, fl.
 290 *Carausius* acknowledged as the third *Augustus*.
Methodius, bishop of *Olympus*, fl.
 Works of *Methodius*:—"Banquet of Virgins," *Dialogues* "on the Resurrection," "on Free-will," "on *Valentinianism*," treatises against *Porphyry* and *Origen*, on created things; sermons, &c.
 The *Gregorian civil law* published.
 291 Conference of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, the emperors, at *Milan*.
Ælius Spartianus, the historian, flourishes.
 Period of the *Jewish Talmud* and *Targum*.
Hierax, the founder of the "*Hieracites*," flourishes at *Leontopolis* in *Egypt*.
 Christian churches enlarged and new ones erected throughout the empire.
 292 *C. Galerius* chosen *Cæsar* by *Diocletian*.

Rome.

- 292 *Constantius Chlorus* made *Cæsar* by *Maximian*; proclaimed in *Nicomedia*.
 Adoption of *Pagan ceremonies* into the services of the *Christian church*.
 293 Defeat of the usurpers, *Julian* in *Africa*, and *Achilleus* in *Egypt*.
Allectus (tyrant) murders *Carausius* in *Britain*, and seizes on the government (293.)
 Rise of the *Christian hierarchy* into civil importance; favours conferred upon them.
 Council on ecclesiastical discipline at *Elvira* in *Grenada*.
 295 The *Carpi* defeated (? 294.)
 296 Victory of *Asclepiodotus* in *Britain*.
 Dissensions and corruptions, in doctrine and practice, prevail among *Christians*.
 Division of the empire into four sovereignties for its better preservation:—
Maximian has *Italy*, *Sicily*, *Africa*, and the islands; capital, *Milan*.
Diocletian rules over *Asia*, *Syria*, *Egypt*; capital, *Nicomedia*.
Galerius—*Thrace*, *Illyria*, and along the *Danube*; capital, *Sirmium*.
Constantius—*Gaul*, *Spain*, *Britain*, and *Mauritania*; capital, *Treves*.
Marcellinus, bishop of *Rome* (308.)
 297 *Achilleus* besieged in *Alexandria* by *Diocletian*; he is taken and put to death.
 Defeat of *Galerius* in *Persia*.
 The "*Codex Gregorianus*" from this date.
Britain.
 286 The *British* coasts ravaged by *Saxon* and *Scandinavian* pirates.
Carausius sent to repress them, which he does most effectually.
 287 Successful revolt of *Carausius*.
 290 The title of emperor is conceded to him by *Diocletian* and *Maximian*.
Carausius, emperor of *Britain*, &c. (? 286.)
Britain a naval power for the first time; *Carausius's* fleets extensive and powerful.
 293 *Carausius* assassinated by *Allectus*, his friend and chief minister.
Allectus, emperor of *Britain*, &c.
Constantius Chlorus is appointed to the government of *Britain*.
 296 *Allectus* defeated and slain by *Asclepiodotus*, general of *Chlorus's* army.
 [The army of *Allectus* included a large number of *Franks* and *Saxons*.]
 The *Caledonians* again invade south *Britain*, but are repelled.
Northern and German Nations.
 286 The *Saxon confederacy*, consisting of the *Ostphali*, *Westphali*, and *Augarii*.
 The *Saxon* pirates assist *Carausius* in his revolt against *Diocletian*.
 287 War between the *Allemanni* and *Romans*.
 288 Large bodies of the *Franks* are transplanted from *Thrace* into *Gaul* by *Maximian*.
 290 The *Burgundians* are defeated by the *Goths*.
Persian Empire.
 283 *Persia* invaded by the emperor *Carus*.
Carus conquers *Seleucia* and *Ctesiphon*, and strikes terror into the *Persians*.
Carus is killed by lightning.
 286 *Tiridates*, king of *Armenia*.
 293 *Varanes III.* (*Baharam III.*) k. of *Persia*.
 294 *Narses* succeeds his brother, *Varanes*.
 296 Expulsion of *Tiridates* from *Armenia* by *Narses* of *Persia*.
 The *Romans* defend the cause of *Tiridates*.

Rome.

- 298 Victories in Persia; extension of the empire eastward to the Tigris by Galerius; five provinces taken from Persia (363.)
Constantius defeats the Gauls at Langrès and Vindonissa.
- 299 The Marcomanni defeated by Diocletian. Eumenius and Vopiscus flourish.
- 300 Hermon and Arnobius, of Sicca Venerea, author of "Adversus Gentes," &c. fl.
- 301 Council of Alexandria; deposition of Miletus, bishop of Lycopolis, for idolatry.
- 302 Triumph of Diocletian.
Lactantius, rhetorician, and disciple of Arnobius, fl. at Nicomedia in Bithynia.
Juvenius, a Spanish presbyter, author of "Historia Evangelica" and other poems fl.
- 303 Tenth persecution of the Christians, commenced in Nicomedia by Diocletian, first in the army, on the instigation of the Roman Aruspices.
Demolition of Christian churches, employment of the rack, fire, sword, &c.
Legend of Crispin and Crispianus.
Revolt of Eugenius.
- 305 Diocletian and Maximian abdicate, May 1. *Constantius*, emperor of the west.
Galerius, emperor of the east.
Maximin and F. Severus, Cæsars.
Lactantius (now an old man) tutor to Crispus, son of Constantine.
Council, for the abolition of bishops who had read the Scriptures to the Pagans during the recent persecutions, held at Cirtes in Numidia.
Celibacy and the monastic life first preached by St. Anthony in Egypt.
- 306 Franks defeated by Constantine in Gaul.
Death of Constantius at York, July 25.
Constantine (the Great) son of Constantius, assumes the purple in Britain.
Marriage of Constantine and Fausta, daughter of Maximian.
Socrates, the eccles. histor. begins to write.
Eusebius flourishes at Cæsarea.
Death of the philosopher, Porphyry (233.)
Rebellion of *Maxentius*, assisted by his father, Maximian, who again assumes the purple (305.)
- 307 The title of Augustus conferred upon Severus, while that of Cæsar only is granted to Constantine by Galerius.
Severus marches upon Rome, but is compelled to retreat to Ravenna.
Maxentius induces Severus to yield to his clemency and honour.
Severus is treacherously put to death.
Galerius makes a fruitless atk. upon Rome.
Licinius appointed Augustus (? 308.)
- 308 *Maximin* and Constantine Augusti.
Maximin's claims admitted; hence there are *six emperors at once*, viz.:—*Galerius*, *Licinius*, and *Maximin*, east.
Maximin, *Maxentius*, *Constantine*, west.
Galerius devotes his time and attention to domestic improvements.
Marcellus, bishop of Rome (310.)
- 309 Civil war between Maximian and his son, *Maxentius*.
Maximin escapes to his son-in-law, *Constantin*, in Gaul.
Intrigues of Maximian and *Maxentius* against *Constantius* discovered.
Heladius and Julian, the sophist, flourish.

Rome.

- 309 Martyrdom of Pamphilus of Cæsarea in Palestine, collector of the writings of Origen and other ancient Christian authors.
Agapius succeeds him in the bishopric.
- 310 Arles besieged; Maximian taken and put to death by order of Constantine.
[He was strangled at Marseilles.]
The Christians protected by Constantine.
Eusebius, bishop of Rome (311.)
Donatus broaches his peculiar sentiments.
Excommunication of Arius.
Jamblicus, and Onasimus, of Sparta, fl.
- 311 Galerius taken off by disease while engaged in furthering the public works.
[When taken ill he relaxed in his severities against the Christians, and desired that they should pray for his recovery.]
Civil war; Constantine and Maxentius.
Constantine's vision of the cross.
Melchior, bishop of Rome (314.)
Vanguard of Maxentius at Turin defeated.
Martyrdom of Methodius (200.)
- 312 Maxentius defeated at Verona.
Final defeat and death of Maxentius near Rome, Oct. 28.
The praetorian guards disbanded.
The Indiction of Constantinople, Sept. 1.
A general land tax established.
Council at Carthage; Cœcilian deposed by the followers of Donatus.
Constantine makes a public and solemn profession of Christianity.
Christianity from this time gradually becomes the religion of the State.
[With the establish. of Christianity by Constantine, a great number of civil and ecclesiastical titles sprung into existence; the court exceeded any thing before known in splendour and costliness, so that the maintenance of its thousands of officers, &c. amounted to a sum much larger than that required for the pay of the legions.]
- Britain.**
- 305 Martyrdom of St. Alban—the protomartyr for Christ in England—at Verulam. (286.)
- 306 Death of Constantius Chlorus at Eboracum.
Constantine succeeds to the empire.
Irruption of the Scots and Picts.
Indecisive campaign against them.
- 307 Probable invasion of Caledonia, and settlement of the Lowlands by the Scythians or Scythians, hence subsequently named Scots (see 258.)
- 308 Constantine departs for the continent, carrying with him the flower of the British army.
History of Britain a blank during the reign of Constantine, "the Great."
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 298 Defeat of the Allemanni by the Romans at Antemantunum.
- 306 The Franks who had invaded Gaul are defeated by Constantine.
- Persian Empire.**
- 298 The Romans, under Galerius, deprive Narses of Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria.
Peace with Diocletian; cession of Mesopotamia, five provinces beyond the Tigris, and the sovereignty of Iberia.
Tiridates is restored to Armenia.
- 301 *Hormisdas* II. (Hurmaz) or in 303.
The city of Ormus built.
- 309 *Sapor* II. (Shapoor)—surnamed "Postumus," also called "the Great."

Rome.

- 313 Marriage of Licinius and Constantina, Constantine's sister, at Milan.
 Maximin invades Thrace, &c.
Civil war between Maximin and Licinius.
 Birth of Constantine II. at Arles, Aug. 7.
 Edict in favour of Christians. (Milan.)
 Maximin defeated at Heracleia.
 He escapes to Tarsus and dies.
 Death of Diocletian at Salona.
 Murder of the widow and children of Maximin by Licinius.
 Foreign (barbaric) mercenaries form the chief portion of the Roman army.
 Council at Rome against the Donatists.
 Sopater, Eumenius, and Aedesius, flourish.
- 314 *Civil war*; the first between Constantine and Licinius; the latter defeated at Cibilis and Mardia.
 Licinius sues for peace—acceded to.
 Taxes upon trade and moveable property collected every four years.
 Sylvester I. bishop of Rome (336.)
 Lactantius still flourishes (305.)
 Councils—one at Arles against the Donatists, one at Ancyra, Galatia, on apostasy during persecution, and one at Neocæsarea, Pontus, on discipline.
- 315 Reduction of the legions from 12,500 to 1500 and 1600 men.
 Arian, at Alexandria, denies the divinity of Christ, and is styled a "heretic."
 Theological controversies from this time tear asunder the bonds of society.
- 317 The Donatists in Africa flourish.
 Crispus, Constantius, and Licinius (only 19 months old) made Cæsars, March 1.
 Birth of Constantius II. at Sirmium, Aug. 6.
 Constantine's standing army amounts to 180,000 men (32 legions.)
 Constantine shows favour to the orthodox, but persecutes the Donatists, &c.
- 318 Era of the historians—Spartianus, Capitolinus, Trebellius, Vopiscus, Gallicanus, and Lampadius.
- 319 Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, author of "Historia Ecclesiastica," "Preparatio Evangelica," "Adversus Marcellanum," and Commentaries, Translations, &c.
- 320 Crispus defeats the Franks.
- 321 Birth of the emperor Valentinian I. at Cibalis in Pannonia (364.)
 Taliesin, the Welsh bard, fl. till 354.
 Rise of the Circumcelliones in Africa.
 Arius, a presbyter, opposes Alexander, bp. of Alexandria, on the question of Christ's pre-existence; many clergy join Arius.
 Two councils at Alexandria against Arius; and one at Bithynia and one in Palestine in his favour.
 Arius and others are excommunicated.
 Arius retires into Palestine.
- 322 The Sarmatians defeated by Constantine.
Civil war—the second between Constantine and Licinius.
- 323 Defeat of Licinius by Constantine, before Adrianople, July 3.
 Crispus defeats Amandus, Licinius's admiral, in a sea-fight of three days' duration in the Hellespont.
 Constantine dfts. Licinius at Chrysopolis; the latter flees to Numidia; soon after surren.
 Constantine sole emperor; his son, Constantius, is made Cæsar.

Rome.

- 323 Death of Lactantius about this time; his works include, among others, "De Divinis Institutionibus," in seven books; "De Ira Dei," "De Officio Homini," &c.
- 324 Licinius treacherously put to death by order of Constantine (? Fausta's intrigue.)
 Another council at Alexandria against Arius (321), also against the Colluthians.
- 325 I. *General council*; held at Nice, for the suppression of Arianism (381); Hosius, of Corduba, draws up the "Nicene creed."
 The chronicle of Eusebius ends this year.
 Gladiatorial combats suppressed in the East by Constantine.
- 326 Crispus banished to Pola, and there put to death by command of his father (317, 322.)
 Athanasius succeeds Alexander, bishop of Alexandria; the Arians oppose him.
 Birth of Gregory Nazianzen (? 329.)
 Basil also born, according to some (? 328.)
- 327 Fausta detected and put to death (324.)
 Helanopolis founded.
- 328 Birth of Valens, the emperor (364.)
 Birth of Basil (the Great) in Cappadocia or Pontus (? 326.)
- 329 Constantinople founded on the site of Byzantium (196.)
- 330 Solemn inauguration of Constantinople.
The seat of govt. transferred to Constantinople.
 ["By making Constantinople the residence of the emperors, the centre of the empire was removed from the Latin world to the Greek; and although Latin continued to be the official language for several centuries, the influence of Greek civilization soon obtained such an ascendancy over the Latin, that, while the Roman empire perished by the barbarians in the west, it was changed into a Greek empire by the Greeks in the east."—*Dr. Plate.*]
 Gradual decline of Rome from this period.
 Change in the mode of government.
Christianity the court religion.
 The empire divided into four prefectures, governed by prætorian prefects:—
1. *The Eastern*—including 48 provinces, which comprise the five dioceses of Oriens, Ægyptus, Asia, Pontus, and Thrace.
 2. *The Illyrian*—comprising the 11 provinces contained in the two dioceses of Macedonia and Dacia.
 3. *The Italian*—consisting of three dioceses—Italia, Illyricum, and Africa.
 4. *The Gallic*—including the dioceses—Gallia, Hispania, and Britannia.
- Council at Alexandria for the ordination of Athanasius, bp. of the church in that city.
 Council at Carthage, for the same object as that of the council of Cirtes (see 305.)
 Birth of Gregory, bishop of Nyssa, and brother of Basil, bishop of Cæsarea (372.)
- Britain.**
- 314 Three British bps. at the Council of Arles.
- 325 Strong presumption that some of the British bps. were present at the Council of Nice.
- 330 Castle founded by the Pictish king, Camelon, where Edinburgh Castle now stands.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 315—330 The Goths, in their advance towards Italy, greatly increase in number by the addition of other tribes.
- Persian Empire.**
- 326 Christianity proscribed.

Rome.

- 331 Destruction of the heathen temples.
 Julian born at Constantinople, Nov. 17.
 In Constantinople 80,000 loaves are distributed daily by Constantine.
 Punishment by crucifixion abolished.
 Council at Antioch; Eustace deposed.
 Birth of Hieronymus.
 Birth of St. Jerome at Stridon, on the confines of Dalmatia and Pannonia.
 Baptizing in churches first practised.
 [Before this time baptism was performed in baptisteries situated without the walls of churches, from henceforth fonts are erected within their precincts. See 167.]
- 332 The Goths defeated by Constantine.
 333 Constans appointed Cæsar.
 334 Revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves.
 They are subdued and dispersed throughout the empire.
 Defeat of Colocærus by Dalmatius.
 Marcellus and Asterius flourish.
 Council at Cæsarea; Athanasius denounced.
 335 Dalmatius and Hanniballianus, nephews of Constantine, made Cæsars.
 Council of Eusebians, held at Tyre, against Athanasius, and at Jerusalem in favour of Arianism.
 336 Mark, bishop of Rome, for 8 months only.
 Synod of Constantinople, in favor of Arius.
 Banishment of Athanasius (326.)
 Sudden and mysterious death of Arius, near the Forum in Constantinople (321.)
 Basileus succeeds the deposed Marcellus, bishop of Galatia.
 337 Preparations for a war with Persia.
 The emperor retires to Nicomedia, where he dies, May 22, having been previously baptized by Eusebius.
 Massacre of the two Cæsars and several others of the emperor's family.
 The empire divided, Sep. 11:—
Constantine II. reigns in Gaul,
Constans in Italy and Africa, and
Constantius in the East.
 Julius, bishop of Rome (352.)
 Eleventh persecution of the Christians.
 Eusebius is elected bishop of Nicomedia.
 338 Death of Dalmatius and others (335.)
 War with Persia by Constantius; the Persians besiege Nisibis.
 Return of Athanasius from exile (335.)
 Death of Eusebius of Cæsarea (? 340.)
 339 Councils of Arians; at Antioch for the ordination of Pistus in the room of Athanasius, and at Constantinople for the deposition of Paul.
 Massacres and other excesses of the Donatists in Africa; an army sent agst. them.
 Battle of Bagnia; the Donatists defeated with great slaughter; Donatus exiled.
 340 Constantine demands from Constans certain provinces in Africa and Italy.
Civil war betw. Constans and Constantine.
 Constantine defeated at Aquileia, captured, and put to death.
 Proæresius, the sophist, and Tuscianus, fl.
 Constans reigns over Gaul and Italy.
 The Athanasian creed, called "the Catholic Faith," composed about this time. (?)
 Council in favour of Athanasius held at Constantinople.
 Birth of St. Ambrose (bishop of Milan) at Arles, or Treves, or Lyons (? 333.)

Rome.

- 341 Pagan sacrifices prohibited.
 War with the Franks.
 Earthquakes near Antioch, &c.
 Arian synod of Antioch; Athanasius again deposed; Gregory appointed in his place.
 342 The Franks defeated by Constans.
 Sedition in Constantinople suppressed.
 Athanasius a resident at Rome.
 Council of Rome in defence of Athanasius.
 Death of Eusebius, of Nicomedia, the friend and protector of Arius.
 Invocation of saints; incense in use; images of Christ and apostles revered.
 343 Constans at war in Britain; after which he visits Antioch, Hierapolis, &c.
 The heresy of Photin promulgated.
 344 Earthquake in Pontus.
 345 Earthquakes in Italy and Greece.
 Council of Arians at Antioch; new articles of faith drawn up and adopted.
 346 Nisibis besieged a second time (338, 350.)
 Birth of Theodosius I. (379.)
 Jamblicus, of Chalcis in Cælo-Syria, *Eclectic* phil., a disciple of Porphyry, still fl.
 Council of Milan; Nicene creed approved.
 347 Synods; one at Sardica, in Illyria, confirming the acts of the council of Nice (325); one at Milan, against Photin, of Sirmich.
 St. Chrysostom born at Antioch (1354.)
 Serapion and Triphyllus flourish.
 348 Council of Carthage on discipline (? 349.)
 Julius Firmicus Maternus, author of "Do Errore profanarum Religionum," fl.
 349 Councils: at Jerusalem, in favour of Athanasius; at Rome, against Photin; at Cordova, confirming that at Sardica (347.)
 Didymus, of Alexandria, and Jacobus, of Nisibis, flourish.
 Gregory put to death at Alexandria (341.)
 Athanasius returns a few months after.
 Chanting adopted into Christian worship by Ambrose, from the Pagan ceremonies of the Romans.—Lenglet. (See 602.)
 [Date manifestly too early; more probably about the yr. 385. Compare 340 and 374.]
 350 Rebellion of Magnentius in Gaul; and flight of Constans to the Pyrenees.
 Constans is overtaken and put to death.
Nepotianus proclaimed emperor in Rome; but in twenty-eight days he is slain.
Magnentius also assumes the purple.
 Insurrection of *Vetranio* in Illyria.
 Constantius refuses the terms of accommodation proposed by Magnentius; hence *Civil war* betw. Magnentius and Constantius.
 Nisibis again besieged by the Persians.
Vetranio deposed by Constantius.
Northern and German Nations.
 331 The Goths come into Mesia and Thrace.
 332 They are driven across the Danube.
 350 The Ostrogoths, under Hermanric, bring the Visigoths, Sarmatians, and Heruli into subjection.
Persian Empire.
 337 War with Rome for the recovery of the surrendered provinces (238.)
 342 *Arsaces III.* (Tiranus) king of Armenia.
 344 Renewed persecutions of the Christians.
China.
 340 Dynasty of *Sung* in China.
Africa.
 333 Conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity, by the preaching of Frumepatius.

Rome.

- 351 Submission of Vetricio; he is pensioned. Elevation of Gallus and Decentius. Julian professes paganism, 20 years old. Battle of Mursa; Magnentius is routed. Council at Sirmich; Photinus deposed. Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia, and founder of the sect of "Luciferians," fl. ["Chiefly remarkable for the mischief and dissension wh. he caused in the church."] 352 Gallus Caesar renders himself odious by his cruelty at Antioch. Revolt of the Jews at Diocæsarea, &c. Defeat of Magnentius at Mount Seleucus; he escapes into Gaul. Cyril, of Jerusalem, flourishes. Liberius, bishop of Rome (366.) Councils, in favour of Athanasius at Egypt and at Rome. 353 Magnentius's third defeat, and suicide. Constantius now sole emperor. Marriage of Constantius and Eusebia. Rebeln. and cruelties of Gallus in the East. Lycaonia and Pamphylia ravaged by the Isaurians. Gregory Nazianzen at Athens. The Arians favoured by Constantius. Council of Arians at Arles; Athanasius, Photin, and Marcellus, are condemned. 354 Gallus falls, by stratagem, into the hands of Constantius, who has him sent to Pola, where he is put to death. Birth of Chrysostom at Antioch (?347.) Council at Antioch against Athanasius. Saint Augustine born at Tagasta, Nov. 13. Hilary made bishop of Poitiers (?350.) 355 Sylvanus suppresses a revolt in Gaul. He is charged with treason, whereupon he assumes the purple at Agrippina. Murder of Sylvanus in the church of St. Severin, Cologne. Dreadful state of Gaul after these events. Julian, brother of Gallus, created Caesar. He marries Helena, the emperor's sister. Julian is sent into Gaul. Synod of Milan; Athanasius condemned. Edict forbidding (as incest) marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Synod of Poitiers; secession of several bishops from communion with Saturnin, bishop of Arles. Felix II. schismatic bishop of Rome (352.) Hilary, the deacon, a Luciferian—hence sarcastically called "Deucalion Orbis" by Jerome, flourishes. 356 Julian is defeated by the Franks and Allemanni near Rheims. Synod of Besiers; Arians depose Hilary. Georgius, of Cappadocia, succeeds. Athanasius again expelled Alexandria. [Constantius sent Syrianus on this errand.] Athanasius sends from the desert an epistle to the bishops of Egypt and Libya, and an "Apology" to Constantius. 357 Constantius celebrates a triumph. Battle of Strasburg; the Allemanni defeated by Julian, and Chonodomarus, their king, taken prisoner and sent to Rome. Earthquake in Asia, Macedonia, and other places; 150 towns and cities. Council of Arians at Sirmich, Hungary, for drawing up a new confession of faith. Synod of Melitena in Armenia; deposition of Eustace, bishop of Sebaste.

Rome.

- 358 Julian again victorious in Germany; the Salian Franks defeated. Aurelius Victor, the historian, flourishes. Earthquake; Nicomedia destroyed. Councils: at Cæsarea, for the deposition of Cyril of Jerusalem; at Antioch, for the condemnation of certain terms in the Athanasian creed; at Neocæsarea, at wh. Eustace, bp. of Sebaste, is again deposed. Death of St. Antony (?357 or 359.) 359 Third successful campaign of Julian in Germany; 20,000 Roman prisoners delivered up by the Allemanni. Andernach, Bingen, Bonn, Neuss, and other German towns rebuilt. Birth of Gratian at Sirmium, April 19. Synods: at Seleucia, at which the semi-Arians protest against the Oetians; and at Rimini (Arian) at which Phæbadius, bishop of Agen, and Servatius, bishop of Tongres, dissent from the Arian declaration of faith. 360 Julian obtains 600 barge-loads of corn from Britain (see 217; also B.C. 76.) The successes of Julian render him popular with the army; Constantius recalls him. Julian (the apostate) the last of the family of Constantine, is proclaimed Augustus by his troops at Paris. Abortive attempts at negotiations between Constantius and Julian. Pending these Julian leads two expeditions against the Franks and Allemanni. Councils: at Constantinople, Arians against semi-Arians; and at Paris, against the confession adopted at Rimini. Death of the Empress Helena (355.) Julian publicly professes his abandonment of Christianity, and adoption of Paganism. Great consternation among the Christians. Paganism restored by Julian. Decree of universal toleration, and recall of the exiled Christian bishops. Philosophers, &c. in the time of Julian:—Eusebius of Miletus, Ædesius of Cappadocia, Maximus, Priscus, Eutropius, Chrysanthius, &c. 361 Julian proceeds against Constantius. On the eve of civil war Constantius dies near Mopsocrene in Cilicia, Nov. 3. Siege and surrender of Aquileia. Julian's philosophic and other writings. Sallust, Julian's minister. Twelfth persecution; Julian compels the Christians to support heathenism, &c. Gregory Nazianzen ordained priest. Jerome, Marcella, and Paula, found a monastery at Rome. Arian synods at Antioch, for the election of Miletus (bishop), and the revision of the Arian formula. Ephrem Syrus, Titus, Ælius, Pacianus, fl. **Britain.** 359 Some of the British bishops attend the Council of Ariminum (Rimini). **Northern and German Nations.** 357 Julian's first campaign in Germany; defeats the Franks and Allemanni. 358 Julian's second campaign in Germany. 359 Julian's third campaign in Germany. **Persian Empire.** 359 Sapor in Mesopotamia; he takes Amida. 360 Singara, Berabde, &c. taken by Sapor.

Rome.

- 362 Julian comes to Antioch; is coldly received; he withdraws to Tarsus.
Valentinian refuses to sacrifice to an idol; he is banished by Julian.
Death of Jamblicus, *Eclectic* philos. (346.)
War with Persia; Julian assembles a large army at Hierapolis.
Procopius and Sebastianus sent agt. Nisibis. Georgius, of Alexandria, is put to death. Athanasius again restored to Alexandria.
Synods: at Alexandria, by the followers of Athanasius; and at Theveste in Numidia, at which the violence of the Donatists is made a subject of complaint by Primatius, bishop of Lemella.
Athanasius a third time expelled from Alexandria—now by Julian.
363 Fruitless attempt of the Jews, by permission of the Emperor Julian, to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.
Persia invaded by Julian in April. He besieges and takes the city Pirisabor. Maogamalcha stormed and razed to the ground.
Deepening of old canals; Julian's fleet sails into the Tigris.
Siege of Ctesiphon commenced, but soon raised by Julian, who burns his fleet. Julian pursues after Sapor.
The Persians routed; Julian is killed while in pursuit, June 26.
Jovian is chosen emperor by the army. He professes Christianity.
Retreat of Jovian from Persia.
Jovian concludes a peace with Sapor, by giving up five provinces (297.)
Taxation greatly increased.
Establishment of Christianity; with perfect toleration and protection to all religions.
Third return of Athanasius to Alexandria.
Councils: at Alexandria, concerning Athanasius; and at Antioch (Arian), for the adoption of the Nicene creed.
364 Jovian dies suddenly at Dadastana in Galatia, Feb. 17.
Valentinian elected by the generals, at Nicea, to succeed Jovian, Feb. 26.
Valens created Augustus by his brother, Valentinian, at Constantinople, Mar. 28.
Valentinian, a catholic, emperor of the west.
Valens, an Arian, emperor of the east.
Valentinian restrains many of the excesses of Pagan and Christian ceremonies; but concedes religious toleration to all parties.
Commodianus, author of "*Instructionum Opus Adversus Paganos*," fl. (uncertain.)
Drama of the Passion of Christ, by Gregory Nazianzen, to counteract the influence of the heathen stage. (?)
Synods at Lampsacus in Mysia, and at Rome, respecting Seleucius's confession of faith.
365 Procopius (tyrant) rebels agt. Valens (259.)
Valens is defeated at Chalcedon; and Bithynia is conquered—by Procopius.
Valentinian successful in Gaul.
He instigates war between the Allemanni and Burgundians.
An earthquake felt at Alexandria and great depression of the Laconian coast; Valens is in Asia Minor at the time.
The Codex Hermogenianus begins.
Aurelius Victor still flourishes (358.)

Rome.

- 365 Optatus, bishop of Milevi, author of a treatise against the Donatists, and the Apollinarii (father and son) flourish.
Eusebius professes Arianism at a synod held in Nicomedia.
366 Battle of Nacolia; Procopius is finally defeated by Valens, May 27.
He is taken and beheaded.
Valentinian at Paris.
The Romans defeated in Gaul.
Jovinus twice defeats the Allemanni.
Forts built on the Rhine.
Damascus elected bishop of Rome (384.)
Councils, held at Rome and at Tyana in Cappadocia, for confirming the acts of the council of Nice.
Synod on church discipline at Laodicea.
Schism of Ursicinus against Damascus.
[The popular fury on both sides was so great, that the prefect, Juventinus, was compelled to provide for his safety by leaving the city. Many lives were lost.
At length Ursicinus was expelled Rome.]
367 Gratian (8 years old) proclaimed Augustus.
Valentinian marries Justina.
War with the Allemanni.
Maximinus, at Rome, persecutes all who follow magical arts, &c.
Revolt in Britain; Theodosius is sent thither.
Valens reduces the taxes one-fourth.
He is baptized into Christianity, and forthwith goes to war against the Goths.
Death of St. Hilary, aged 80; author of "*Commentaries on the Scriptures*," "*History of the Councils of Ariminum and Seleucia*," &c.
Athanasius goes a fourth time into exile; but is soon after recalled.
Councils: at Rome, for the trial of Damasius; at Antioch, in favour of Arianism.
Libanius, Themistius, Diophantes, Himerius, Eunapius, &c. flourish.
368 Treves the capital of Valentinian.
Battle of Solicinum; the Allemanni routed by Valentinian.
Nicea destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 10.
St. Martin of Tours from this time.
Britain.
365 The marauding Picts and Scots over-pass the wall, and commit dreadful ravages—into the very heart of the country.
The "Count of the Saxon shore" killed.
368 Saxon and Frankish pirates make a descent upon the southern coasts, while the Picts and Scots penetrate even to London.
Theodosius defeats them, and compels the Scots to retire beyond the wall.
Northern and German Nations.
365 The Allemanni at war with Valentinian.
366 Thrace invaded by the Goths.
Persian Empire.
366 Julian slain on the Tigris.
The Persians compel Jovian to purchase a retreat; Nisibis, and five provinces east of the Tigris, surrendered to Sapor.
365 Sapor reduces Armenia to the condition of a Persian province.
Arsaces treacherously imprisoned by Sapor.
He is killed by his servant, on his own urgent entreaty.
366 Para nominally raised to the Armenian throne by the Romans.
Sapor reduces Iberia.

Rome.

- 369 The Goths, under Athanaric, defeated by Valens, at Noviodunum.
The Rhine fortified by Valentinian.
Ursace and Valens condemned, at a council convened in Rome, by Damasias (367.)
Epiphanius, bp. of Salamis, flourishes (403.)
- 370 Irruption of the Saxons upon the Roman territory; Severus defeats them.
The aid of the Burgundians is courted by Valentinian.
Victory of Theodosius over the Allemanni.
Troubles increase throughout the empire; a famine prevails in Phrygia, disturbances break out in Rome, owing to the cruelties of the prefect Maximinus, &c.
Constitution against clerical rapacity.
Synod held by Athanasius at Alexandria.
Death of Victorinus, rhetorician, at Rome.
Catholics persecuted at Constantinople.
Valens causes 80 Catholic priests to be put to death in Nicomedia.
Basil ordained bishop of Cesarea (328.)
- 371 State support of the Roman pontiffs.
The Manicheans persecuted.
Ephrem Syrus, of Edessa, author of a "Commentary on the Scriptures," "Tracts," &c. still flourishes (378.)
- 372 Firman's rebellion in Mauritania.
Gregory consecrated bp. of Nyssa (330. 395.)
Didymus, of Alexandria, author of "Commentaries on the Scriptures," &c. fl.
Councils: at Rome, for the excommunication of Auxentius, bishop of Milan; at Antioch, Nicopolis, and in Cappadocia, on church discipline, &c.
- 373 Valens at war with Sapor of Persia; the Persians are defeated.
Conspiracy against Valens frustrated.
War against Firman continued.
Civil war between Athanaric and Fritigern, generals or chieftains of the Goths.
[Athanaric a Catholic, Fritigern an Arian.]
Death of Athanasius (326. 335. 349. 356.)
Among his works are—"Church Discipline, &c.," "Adversus Gentes," "De Incarnatione," "Apologia," "Vita S. Antonii."
- 374 Valentinian's generals at war with the Quadi and Sarmatians.
Eunapius, of Sardis, hist. and phil. still fl.
Treachery of Valens to Para, king of Armenia; he is murdered by Trajan (366.)
Athanaric defeated by the Huns.
Ambrose, governor of Insurbria, Æmylia, and Liguria, chosen bp. of Milan (340.)
[He was the first who introduced regular choral music into Christian worship.]
Councils at Valence in Dauphine and at Rome; Apollinaris (the younger) is condemned by the latter council (365.)
Extensive preparations of Valens for war against the Persians.
Valentinian dies in a fit at Bregetio, in Pannonia, Nov. 17. He is succeeded by Gratian, and Valentinian II. (a child.)
- 375 Gratian persecutes the pagans.
Religious meetings of "heretics" intrdicted.
Five synods or councils: at Ancyra, for the deposition of Hypsius, bishop of Parnassus; in Illyria, respecting the Trinity; at Nyssa, for the condemnation of Gregory; at Rome, for the condemnation of Lucius, bishop of Alexandria; and at Puza, for the settlement of the feast of Easter.

Rome.

- 375 Theodosius suppresses the revolt of the Moors under Firman (372.)
- 376 Peace concluded with Persia.
Re-appearance of the Huns; the Goths, under Fritigern, are defeated; they flee before the Huns.
The Romans endeavour to prevent the Goths from settling on the Danube.
Count Theodosius beheaded at Carthage.
Banishment of Gregory, bp. of Nyssa (372.)
Synod of Cyzica, in favour of the semi-Arians and other sectaries.
- 377 The Goths, irritated by the Romans, rebel; they flee to arms under Fritigern, &c.
Adrianople besieged by the Goths.
The Lenticuses and Allemanni defeated by Gratian's generals—Richomer, &c.
The Apollinarists and Marcellianists condemned by a synod convened at Rome.
- 378 The Lenticuses (Goths) cross the Rhine.
Gratian sends an army to assist Valens's generals against the Goths.
Battle of Scythia Parva; indecisive.
Franks introduced into court of Gratian.
The confederated hosts of the Allemanni, numbering at least 40,000, defeated with terrible slaughter, at Colmas in Alsace (Argentaria), by Nannienus and Mellobaudes.
The Goth hostages in Asia massacred; Fritigern exacts a terrible vengeance.
Battle with the Goths near Adrianople; defeat and death of Valens.
Councils: at Rome, against the Arians; at Iconia, respecting the Nicene confession.
The Goths approach Constantinople, but are repulsed.
Death of Ephrem of Edessa (371.)
Gregory restored to his See at Nyssa (330.)
Chronicle of Hieronymus and the History of Ammianus ends this year.

Britain.

- 370 Hergustus, kg. of the Picts, fouds the bishopric of St. Andrews; having been converted by Regulus, a Greek monk of Patrae.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 371 The Allemanni and Franks driven out of Rhetia and Gaul.
- 374 Terrible invasion of the Huns; they cross the Wolga and the Don, and spread death and devastation in their march.
Separation of the Ostrogoths and Visigoths.
- 375 Death of Hermanric, king of the Ostrogoths, and fall of his kingdom.
- 376 The Huns drive the Visigoths across the Danube, and establish themselves in their possessions.
The Visigoths solicit the protection of Valens, who grants them Mœsia.
The Ostrogoths are subject to the Huns.
- 378 The Visigoths being greatly oppressed and insulted by Valens' officers, and their hostages murdered in Asia Minor, they are driven to desperation.
War with Valens; the Visigoths, aided by the Ostrogoths under Fritigern, defeat and slay Valens, and carry devastation up to the walls of Constantinople.
- Persian Empire.**
- 372 Peace between Persia and Rome renewed.
- 374 Base assassination of Para and his friends, at a banquet, by order of Valens.
Arsaces IV. king of Armenia.

Rome.

- 379 Gratian bestows the eastern empire on Theodosius (called the Great) Jan. 19. The statues of the heathen gods are pulled down by order of Theodosius. Theodosius commences a four years' campaign against the Goths. Gratian's persecutions of Pagans and heretics render him unpopular. First appearance of the Lombards (Longobardi) in Italy. Council at Rome against certain heretics. Death of Basil of Cesarea, Jan. 1. The Chronicle of Idatius commenced. Anonius, Pappus, and Theon, flourish. Schism in the church at Antioch respecting the relative claims of Paulinus and Meletius to that see (382.)
- 380 Theodosius is baptized a catholic. The Arians and Pagans persecuted. Strife between the Visigoths and Ostrogoths, which Theodosius encourages. The Apollinarians, Photinians, Macedonians, Priscillianists, Ardeans, and other Christian sects, flourish about this time. The first ecclesiastical canon promulgated—according to Usher. Three synods: at Milan, in favour of the virgin Iudicia; at Antioch, respecting the admission of certain Arians; and in Africa, against Tichonius.
- 381 II. *General Council*: held at Constantinople, for the confirmation of the Nicene creed, and against heretics. Several canons are enacted at this council. Three other councils or synods: at Aquileia, for the deposition of Arian bishops; at Saragossa, against the Priscillianists; and in Italy, against the Apollinarians. Macedonian, the Arian, flourishes. Athanasius succeeds Frigiterius, as chieftain of all the Visigoths. Defeat and retreat of Athanasius. He makes peace with Theodosius, and dies soon after. He is succeeded by Alaric, king of the Goths. Gregory Nazianzen fl. at Constantinople.
- 382 Peace between the Romans and Goths. Gregory returns to Nazianzen (381.) Macarius, the ascetic, author of Greek Homilies and Discourses, fl. abt. this time. The doxology (*ὁ Θεός, &c.*) introduced into Christian worship. Council, for promoting Unity in the church at Antioch, held at Constantinople. Synodal letters from Rome to Paulinus.
- 383 Birth of Arcadius in Spain (395.) Maximus is made emperor by the legions in Britain; he crosses into Gaul. Defeat of Gratian near Paris. Gratian assassinated at Lugdunum (Lyons.) Embassy of St. Ambrose to Maximus. Spain, Gaul, and Britain ceded to Maximus, while Italy, Africa, Illyria belong to Valentinian II. Gregory succeeds the bpric. of Nazianzen. Council, for promoting Unity among the sects, held at Constantinople.
- 384 Peace made with Sapor III. of Persia. Valentinian II. is unpopular at Rome, because of his attachment to Arianism. Maximus persecutes the Arians. The Priscillianists are condemned by a synod convened at Bordeaux.

Rome.

- 384 Birth of the Emperor Honorius (395.) Siricius, bishop of Rome (399.) [Remarkable as the first pope of whom we have any genuine Decretal Epistles.] Ausonius, the epigrammatist, still flourishes.
- 385 Synod at Treves re-admits the bp. of Ithaca. Arcadius proclaimed Augustus. Martyrdom of Priscillianus and Latronianus for heresy at Treves. Exile of Instantius and Tiberianus.
- 386 The Ostrogoths (Greothingi) under Aletheus return, and are defeated by Promotus. Death of Cyril of Jerusalem, aged 70; author of "Catechetical Discourses," &c. Philastrius, bishop of Brescia, flourishes. Three synods: at Rome, at Carthage, and Leptis in Africa, on church discipline. The Catholics are persecuted in the west. Eunapius, of Sardis, phil., still fl. (374.)
- 387 Maximus aspires to the government of Italy. He marches upon Valentinian by surprise, and puts him to flight. Marriage of Theodosius and Galla, sister of Valentinian at Thessalonica. Theodosius goes against Maximus. Sedition and anti-tax riot in Antioch. Claudian, epic writer and poet; Libanius and Eliebius, orators, &c. flourish. Death of Monica, St. Augustine's mother. St. Jerome flourishes. Death of Pacian, bp. of Barcelona, author of treatises on "Repentance and Baptism," "Epistles," &c.
- 388 Maximus defeated, captured, and beheaded at Aquileia, August 27 or 28. Valentinian sole emperor of the west. Inroads of the Franks. Birth of Petronius Maximus (455.) Palladius, the monk, from this time.
- 389 Triumph of Theodosius at Milan. Birth of Placidia Galla (423.) The first king of the Longobards reigns. Death of Paulinus of Antioch; Evagrius is elected to succeed him. Two synods; at Nismes and at Antioch. [At the latter the children of Marcellus, bishop of Apamea, were forbidden to avenge his murder.]
- Britain.**
- 390 Bristol built by king Brennus. [Bristol was named by the natives, *Caer Brilo* or *Caer Odor*, "the town or fortress of the gap;" by the Saxons it was called *Bright stow* or *Bristow*, which, according to some etymologies, means "the place of the break," but according to others, "the pleasant place," *q. Bright-stow*.]
- 393 Maximus is chosen emperor by the army. Roman troops, in which the flower of the British youth are included, withdrawn by Maximus for his invasion of Italy. Harassing attacks of Scots and Picts in the north, and of the Saxons on the southern and eastern coasts.
- 384 The Britons solicit military aid from Rome.
- Persian Empire.**
- 380 Artaxerxes II. (Ardisbir) king of Persia. Peace with Rome preserved during the reign of Artaxerxes.
- 385 Sapor III. (son of Sapor the Great.) Embassy and presents to Theodosius.
- 386 Armenia and Iberia become independent, owing to arrangements with Theodosius.

Rome.

- 390 Infamous massacre of the inhabitants of Thessalonica, by Theodosius's order.
 Penance of Theodosius at Milan.
 Destruction of the temple of Serapis at Constantinople, by order of Theodosius.
 Death of Gregory Nazianzen († 389.)
 Four synods: at Rome and at Milan, agst. Jovinian; two at Carthage on discipline.
 Ammonius, of Alexandria, and Symmachus, the statesman, &c. flourish.
 391 Usurpation of Argobast in Gaul.
 Birth of Marcian (450 Greek empire.)
 St. Augustin, bp. of Hippo, fl. (354.)
 Three councils: at Antioch, and Sida in Pamphylia, against the Messalians; and at Capua, on the Antiochian schism (379.)
 392 Argobast deprived of his command.
 Valentinian assassinated, May 15.
 Eugenius (the grammarian) made emperor of the west by Argobast; he is called the tyrant of the western empire (259.)
 Theodosius begins a two years' preparation for war against Eugenius.
 Victories of Argobast over the Franks.
 Death of Didymus of Alexandria (372.)
 393 Eutropius and Ammianus Marcellinus, Roman historians, flourish.

Rome.

- 393 Honorius is created Augustus.
 Epiphanius, of Salamis, Sophronius, Dexter, Theotimus, &c. flourish.
 Gildo, governor of Africa.
 Three synods: at Sangara in Bithynia, respecting Easter; at Hippo, on discipline; and at Cabarsussi, against Primian, bishop of Carthage.
 394 Theodosius defeats Eugenius, through the treachery of his generals; a storm also contributes to Eugenius's defeat.
 Eugenius beheaded, at the feet of Theodosius.
 Suicide of Argobast two days after the batl.
 Theodosius sole ruler of the empire.
 Death of his wife, Galla, in child-bed.
 The *braccari*, or breeches-makers, expelled Rome by Honorius.
 Earthquakes in various parts of Europe.
 Death of Ausonius (379.)
 Theodorus, a friend of St. John Chrysostom, appointed bishop of Mopsuestia.
 Synods of the Caverns, and of Vagais in Africa, one against, the other in favour of, Primian, bishop of Carthage (393.)
 Council of Constantinople, for the adjustment of differences in bprie. of Bostra.
 395 Theodosius dies at Milan, Jan. 17, aged 49.

Division of the Empire between Honorius and Arcadius, sons of Theodosius.

The Roman world, which was formerly *divided* for the sake of convenience, was henceforth *separated* into two parts, as distinct kingdoms, subject to different laws, and destined to follow an entirely new line of succession.

Rome.

- 395 Honorius (10 years old) succeeds Theodosius, under the guardianship of his chief-minister, Stilicho, a Vandal.
 Milan the capital of the empire.
 [The empire of Honorius included Italy, Gaul, Africa, Spain, Britain, Western Illyricum, Noricum, and Panonia; comprehending every climate found between the Grampians and Mount Atlas.]
 Stilicho, on the demand of Rufinus, sends back the eastern troops in Italy.
 Stilicho carries on war agst. the Visigoths, under Alaric, in Thrace and Greece.
 Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian, fl.
 Death of Gregory of Nyssa (372.)
 Celebration of the mass in Latin begun.
 Augustin appointed bishop at Hippo.
 396 Exped. of Stilicho into Thessaly agt. Alaric.
 397 Stilicho blocks up Alaric in the Peninsula; the latter, however, escapes by a forced march to Corinth.
 Gildo revolts from Honorius and becomes subject to Arcadius.
 His cruelty to the sons of Mascezel.
 Stilicho sends Mascezel against his brother, Gildo, in Africa.
 Death of Ambrose, bishop of Milan.
 Synods at Byzantium and Carthage on ecclesiastical discipline.
Northern and German Nations.
 394 Alaric I. king of the Visigoths.
 395 The Huns invade Pannonia and Mœsia on Rufinus's invitation.
Persian Empire.
 390 Varanes IV. (Bahram) brother of last king.
 391 The city of Kermanshah founded.
 392 Christianity still under the ban.

Greek Empire.

- 395 Arcadius (aged 18) emperor of the East.
 He is placed under the guardianship of Rufinus, the brother of St. Sylvia.
 [An able, but unprincipled man.]
 Constantinople the capital.
 [The emp. of Arcadius embrod. Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Thrace, Dacia, Macedonia, and the Eastern Illyricum; extending fr. Dalmatia to the borders of Persia, and fr. the Danube to the Cataracts of the Nile.]
 Rufinus is opposed by Eutropius.
 Arcadius marries Eudoxia, daughter of Bauto, a Frank, and a genrl. in the army.
 Alaric, kg. of the Visigoths, having trained his army for four years to the Roman military system, makes a descent upon Thrace, the south of Greece, &c. which he ravages.
 Return of the legions of the East, under the command of Gainas, a Goth.
 Rufinus is murdered; his wife and daughter escape to a religious sanctuary; they are exiled to Jerusalem.
 396 Great influence of Eutropius (395, 399.)
 Banishment of Abundantius and Timasius.
 The Pagans are persecuted.
 397 Stilicho declared a public enemy; and a Treaty concluded with Alaric, the Goth.
 [Alaric, having escaped into Epirus from his dangerous position in Greece, opened negotiations with the ministers of Arcadius, to which they listened, from the apprehension, that if Alaric were destroyed, Stilicho would next endeavour to become master of the Eastern Empire.]
 Extension of the "Lex Julia Majestatis," or law of treason.
 Death of Nectarius, bp. of Constantinople.

Rome.

- 398 Marriage of the Emperor Honorius and Maria, daughter of Stilicho (406.)
Battle near Thebeste; Gildo's army routed; Gildo hangs himself.
Stilicho, being jealous of Mascezel, plans and effects his death.
Gainas, tyrant of Asia (259.)
- 399 Journeys of Honorius from Milan.
The Pagans persecuted; their images, temples, and altars destroyed.
Anastasius, bishop of Rome (402.)
- 400 Alaric ravages the north of Italy.
St. Martin, of Tours, still flourishes (368.)
Bells introduced into Campagna, by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, about this time.
Two synods: at Rome, against the Donatists; at Toledo, for re-admitting certain Priscillianists.
- 401 Original sin denied by Pelagius.
Two synods: at Carthage and Turin, respecting converted children of Donatists.
- 402 Alaric's progress in Italy; he invades and ravages Venetia and Liguria.
Innocent I. bishop of Rome (417.)
Synod at Milevia in Africa, for promoting the restoration of the Donatists.
- 403 Battle of Pollentia; defeat of Alaric.
Battle of Verona; Alaric defeated, retreats to Pannonia; his army suffers greatly.
Death of Epiphanius, at Cyprus, aged 70.
Council at Carthage concern the Donatists.
- 404 Ravenna the capital of the empire.
Gladiatorial combats finally suppressed.
[The edicts of Constantine failed in uprooting those inhuman exhibitions.]
- 405 War with Radogast or Radagaisus (see 406.)
The Vulgate edition of the Bible, by St. Jerome, first issued.
Synods at Carthage and in Italy; the latter in favour of St. John Chrysostom.
- 406 Invasion of Radogast; he falls, and his followers flee into Gaul.—Marcellinus.
[According to Orosius, they perish of famine at Piesole (Fæsulæ) in Tuscany.]
[Isodorus and others place the above in 405.]
Death of Maria, wife of Honorius (398.)
Herachanus, tyrant of Africa (259.)
The Vandals, Alans, Burgundians, Suevians, and other barbarous tribes, cross the Rhine on the last day of the year and invade Gaul. [These never returned to their original habitations.]
- 407 Gaul overrun by the Vandals, &c.
Revolt of Constantine in Britain.
He passes over into Gaul, wh. he subdues.
Pelagius and Coelestius flourish at Rome.
Council at Carthage on discipline, &c.
Stilicho's designs on the eastern kingdom.
[Though Gaul was inundated and ravaged, and a rebellion broke out in Britain, yet Stilicho's whole activity was absorbed by his schemes upon Constantinople and his intrigues with Alaric, see 397.]

Greek Empire.

- 398 Chrysostom consecrated bp. of Constantinople.
Death of Evagrius of Antioch, which ends the schism in that church.
- 399 Phrygia devastated by Tribigildus, and Leo defeated—with the connivance of Gainas.
Eutropius banished and beheaded.
Birth of Pulcheria (414.)
Councils of Cyprus and Jerusalem against the Origenists.

Greek Empire.

- 400 Revolt of Gainas; he is compelled to evacuate Constantinople by the populace.
Fravitta drives him beyond the Danube.
Severianus of Gabala, and Sulpicius Severus, flourish.
- 401 Birth of Theodosius II. (408.)
Birth of Leo the Great (457.)
Gainas is killed in Thrace by the Huns, (Romans—Clinton,) who send his head to Constantinople.
- 402 Alaric crosses the Alps into Italy.
- 403 Birth of the prince's Marina.
Alaric and his fatigued, diminished, and half-famished army come into Pannonia.
Death of Epiphanius at Cyprus, aged 70.
Councils: at Chene, near Chalcedon, agt., at Constantinople in favour of, Chrysostom.
- 404 The Isaurians ravage Cilicia and Pamphylia; but are repulsed by Arbazacius.
Council at Constantinople; St. John Chrysostom deposed and banished.
His followers are persecuted by Arcadius, at the instigation of his queen, Eudoxia.
Recall of Chrysostom and second exile.
Tumults in Constantinople; the Johannists burn the church and commit other excesses (see 438.)
Death of the Empress Eudoxia (395.)
Letters of Chrysostom from Cucusus.
- 405 Renewed incursions of the Isaurians.
- 406 The depredations of the Isaurians continue.
Chrysostom removes to Arabissus.
- 407 The Isaurian troubles renewed.
Death of Chrysostom on his journey from Arabissus to Pityus.
- Britain.**
- 402 The bishopric of Ossory founded at Saiger.
Stilicho withdraws the garrison stationed on the northern wall.
- 404 Fergus II. revives the Caledonian monarchy.
- 407 Marcus elected emperor by the army.
He is dethroned and put to death.
Gratian made emperor; the soldiers depose and murder him also.
- 406 Constantine next elected emper. by the troops.
- 407 Ambitious of further power, he leads the British army into Gaul.
- 408 Gerontius of Spain and several of the British chiefs form secret leagues with the Saxons, Franks, Picts, and Scots.

Netherlands.

- 400 Belgium is divided into four provinces:—
1. *Germanica Prima*, capital Stræsburg.
2. *Germanica Secunda*, capital Cologne.
3. *Belgica Prima*, fr. Treves to the Scheldt.
4. *Belgica Secunda*, from the mouth of the Scheldt to Calais.

Northern and German Nations.

- 402 Alaric invades Italy.
- 403 He is defeated by Stilicho.
- 406 Rhadogast invades Italy. (? 405.)
The German nations, being dislodged in various places, form several distinct migratory expeditions during the ensuing twenty years.
- 407 Helvetia ravaged by the Alemanni.
Zurich plundered.

Persian Empire.

- 404 Yazdegerd I. (called "Ulathim," or the sinner) nephew of the former sovereign.
- 405 The penal laws against Christians relaxed.

India.

- 400 Gardab 'ha (or Bahram Gur) in India.

Rome.

- 408 Marriage of Honorius and Thermania, daughter of Stilicho (398, 406.)
 Stilicho killed by Heraclian at Ravenna.
 Persecution of Stilicho's friends; Thermania is repudiated, &c.
 Olympius at the head of affairs.
 Alaric again invades Italy; Rome besieged; Honorius makes a treaty with Alaric, who forthwith retires into Tuscany (409.)
 Constantine, tyrant of Gaul (259, 407.)
 Sarus defeats Justinian and assassinate Nervigastes—generals of Constantine.
 Constantine besieged in Vienne by Sarus.
 Sarus driven beyond the Alps by Eudobinus and Gerontius—gens. of Constantine.
 Constantine establishes himself at Arles.
 His son, Constans, in Spain, is victorious over Didymus and Verinianus; who are put to death.
 Two councils at Carthage on heresies, &c.
 409 Reconciliation of Honorius and Constantine. Constantine acknowledged emperor.
 Honorius violates his treaty with Alaric; whereupon he besieges Rome a 2d time.
 Attalus is set up as emperor by Alaric.
 Alaric's departure is purchased for 5000 pounds of gold and other presents; he takes with him Placidia as prisoner.
 Revolt of Gerontius in Spain; he makes his friend Maximus emperor.
 Constantine having march'd. to Verona, hears of Gerontius's revolt; he returns to Gaul.
 410 Deposition of Attalus; Alaric marches upon Ravenna, but is repulsed by Sarus.
 Rome captured by Alaric, and subjected to six days' pillage.
 Constans driven out of Spain by Gerontius.
 The Donatists tolerated for a time.
 Pelagius and Coelestius remove to Africa.
 Alaric dies at Rhegium, while planning an expedition against Sicily and Africa.
 His tomb is sunk in the bed of the river Bucentinus—the national custom.
 [The permanent effects of Alaric's career consisted in the establishment, by his success, of the Visigothic kingdom of Spain, 414.]
 Attalus, or Adaulphus, succeeds.
 Placidia still detained a prisoner.
 411 Constans taken at Vienne and put to death by order of Gerontius.
 Constantine besieged in Arles by Gerontius.
 Approach of Constantius, Honorius's general; Gerontius raises the siege and flies.
 Gerontius is attacked by his own troops in Spain; he first defends himself; then kills his wife and servant, and immediately commits suicide.
 Surrender of Constantine to Constantius, on condition that his life shd. be spared.
 Constantine, and his second son, Julius, sent into Italy, where they are put to death.
 Constantius desires marriage with Placidia.
 Revolt of Count Heraclian in Africa (408.)
 Conferences between Catholics and Donatists at Carthage, for promotion of union.
 412 Revolt of Jovinus in Gaul, at which Attalus, the Visigoth, connives (410.)
 Sebastian put to death by Attalus.
 Attalus makes a treaty with Honorius, and then retires into Gaul.
 Council at Carthage; Pelagius, and his disciple Coelestius, condemned (410.)
 Donatists condemned by a synod at Cirtes.

Rome.

- 413 Jovinus is killed by Attalus in Gaul.
 Heraclian invades Italy; he is defeated by Count Marinus; he escapes to Carthage, where he is put to death.
 Victory of Boniface over the Goths, (under Attalus) at Massilia in Gaul.
 414 The Donatists in Africa again persecuted.
 Marriage of Attalus and Placidia, Honorius's sister (411.)
 [This was the first marriage contracted between a Roman princess and a barbarian chieftain. Some interpreted it as the fulfilment of Dan. xi. 6.]
 Second elevation of Attalus (409.)
 War between Constantius and Attalus.
Greek Empire.
 408 Death of Arcadius, May 1; his son, Theodosius II. (7 years old) succeeds.
 Anthemius guardian and minister.
 The Huns invade and ravage Thrace.
 Persecution of the Pagans.
 410 Birth of Proclus, the *Platonic* philosopher, of Lycea, at Constantinople (485 ? 412.)
 Death of the semi-Pelagian, and disciple of Chrysostom, Cassian.
 411 Andronicus excommunicated.
 412 Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, *vice* Theophilus, deceased.
 Annianus and Panodorus, chronologers, fl.
 413 The great walls of Constantinople built, and other defences thrown up.
 414 Pulcheria, sister of the emperor, proclaimed regent (399, 447, 450, 453.)
Netherlands.
 409 Belgium revolts against the Romans; all Germany in motion to regain its independence.
 [Belgium, during this stormy season, was the cradle of French dominion.]
 412 Germanica Secunda conquered by the Franks; hence Flanders falls to France.
 Great opposition of the native Pagans to the progress of Christianity; churches demolished, priests banished, &c.
Northern and German Nations.
 408 Alaric again invades Italy.
 409 The Alans, Suevi, and Vandals, pass into Spain on the invitation of Gerontius, the Roman governor.
 The kingdom of the Suevi in Galicia and Portugal founded by
Hermenric, king of the Suevi, in Spain.
 412 *Gonderic*, king of the Vandals, in Spain.
 Attalus, successor of Alaric, makes a treaty with Honorius, and retires to Gaul.
 413 *Gondicar* founds in Alsace
The first Kingdom of the Burgundians.
 [This kingdom, afterwards annexed to the kingdom of the Franks, had Lyons for its capital, and its territory embraced all the country between the Loire and the Alps, and extended to the river Aar in Switzerland. See France and Germany, 436.]
 414 Attalus marries Placidia (411.)
 He crosses the Pyrenees into Spain, and takes Narbonne and Toulouse.
 Public entry of Attalus into Barcelona, and foundation of
The Visigothic Empire in Spain.
Persian Empire.
 412 Yezdejird (or, as he is sometimes called, Isdegerdes) conquers Armenia.
 414 Persecution of the Christians, provoked by the indiscreet conduct of Andas, a bishop.

Rome.

- 415 Assassination of Ataulphus in Barcelona.
Peace between Honorius and Wallia.
- 416 Attalus is banished (409, 410, 414.)
Placidia restored by Wallia (410, 414, 417.)
Synods against Pelagius at Carthage and Milevum (407, 417.)
- 417 Marriage of Constantius and Placidia, widow of Ataulphus (414.)
Zosimus, bishop of Rome (418.)
Pelagius and Coelestius again condemned by a council held at Carthage (407, 410.)
- 418 Rebellion of Maximus in Spain.
The followers of Pelagius and Coelestius are persecuted.
Boniface, bishop of Rome (422.)
Schism of St. Eulalius at Rome.
Five synods in Africa: at Carthage, on Pelagianism; at Macriana, Septimuntia, Suffetula, and Thenes, on church discip.
- Birth of Grata Honoria (450.)
- 419 Birth of Valentinian III. (424.)
[Ætius, the son of Grudentius, a Scythian, fell, while a youth, into the hands of Alaric, as an hostage. Under him he learned the art of barbarian warfare, and formed connexions with the Huns, 60,000 of whom he now commands.]
Synod at Ravenna, respecting Eulalius's schism at Rome.
Excommunication of Apiarius of Mauritania.
- 420 Paulus Orosius, historian, flourishes.
- 421 Constantius III. receives a share of the government; but soon dies.
- 422 The revolt of Maximus suppressed.
Successful campaign of Boniface against the Vandals in Spain.
Celestine, bishop of Rome (432.)
The bishop of Fussula deposed by a synod at Hippo.
- 423 Honorius and Placidia quarrel; the latter escapes to Constantinople.
Death of Honorius, Aug. 27, aged 39, after a disastrous reign of 28 years and 8 mos.
Usurpation of Johannes at Ravenna.
Boniface is disposed to abandon the military profession; but is prevailed on by Augustine to retain his office (427, 432.)
- 424 Johannes abolishes many of the privileges of the clergy, who consp.ly. oppose him.
Valentinian appointed Cæsar at Thessalonica by Theodosius.
Ardaburius and his son Aspar come into Italy to oppose the claims of Johannes.
- 425 Ardaburius falls into the hands of Johannes.
Ravenna entered, and Johannes taken, by Aspar, whom he sends to Aquileia, where he is put to death.
The Huns, under Ætius, invade Italy in support of Johannes; a battle ensues, but a peace is purchased by the empire.
Ætius is henceforth employed in the service of the empire.
- Valentinian III. (5 years old) under the guardianship of Placidia (419.)
Theodoric, desirous of extending his territories, breaks the peace, by laying siege to Arles; but is compelled to retire by Ætius (see Northern Nations, 419.)

Netherlands.

- 420 Pharamond reigns in Flanders.
- France and Germany.**
- † Salian Franks settle on the Lower Rhine.
- 420 Pharamond, king of the Franks (†)

Greek Empire.

- 415 Synod at Jerusalem against Pelagianism.
Synod at Diospolis; Pelagius is acquitted of error and received into the church.
Edict against marriage with a deceased wife's sister—dated May 1st (355.)
Murder of Hypatia, a public preceptress of the Platonian school, wife of Isidorus, at Alexand.; probably at the instig. of Cyril.
- 420 War with Persia because of Bahram Gor's persecution of the Christians.
Death of St. Jerome at the monastery of Bethlehem, aged 76.
- 421 Marriage of Theodosius and Eudocia (Athenais) a converted heathen.
The Persians are defeated.
- 422 Peace with Persia for 100 years.
Birth of the princess Eudoxia.
- 423 Placidia and her children take refuge in the court of Theodosius.
Synod of Cilicia against Pelagianism.
- 424 Theodosius sends an army, under Ardaburius and Aspar, agt. Johannes in the west.
Synod of Antioch; Pelagians condemned.
- 425 Theodosius confers the Western Empire on his cousin, Valentinian.
Schools of law established at Constantinople; course of study five years.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 415 Assassination of Ataulphus in Barcelona.
Sigeric succeeds for a brief space.
Wallia is elected king of the Visigoths.
[The Visigoths of Spain are the first of the German or Northern Nations to introduce a written code of laws; the principle of "every accused person being tried by his peers" prevailed among the several tribes.]
- 417 Wallia makes peace with Rome. (? 415.)
He wages successful war against the Alani, Suevi, Vandals, Silingi, &c.
Gondicar, the Burgundian king, embraces Christianity, and is baptized.
- 418 Victory of the Goths (under Wallia) over the Vandals in Spain. They and the Suevi are driven into Gallia.
- 419 Return of Wallia and the Goths into Gaul.
Toulouse and the south-western part of Gaul ceded to the Goths (Rome, 425.)
Death of Wallia; he is succeeded by Theodoric I., son of Alaric. He makes Toulouse, the capital of his kingdom.
- 420 The Suevi and Vandals at war.
Battle of Merida; the Suevi defeated.
- Persian Empire.**
- 420 At the death of Yezdejird, a struggle for the crown takes place, between the aristocratic party, who uphold the claims of Chosroes, and the partisans of Vahrane, son of the deceased king; Vahrane is victorious.
Vahrane V. (or Baharam "Ghor," i. e. the wild ass—so called from his patronage of the chase of that animal.)
He persecutes the Christians, for which the Greek emperor declares war against Persia.
- 421 Vahrane conquers Arabia Felix.
Noble conduct of Acacius, bp. of Amida.
- 422 The Greeks defeat the Persians.
Peace with the eastern empire for 100 years; an annual tribute to be paid by the empire.
- Artasires, king of Armenia—the last of the Arsacidæ in that kingdom.
- China.**
- 420 Nankin made the capital of China.

Rome.

- 426 The "Constitution of Valentinian," which establishes the authority of all the writings of the great lawyers, promulgated.
Augustin nominates Heraclius his successor.
- 427 *Ætius* ensnares *Placidia* and *Boniface* into a distrust of each other; war is the result.
- 428 *Genserich*, the Vandal, settles in Africa, on the invitation of Count *Boniface*.
Ætius at war with the Franks.
- 429 *Boniface* is reproached by *Augustine*.
Pelagians condemned by a synod at *Troyes*.
- 430 The *Jugunthi* conquered.
The treachery of *Ætius* discovered (427.)
Genserich and *Boniface* at war.
- 431 *Boniface* flees to Rome; he is pardoned by *Placidia* and restored to favour.
Preliminary council at Rome, respecting a general council to be held at *Ephesus*.
Cassian founds a monastery near *Marseilles*, and broaches the semi-Pelagian heresy.
St. Hilary, bishop of *Arles*, introduces the practice of singing set compositions (hymns) in public worship.
Death of *Plutarch*.
- 432 Single combat between *Ætius* and *Boniface* at Rome; *Boniface* dies soon after.
Sixtus III. bishop of Rome (440.)
- 433 *St. Patrick* is sent into Ireland.
- 434 The Huns, under *Bleda* and *Attila*.
Grata Honoria banished for incontinence to Constantinople.
- 435 Peace made with *Genserich*.
The Burgundians routed by *Ætius* in the Belgian provinces.
- 436 *Theodoric* again quarrels with Rome; he besieges *Narbonne*.
Pirates infest the Mediterranean.
- 437 *Narbonne* relieved by *Litorius*, and *Theodoric* defeated by *Ætius*.
Theodoric retreats to *Toulouse*.
Valentinian and *Eudoxia* married.
Pannonia, *Dalmatia*, and *Noricum* given up to *Theodosius*.

Greek Empire.

- 427 Recovery of *Pannonia* from the Huns.
- 428 *Nestorius* patriarch of Constantinople (431.)
- 429 *Anastasius* flourishes at Constantinople.
- 431 Armenia divided with Persia.
III. General Council: held at *Ephesus*, agt. the Pelagians and Nestorians, from June 22 to July 31; deposition of *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople, for blasphemy.
Synod in *Ephesus* of Nestorians, June 27.
Synods in *Antioch* and *Tarsus*, agt. *St. Cyril*.
Death of the monk, *Isidore*, of *Pelusium*.
- 432 Synod at *Antioch*, for promoting peace between *John* of *Antioch* and *St. Cyril*.
- 433 Great fire at Constantinople.
Declaration of the synod of *Zeugma*, in Syria, in favour of *St. Cyril* of Jerusalem.
University of *Bologna* fndd. by *Theodosius*.
- 434 *Grata Honoria*, sister of *Valentinian*, comes to the court of *Theodosius*.
- 435 Peace concluded between *St. Cyril* and *St. John*; and confirmed by the synods of *Anazarbia* and *Tarsus* (432.)
The opinions of *Theodore* of *Mopsuestia* replied to, in a work by *Proclus* of *Constantinople*.
- 437 Marriage of *Valentinian* and *Eudoxia* at Constantinople (422.)
Pannonia, *Dalmatia*, and *Noricum* added from the Western Empire; having been surrendered by *Valentinian*.

Britain.

- 426 Total withdrawal of the Roman soldiery from the province of Britain.
Many republics spring up, and new municipal governments are established.
- 427 Civil wars; the petty chieftains commence hostilities against each other.
They overturn the municipal governments.
[The notion of an incorporated body, as applied to a town or community, was familiar to the Romans, and their several municipalities were accordingly considered and called Republics (*Res Publicæ*.) As these communities existed wherever the Romans formed a provincial government, it is all but historically demonstrated that the town communities of our country, and of other parts of Europe where they exist, have either been directly transmitted from the Roman town communities, as they existed under the empire, or have been formed on that model. The Romans had colonies in England, in the proper sense of that term; and the word *colonia* always implies a local administration.]—*Imp. Cy.* See 454.]
The Scots and Picts, Franks and Saxons, greatly distress the country.
Pelagianism spreads in Britain.
- 432 *Palladius*, bishop of Scotland, sent by Pope Celestine into Ireland to propagate Christianity.
- 434 *St. Patrick*, the apostle of Ireland, fl. (433.)

France and Germany.

- 428 *Clodion* leads the Franks across the Rhine; he conquers part of Belgic Gaul.
At *Soissons* he is defeated by *Ætius*.
- 436 *Gonderic* succeeds *Gondicar*, king of the Burgundians (see note, 413, under Northern and German Nations.)
- Northern and German Nations.
- 426 *Genserich* succeeds *Gonderic* in Spain.
- 430 The Huns invade Persia.
- 433 Immense empire of the Huns, under *Attila* ("the scourge of God") and *Bleda*.
The Huns ravage Germany and Scythia.

Persian Empire.

- 427 The nobles of Armenia, being dissatisfied with their king, invite to the throne (now Christian) the heathen sovereign, *Bahram* of Persia.
Invasion and subjugation of Armenia by the Persians.
- 428 Armenia united to Persia (see 431.)
- 430 Invasion of the Huns; they are repulsed.
- 431 Armenia divided with the Greek emperor; the Persian portion is called *Persarmenia*.
- 432 Wars with the Turks, Huns, and Indians.

Africa.

- 427 The Vandals, numbering 80,000, cross from Spain into Africa, on the invitation of *Boniface*, the Roman governor (429.)
- 429 Under *Genserich*, the Vandals commence the subjugation of Africa, *Sardinia*, *Cor-sica*, *Sicily*, &c. (439.)
- 430 *Boniface* attacks *Genserich*.
Genserich defeats *Boniface*; the latter escapes to *Hippo*, where he is besieged by *Genserich* (see Rome, 431.)
Death of *Augustin*, bishop of *Hippo*, during the siege.
Fall of *Hippo*. Escape of *Boniface*.
Genserich lays siege to *Carthage*.

Rome.

- 438 War with the Goths under Theodoric. Peace concluded with Hermenric, king of the Suevi, in Spain, who abdicates in favour of his son, *Rechila*, or *Rechilda*. The poet Ammonius flourishes.
- 439 Theodoric besieged in Toulouse by Litoricus; the self-confidence of the latter leads to the overthrow of his army, and himself being made prisoner and put to death. Avitus, the prefect of Gaul, makes peace with Theodoric favourable to the Goths. *Rechila*, king of the Suevi, takes Merida.
- 440 Genseric ravages Sicily. Leo (the Great) bishop of Rome (461.) Increasing power and influence, political as well as ecclesiastical, of the bishops of Rome from this time. Contest between the bishops of Rome and Constantin. for supremacy commenced.
- 441 War with the Vandals. Church property taxed. The empire groans under its burdens; and the people hope for relief only in the success of the barbarians. Death of Hermenric, ex-king of the Suevi.
- 442 Peace with the Vandals.
- 443 Attila reigns alone over the Huns, after the murder of his fellow-chieftain, Bleda (434.)
- 444 Deposition of Celidonius (bp.) at Besançon. The Manicheans condemned at Rome.
- 445 Celidonius restored by a Roman synod.
- 446 The Romans finally abandon Britain. "The groans of the Britons"—to Ætius, &c. The Vandals victorious in Spain.
- 447 Priscillianists condemned at Toledo, Spain. The bishops of Sicily prohibited alienating church funds by a Roman council.
- 448 Ravages of the Suevi in Spain.

Greek Empire.

- 438 *The Theodosian Code*: Theodosius II. publishes his first official code of laws, Feb. 15. The Johannists reconciled to the church; the bones of St. Chrysostom are brought to Constantinople (404.) Theodore, bishop of Cyrus, Socrates, and Sozomen, ecclesiastical historians, fl.
- The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt by the Empress Eudocia († 437.)
- 439 Carthage in the hands of the Vandals. Eudoxia returns from Jerusalem, bringing with her the relics of St. Stephen.
- 440 Theodore and his writings condemned by a synod at Antioch (435.) Proclus of Lyceæ publishes at Athens his Commentary on the *Timæus* of Plato.
- 441 Dreadful irruption of the Huns; they ravage Europe, sacking and pillaging 70 cities, &c.; they also advance to the very walls of Constantinople.
- 442 The Huns in Thrace and Illyria. Basil of Seleucia, Theodotus of Ancyra, Gelasius of Cyzicum, Theodore of Mopsuestia, and Palladius the biographer of Chrysostom, flourish.
- 444 The tragical affair of the apple, which results in the death of Paulinus. (Marcellinus places his death in 440, others in 449 and 450. Gibbon rashly rejects the narrative as unworthy of credit.)
- 445 Attila, "the scourge of God," ravages the country betw. the Euxine and Adriatic. Deposition of Athanasius, bishop of Perthis, by a synod held at Antioch (451.)

Greek Empire.

- 447 Peace with Attila purchased for a yearly tribute of 2000 pounds of gold, and the surrender of an extensive territory. Earthquake and pestilence; Constantinople suffers exceedingly. Chrysaphius plots the ruin of Flavian, and the disgrace of Pulcheria.
- 448 Condemnation of Eutychus, by a council at Constantinople; and of the Priscillianists by a synod at Galatia.
- Britain.**
- 446 Appeal to Rome for aid, entitled "the groans of the Britons," addressed to Ætius, thrice consul (? 441.) [The last authentic notice of the affairs of Roman Britain (from the pen of a Byzantine chronicler) refers to letters of the Emperor Honorius, addressed to its 33 cities, wherein he authorized the independent establishment of a native government, which he could neither prevent nor support, and commanded the cities of Britain "to provide for their own defence."] Conference of bishops at Verulam respecting Pelagianism; the Gallican bishops, Lupus and Germanus, silence, in debate, the Pelagian advocates. Several bishops consecrated; a cathedral at Llandaff founded; schools established; and a liturgy introduced, &c., by Lupus and Germanus. The Banchor monastery fnd. abt. this period.
- 448 Vortigern (Gwrtheyrn) applies in vain to Rome for aid against the Picts and Scots. Three Jewish ships (Cyules) under the command of two brothers, Hengist and Horsa, descendants of Woden, range along the eastern coast. Vortigern makes an overture to these pirates to render him assistance against the northerners. They accept the offer.

Netherlands.

- 438 Cambray the capital of Clodion's kingdom.
- 445 Merowig conquers Germanica Prima, and the greater part of Belgica Prima.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 438 Conquests of the Suevi, under Hermenric, and Richelau in Spain.
- 441 Attila invades and ravages the Greek empire. *Richelau* succeeds Hermenric (438.)
- 443 Assassination of Bleda, the Hun.
- 447 Attila compels Theodosius to pay him a heavy annual tribute. The tribute was carried by special officers to the court of Attila which was established between the Theis and the Danube. The Huns force their way through the passes of Caucasus into the Roman provinces. Battle of Champagne; 100,000 Huns killed.
- 448 *Rechiarus*, king of the Suevi in Spain.

Persian Empire.

- 440 *Yezdegerd II.* or *Isdegerdes* (surnamed "Sipahdost," or the soldier's friend.)
- 441 Persecutions of the Christians renewed. The Armenians of Persarmenia resist the efforts of the armed Magi &c. to uproot Christianity.
- Africa.**
- 439 Fall of Carthage to Genseric (534.) *Empire of the Vandals in Africa* founded by Genseric, the Vandal (430.) Carthage the capital. All Africa under the domin. of the Vandals.

Rome.

450 Death of Placidia at Rome. Attila demands Grata Honoria; he is denied her by Valentinian (418.)

Attila crosses the Rhine at Strasburg, and advances upon Orleans; but is repulsed by Ætius.

451 Battle of Chalons-sur-Marne; Theodoric is slain; Attila and his hordes being defeated by Ætius retreat to the Danube.

[This was the last great battle fought by the Romans; there fell on both sides from 250,000 to 300,000 men.]

Thorismund suc. Theodoric, k. of the Goths. 452 Attila returns into Italy; he besieges and demolishes Aquileia, Alitum, Concordia, Padua, Vicenza, and Verona, and spreads ruin in his progress.

Milan and Pavia open their gates.

The expelled inhabitants of those towns flee to the low lands and the islands at the upper extremity of the Adriatic, where they soon establish

The Venetian Commonwealth.

Interview between Pope Leo and Attila; the latter is induced to quit Italy.

Thorismund, the Visigoth, murdered by his brothers, *Frederic* and *Theodoric*.

Theodoric II. succeeds *Thorismund*.

Greek Empire.

449 Imperial plot to assassinate Attila; he is made acquainted with it.

Theodosius appeases the anger of Attila by costly presents.

Council at Constantinople, at which the condemnation of *Eutychus* is confirmed.

Disorderly council at Ephesus; the orthodoxy of *Eutychus* is acknowledged, and *Flavian* is condemned, scourged, and banished. See 451.

[Celebrated prayer of this council: "May those who divide Christ be divided by the sword."]

450 *Eudocia* removes to the Holy Land, where she spends the remainder of her life (*Marcellinus*, 444.)

Death of *Theodosius*, occasioned by a fall from his horse.

Marcian marries *Pulcheria* and thus secures the throne (414.)

He refuses to pay tribute to Attila.

Nestorianism and Eutychianism condemned by a synod at Constantinople.

451 Attila resolves on an invasion both of the eastern and western empires.

He first proceeds against Gaul.

Marcian summons a general council at Chalcedon, respect. the Eutychian heresy.

Death of *Nestorius*, founder of the sect of the Nestorians (431.)

IV. *General Council*; the Eutychian and Nestorian heresies, and the acts of the council of Ephesus are condemned; pardon is, however, granted to the bishops who acted violently. The bishop of *Pertha* and *Flavian* are restored, but *Dioscorus* is anathematized.

[The acts of this council formed a subject of dispute in various quarters, which gave rise to the assembling of synods either for the purpose of confirming or rejecting its several propositions; e.g. against *Alexandria* in 457 and 477, at Constantinople in 516, at Ephesus in 476 and 477, at Sidon

Greek Empire.

in 511, and at Tiben in Armenia, in 551; for, at Constantinople in 492, at Charne, in Armenia, in 622.]

452 The Arabs, near Damascus, and the Blemmyes, in Egypt, are defeated.

An army sent to assist Valentinian against Attila, who is now in Italy.

453 Death of the Empress *Pulcheria*, Feb. 18.

Sudden death of Attila in Dacia, and

Division of his empire between

Hermisdas and *Dengizic*, kings of the Huns.

[The fall of the empire of the Huns commences from the death of Attila. Their power was from henceforth broken; and by reason of disunion among themselves, and the vigorous assaults of the *Gepidæ*, *Ostrogoths*, *Alani*, *Suevi*, and the *Heruli*, the nation was soon extinguished (469.) It is remarkable that on the night of Attila's death *Marcian* dreamed that he saw his barbarian enemy's bow broken asunder.]

Britain.

449 The Angles and Saxons are invited by *Vortigern* to come to the aid of the Britons against the *Picts* and *Scots*.

They land in the Isle of Thanet, which is assigned to them as their reward.

[Their force, from the number and size of the vessels which had brought them, could not have amounted to above five or six hundred men, and more probably did not exceed half that strength: but their intrepid valour rendered them powerful auxiliaries; and in concert with the native followers of the British chieftains, they are said to have repelled the incursions of the *Caledonians* with signal success. But for the permanent defence of the country against the desultory inroads of those tribes, more numerous forces were requisite; and *Hengist* was permitted to send to Germany for a second body of his warlike countrymen. The invitation was accepted by the fiery youth of *Jutland*.]

450 A formidable reinforcement of 5000 warriors swell the strength of *Hengist*; they establish themselves like the first comers in the Isle of Thanet.

451 Jealousies arise between the *Jutes* and *Britons*, which lead to open hostility.

France and Germany.

450 *Meroceus*, founder of the

Merovingian Dynasty.

He aids the Romans in their wars upon

Attila, king of the Huns.

451 Battle of Chalons-sur-Marne.

Northern and German Nations.

449 The Saxons occupying the mouth of the

Elbe invade Britain (see Britain.)

450 Expedition of abt. 500,000 Huns into Gaul. They are defeated by the Visigoths, Romans,

Franks, at Chalons-sur-Marne. (451.)

451 *Thorismund*, king of the Visigoths.

452 Attila, retreating fr. Gaul, falls upon Italy.

453 *Theodosius II.* king of the Visigoths.

Death of Attila (see Gr. Emp. 453.)

India.

449 Fan Shin, the Chinese "atheistical" philosopher, flourishes.

Africa.

450 The Vandal fleet extensive.

452 Persecution of the Christians.

Rome.

454 Valentinian treacherously kills Ætius—the main protector of his country. Marcellinus withdraws to Dalmatia, where a conspiracy is formed to raise him to the empire, and to depose the contemptible Valentinian.

455 Violence of the Emperor Valentinian to the wife of Petronius Maximus. Valentinian is assassinated, March 16. Maximus proclaimed emperor; in a few months he is dethroned and murdered. Rome subjected to fourteen days' plunder by Genserich, who came on the invitation of Eudocia (437.)

The empress, and thousands of her subjects, are taken captives by Genserich.

Capua, Neapolis, and Nola, destroyed; and all Sicily in the hands of the Vandals.

Avitus, aided by the Visigoths, assumes the purple; Fronto his minister.

456 Ricimer, sent by Avitus, defeats the Vandals in a sea-fight off Corsica.

Expedition of Theodoric into Spain. Theodoric defeats the Suevi.

First appearance of the Heruli in Spain. Civil war between Avitus and Ricimer.

Battle of Placentia: Avitus defeated, deposed, and created a bishop.

Death of Avitus at Placentia. Euthalius, Eucherius, and Prosper, fl.

457 Majorian made emperor by Ricimer.

458 Majorian defeats the Vandals on the Campanian coast.

Majorian sends a fleet to Africa against Genserich, while he proceeds into Gaul.

Childeric I., king of the Franks. Assembly of divines to devise means for repairing the dreadful national injuries inflicted by the Huns.

459 War with Theodoric II. king of the west Goths; peace soon succeeds.

Majorian, at Arles, assembles all his forces to go against Genserich.

460 Destruction of the Roman fleet at Carthage; retreat of Majorian.

Peace concluded with Genserich. The Mediterranean commerce nearly annihilated by the Vandals, under Genserich.

461 Plot against Majorian; on his return to Rome he abdicates, Aug. 2.

Sudden death of Majorian, Aug. 7.

Severus III. raised to the imperial dignity by Ricimer, Nov. 20.

Ejection of Hermes from the church of Narbonne.

Hilary, bishop of Rome (466.)

462 Genserich invades and ravages Italy. Negotiations with the Eastern empire.

War with Theodoric II. in Gaul. The cause of Hermes maintained at Rome.

463 The Paschal Cycle first calculated for 532 years by Victorinus.

464 Death of Beorgor, king of the Alans. Defeat of the Vandals in Sicily, by Count Marcellinus (see 454.)

465 Death of Severus in August (poisoned.) Interregnum till 467.

Greek Empire.

454 The Ostrogoths come into Pannonia and Mæsia, where they settle.

455 Birth of Theodoric the Great.

456 Revolt in Lazica suppressed.

457 Death of Marcian, June 25; succeeded by

Greek Empire.

457 Leo (the Great) the first emperor crowned by an ecclesiastic (a patriarch.)

The acts of the council of Chalcedon (451), and the patriarch Proterius condemned by a council held at Alexandria.

458 Antioch destroyed by an earthquake. Contest of Leo and Aspar respecting the bishopric of Alexandria.

459 Simoniacs condemned at Constantinople.

460 Leo deposes Eulurus, and appoints an orthodox bishop of Alexandria.

462 Eudocia restored by Genserich (see 455.)

463 Theodoric a hostage of Leo (473.)

465 Great fire at Constantinople.

Britain.

454 I. The kingdom of Kent founded by Hengist, the first Saxon king in England.

["It is a point of curious inquiry, not yet, so far as we know, fully discussed, to ascertain how far the Saxons, on their invasion of the island, moulded or adapted their political institutions to those which they must have found existing in Roman Britain. The Saxons, we know, ultimately possessed themselves of all the Roman walled cities, of which they formed their boroughs; and it is hardly conceivable that a comparatively small body of invaders would completely overturn all those municipal institutions, which would present them, so far as administration was concerned, with useful means for securing and consolidating their acquisitions."—*Imp Cyclop.*, see note 427.]

455 Battle; in which Vortigern's son, Vortimer, is slain, also Horsa, brother of Hengist.

457 Battle of Crayford; total rout of the Britons.

460 St. Patrick visits Scotland, and converts its inhabitants.

France and Germany.

457 Childeric succeeds Meroveus. He is soon after exiled.

465 Childeric restored to his kingdom. Childeric makes Tournay his capital.

He conquers the greater part of Belgium. [There were added to his dominion, the chief part of Guelderland, Brabant, Namur, Luxemburgh, Limburg, and Juliers, with a portion of Flanders, Artois, Hainault, and Picardy.]

454 The Ostrogoths in Pannonia and Mæsia. The first Saxon Monarchy in Britain, established by Hengist (see Britain.)

455 The Britons commence colonizing Bretagne (Brittany) in Gaul.

456 The Allemanni come into Alsace. Theodoric II. defeats the Suevi, and deprives them of a large portion of their territory.

457 Madras, king of the Suevi. War between Theodoric, the Visigoth, and the Romans, Franks, and Burgundians.

460 Frumarus, king of the Suevi.

463 Remismund, king of the Suevi.

Persian Empire.

457 Hormisdas, or Hurmaz, III., whose claims are opposed by his brother, Firoze.

458 Firoze, or Pherozes, aided by the White Huns, deposes Hormisdas, and reigns.

Africa.

455 The Vandals, under Genserich, depart for Rome, which they plunder.

Rome.

- 466 Euric murders his brother, Theodoric II., king of the Visigoths, and succeeds.
Defeat of Euric in Gaul, by Ecdicius, the Roman general.
Simplicius, bishop of Rome (483.)
[The bishops of Rome are elected by the united voice of the people and clergy.]
- 467 Anthemius, son-in-law of Marcian, the eastern emperor, assumes the purple.
Ricimer marries his daughter.
- 468 Quarrel between Anthemius and Ricimer; Epiphanius mediates between them.
Supplies sent to the aid of Leo agt. Genseric.
Death of Marcellinus, Severus's minister in Sicily, Aug.
- 469 Rogation days first appointed.
Extinction of the empire of the Huns (453.)
- 470 Massilia in Gaul taken by Euric, who occupies Arles. He also defeats the Britons.
[From about this year the succession of the kings of the Suevi is lost till the yr. 550.]
- 472 Ricimer besieges and takes Rome; Anthemius is killed, July 10 or 11.
Olybrius is made emperor by Ricimer.
Death of Ricimer of fever, Aug. 18 or 20.
Olybrius dies, Oct. 23.
Interregnum till March, 473.
Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
- 473 Glycerius proclaimed emperor at Ravenna. Italy invaded by the Ostrogoths.
Glycerius purchases their retreat.
Julius Nepos proclaimed emperor at Ravenna, by order of Leo.
- 474 Glycerius defeated and made prisoner.
Julius Nepos succeeds to the purple.
Glycerius becomes bishop of Salona.
The simplicity and purity of the Christian life among the ministers of religion, give place to worldliness, lust of power, selfishness, luxury, and self-sufficiency.
Troubles in Auvergne; Euric, king of the Visigoths, expels the Romans.
- 475 Rebellion of Orestes; he expels Nepos, and raises to the empire—his son,
Augustulus Romulus.
Orestes refuses to give one-third of Italy to his mercenaries; they are dissatisfied.
Odoacer, king of the Scirri and Heruli, is joined by the discontented.
Civil war between Orestes and Odoacer.
Orestes is defeated, taken in Pavia, and put to death.
Lucius renounces his opinions on predestination before a synod at Lyons.
- 476 Augustulus is deposed, and banished to one of the villas of Campagna, by Odoacer, who thus puts an
End to the Western Empire of Rome.

Britain.

- 466 Battle of Ipswich; the Britons are defeated by the Saxons.
- 474 Three hundred British chieftains massacred by Hengist, on Salisbury plain. (?)
[Generally esteemed a fiction.]

Greek Empire.

- 466 The Huns, under Hornidac, defeated near the Danube (see Rome, 469.)
- 467 Leo, on the application of Ricimer, nominates Anthemius to the Western Empire.
- 468 Expedition against Genseric in Africa unsuccessful; the fleet burnt.
[The Roman armament on this occasion was very extensive. The failure of the expedition has been attributed to the treachery of Basiliscus (475.)]
- 469 Usurpation of the bishopric of Antioch by Peter the Fuller, under the patronage of Trascaliscus (Zeno.)
Inundations in several parts.
- 471 Assassination of Aspar and his sons, by command of Leo.
Marriage of Zeno and Ariadne, the emperor's sister (474) 468.
Deposition of Peter the Fuller, by the decision of a synod at Antioch.
- 473 Treaty with Theodoric, who is also restored to his father Theodemir (463.)
Leo announces his intention of appointing Zeno his successor; hence
Tumults in Constantinople, to allay which,
Leo nominates his grand-child,
Leo, the son of Zeno and Ariadne.
Rabbi Aaron-ben-Aser flourishes.
- 474 Death of Leo, the Great, in January.
Leo II. succeeds; he dies, and his father Zeno (the Isaurian) assumes the purple.
- 475 Treaty of Zeno with Genseric the Vandal.
Theodoric succeeds Theodemir, as king of the Ostrogoths in Pannonia.
The Ostrogoths march against Zeno, who purchases peace by magnificent presents, and the cession of Pannonia.
Rebellion of Verina, the dowager empress, and her brother, Basiliscus; Zeno escapes to Isauria, and
Basiliscus is crowned emperor.
- 476 Zeno and Basiliscus at war; the former defeated by Illus, and compelled to take refuge in his native mountains.
First exile of the queen-mother, Verina.
Fire at Constantinople; the great library, containing 120,000 vols., burnt, &c.
Theodoric, son of Theodemir, assists Zeno.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 469 The empire of the Huns dismembered.
- 474 Euric, the Goth, expels the Romans from Spain, defeats the Suevi, &c.
- 475 Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, invades the eastern empire.
Zeno purchases his friendship.
- 476 Odoacer, king of the Heruli, reduces the Western Emp., and banishes Augustulus.
The kingdom of Italy founded.

France and Germany.

- 466 Chilperic united with Gonderic in the government of the Burgunds (436.)

Africa.

- 468 Destruction of the Roman fleet, under Basiliscus, before Carthage.

The modern nations of Europe rise into importance from this period.

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Antiochus X. (Eusebes)	a94	tribune	a102
Antiochus XI. of Syria	a93	Apries (Egypt)	a594
Antiochus XII. defeated by Arabs.....	a86	deposed	a581
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Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee	33	Apuleius, Greek satirist, flourishes.....	165
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Antipater pacifies Greece.....	a323	Aqueduct of Claudius	53
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Antipater, L. C. historian, flourishes.....	a66	Aquileia menaced by Marcomanni.....	166
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Antipater, sophist, flourishes	a14	siege of	361
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Antiphanes, comic poet, born	a388	Aquitani subdued by Caesar	a57
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Antonia, castle of, taken	138	Ararat, ark rested on	a2348
Antoninns Pius, emperor	140	Ararus, middle comedy, flourishes	a585
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Arbela, battle of	a331	Ariarathes IV. of Cappadocia	183, a220
Arcadia, republic of	a681	Ariarathes V. of Cappadocia	a162
Invaded	a364	Ariarathes VI. of Cappadocia	a130
Arcadian women repel Spartans	a1102	marries Laodice	a114
Arcadius born	a381	Ariarathes VII. of Cappadocia	a42
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emperor of East	a385	Aricia, war with	a506
Arca, king of Arcadia	a1510	Ariminum colonized	a268
Arceas, king of Arcadia	a278	Ariobarzanes commands	a331
Arceas, the Academy, flourishes	a276	Ariobarzanes of Pontus	a362
Archaeus, the Academy, flourishes	a480	Ariobarzanes I. of Cappadocia	a93
Archaeus, first surgeon at Rome	a219	Ariobarzanes II. of Cappadocia	a53
Archelaus the poet flourishes	a502	aids Pompey	a48
Archelaus in Sparta	a579	Arioch (Ellasar) flourishes	a1937
Archelaus teaches philosophy	a450	Ariom, poet, flourishes	a625
Archelaus of Macedonia	a413	escapes pirates	a610
Archelaus defeated at Charonea	a86	Ariovistus invades Gaul	a72
Archelaus, king of Cappadocia	a36	Ariphron of Athens	a341
Archelaus, king of Judaea	a3	Aristeus flourishes	a380
Archelaus, ethnarch of Judaea	a2	Aristagoras (Thrace) slain	a497
Archelaus (Palestine) banished	6	Aristarchus of Egypt flourishes	a300
Archelaus, bishop, Mesopotamia	a279	Aristides, ostracism of	a483
Archestrates, archon of Athens	a577	at Platea	a479
Archianus, king of Babylon	a709	Aristides, Adriani, born ?	129
Archidamus of Sparta	a648	Aristippus, philosopher, flourishes	a394
Archidamus victorious	a367	Aristobulus, high priest of Judaea	a106
Archilochus, poet, flourishes	a706	Aristobulus II., king of Judaea	a69
Archimachus slain	a486	poisoned	a49
Archimedes flourishes	a262	Aristobulus, high priest of Judaea	a36
still flourishes	a226	Aristobulus, king of Armenia Minor	54
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Archinus, orator, flourishes	a402	Aristocrates of Arcadia	a715
Archippus of Athens	a989	Aristocrates II. of Arcadia dies	c81
Archippus, comic victor	a415	Aristodemus heads Heraclidae	a1124
Architecture in Etruria flourishes	a483	Aristodemus of Corinth	a334
Archon appointed at Athens	a1045	Aristodemus of Messene	a730
Archytus of Syracuse	a361	Aristodemus at Platea	a479
Archytus the poet flourishes	a775	Aristogiton	a514
Ardaburius enters Italy	a424	Aristomachus heads Heraclidae	a1124
Ardians' sect flourishes	a380	expedition of	a1124
Ardia, siege of	a510	Aristomedes, grammarian, flourishes	a60
colonized	a442	Aristomenes, minister of Ptolemy	a205
Ardisir of Armenia slain	a240	Aristomenes (Egypt) murdered	a184
Ardasdes I. of Armenia	a55	Aristomenes, archon of Athens	a570
Ardasdes II. of Armenia	a10	Ariston in Sparta	a560
expelled	a7	Aristonicus (Mysia) slain	a129
Ardasdes III. of Armenia	2	Aristophanes flourishes	a440
Ardyes besieges Sardis	a197	exhibits	a427
Ardys I. of Lydia	a797	Aristophanes of Egypt flourishes	a300
Ardys II.	a678	still flourishes	a264
AREOPAGUS instituted	a1506	Aristophan at Athens	a403
declines	a440	Aristophan, orator, flourishes	a372
Aretus introduces "blisters"	a50	Aristotle born	a384
Aretas assists Hyrcanus	a65	visits Athens	a367
Areté, rape of	a405	instructs Alexander	a342
Argæus of Macedonia	a678	founds peripatetic school	a330
defeated	a359	dies in Eubœa	a322
Arginuse, battle of	a406	Aristoxenus, poet, flourishes	a662
Argives settle Lower Italy	a1181	Aristoxenus, writer of music, flourishes	a319
Argobast's usurpation (Gaul)	a391	Arithmetic brought into Greece	a600
Argobast conquers Franks	a392	Arius, victory on	a807
Argolis invaded	a390	Arius excommunicated	a310
Argon, king of Lydia	a1230	ARK commenced	a2466
ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION	a1263	finished	a2348
Argos founded by Inachus	? a1856	ARK OF ISRAEL taken	a1116
Argos founded by Argus	a1711	Arles, siege of	a310
founded by Phoroneus	? a1753	Constantine victorious at	a408
siege of	a272	occupied by Euric	a470
Argus reigns	a1711	Armais (Egypt) reigns	? a1398
Argyraspides betray Eumenes	a316	Armenia settled	a2347
abolished	a315	united to Persia	a428
Aria submits to Alexander	a330	independent	a386
Arians persecuted by Maximus	a384	a Persian province	a365
and Pagans persecuted	a380	revolt of	a189
Ariamnes II. of Cappadocia	a284	a Roman province	a115
Ariamnes misleads Crassus	a53	Major, a kingdom	a297
Ariarathes of Cappadocia	a362	Minor, a kingdom	a297
Ariarathes slain	a322	dependent on Rome	a355
		Armillary sphere invented	a255

Arminius (Herman) born	a18	Artaxias III. of Armenia	18
slain	21	Artemidorus, poet, flourishes	a103
Arms, manufactories of, in Italy	12	Artemisium, battle of	a480
Armyntes (Babylon) reigns	a1488	Artemonist sect, rise of	208
Arniamithres (Assyrian) flourishes	? a1837	Arundelian marbles (Chr. begins)	a1682
Arnobius of Pamphilus flourishes	284	Aruns defeated	a506
Arphaxad born	a2316	Aryandes of Egypt	a506
Arphaxad of Media	? a709	Aryenis married to Kai-kans	a606
Arrian governs Cappadocia	135	Asa, king of Judah	a955
flourishes	153	Asander slays Pharnaces II.	a447
Arrhidæus, Alexander's brother	a323	Asaradinus (Babylon)	a680
Artius Aper murdered	284	Ascatades (Assyria) reigns	a1528
Arsaces of Armenia	34	Ascension, feast of, instituted	? 63
Arsaces founds kingdom of Parthia	a250	Ascerrani made Roman citizens	a332
Arsaces II. seizes Hyrcania	a244	Aschallus (Babylon)	? a1650
Arsaces, king of Armenia	224	Asclepiodotus in Britain	296
Arsaces III. of Parthia	342	Asculum, battle of	a279
Arsaces IV. of Parthia	a216	Asham, kingdom of, subdued	190
conquers Mardians	a196	Ashtaroth worshipped in Phœnicia	a1800
Arsaces V. of Armenia	a178	Asia Minor annexed to Rome	a35
Arsaces V. of Parthia	375	Asias of Samos, poet, flourishes	a753
Arsaces VI. (Mithridates) of Parthia	a181	Asinius, Gallus, imprisoned	30
Arsaces VII. of Parthia	a174	dies in exile	33
Arsaces VIII. of Parthia	a134	Asinius Pollio born	a76
Arsaces IX. of Parthia	a129	plebeian tribune	a47
Arsaces X. of Parthia	a125	dies	4
Arsaces XI. of Parthia	a87	Asmonean power, rise of	a166
Arsaces XII. of Parthia	a77	ends	a87
Arsaces XIII. of Parthia	a68	Asordanes (Assyria)	a633
Arsaces XIV. of Parthia	a60	Aspar enters Italy	424
Arsaces XV. of Parthia	a56	claims bishopric of Alexandria	458
Arsaces XVI. of Parthia	a37	Aspasia prosecuted	a132
Arsaces XVII. of Parthia	12	Aspasias flourishes	229
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Arsaces XIX. of Parthia	15	Assyria settled by Asshur	? a2246
Arsaces XX. of Parthia	16	Assyrian empire founded	a2039
Arsaces XXI. of Parthia	45	first, overthrown	a1937
Arsaces XXII. of Parthia	17	second, ends	a771
Arsaces XXIII. of Parthia	52	Assyrian dynasty, second	a1242
Arsaces XXIV. of Parthia	90	Astacus founded	a712
Arsaces XXV. of Parthia	107	Astarte worshipped in Phœnicia	? a1800
Arsaces XXVI. of Parthia	121	Aster's archery	a352
Arsaces XXVII. of Parthia	149	Asterias flourishes	334
Arsaces XXVIII. of Parthia	191	Astingi oppose Romans	121
Arsaces XXIX. of Parthia	209	Astirologers at Babylon	? a2147
Arsaces XXX. of Parthia	216	expelled from Italy	16
Arsacide end in Armenia	422	Astyages (Persia)	595, a601
Arse (Persia) reigns	338	Astyages defeats Scythians	a596
Arsinoë, wife of Lysimachus	a284	deposed	a559
Arsinoë (Egypt) escapes to Alexandria	a48	Astydamus, comedian	a398
banished	a47	Astydamus, tragic victor	a372
murdered	a41	Astylus, victor	a484
Arsites' revolt	a422	Asychius, king of Egypt	a815
Artabanus slays Xerxes	a465	Atnaræ besieged	a397
slain	a465	Ataulphus (Adolphus) in Spain	411
Artabanus, king of Parthia	a211	retires to Gaul	412
Artabanus of Parthia	a129	publicly enters Barcelona	414
Artabanus slain by Thogarii	a126	Athalaric, king of the Ostrogoths	526
Artabanus (Media) expels Venones	16	Athallah usurps kingdom of Judah	a884
Artabazes of Pontus	a487	Athanasius, leader of Gths.	369
Artabazes (Persia)	a455	Athanasian creed composed	310
Artabazus revolts	a356	Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria	326
victorious	a354	dies	373
Artaphernes' expedition	a490	Athanasius, bishop of Perthia, deposed	445
Artasires, king of Armenia	422	Atheism spreads in Judæa	185
Artavasdes (Armenia) banished	a34	Athenadorus, sophist, flourishes	a195
Artavasdes III., king of Armenia	258	Atheneum, fortress, built	a228
Artaxata (Armenia) built	a186	Athenagoras' apology	177
battle of	a68	Athene worship in Attica	a1883
destroyed by Corbulo	59	Athenians in Sicily defeated	a414
Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus)	a465	Athenion demands Jewish tribute	a226
banquet	a462	ATHENS, so called	? a1235
Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon)	a405	a republic	a1045
Artaxerxes III. (Ochus)	a369	a democracy	a510
Artaxerxes (Persia) revolts	224	vars with Sparta	a505
Artaxerxes, king of Persia	226	vars with Ægina	a491
Artaxerxes II., king of Persia	380	taken by Persians	a480
Artaxias of Armenia defeated	a165	rebuilt	a478
Artaxias II. of Armenia	a34	surrenders to Sparta	a404
		besieged	a296

Athens taken	a295	Baalbec founded	a992
taken by Antigonus Gonatus	a268	Baal-perazim, battle of	a1046
burnt by Goths	a263	Baasha, king of Israel	a953
joins Achaean League	a256	Babel tower begun	a2246
again joins Achaean League	a229	Babylon founded	a2247
Attilius defeats Carthaginian fleet	a257	conquered by Ninus	a2059
the consul slain	a225	besieged by Cyrus	a558
Atlas the astronomer flourishes	? a1588	taken by Cyrus	a556
Atmosphere, height of, calculated	a79	destroyed	a517
Atossa, queen of Babylon	? a1420	surrenders to Alexander	a531
Atreus, king of Argos	a1266	taken by Mithridates	a58
assassinated	a1201	fall of	a198
Attalus (Macedonia)	a337	Babylonia conquered by Arsaces	a136
Attalus I., king of Pergamus	a241	Babylonian kingdom ends	a536
visits Athens	a200	Bacchanalia instituted	a1415
introduces vellum	a198	suppressed (Rome)	a186
Attalus II., king of Pergamus	a159	Bacchiadae, rise of	a926
Attalus III. of Pergamus	a138	expelled from Corinth	a555
Attalus made emperor	a409	Bacchides invade Judaea	a165
Attakatha (India)	a307	Bacchis at Corinth	a935
Attica invaded by Peloponnesians	a431	Bacchus, era of the god	? 1457
invaded by Peloponnesians	a430	Bacchylides born	a482
third time invaded	a428	Bactria invaded	a486
Atticus Pomponius born	a109	entered by Alexander	a329
starved	a32	kingdom of, founded	a250
Attila, "The Scourge of God"	a433	overrun by Nomades	a130
commands Huns	a434	fall of	a120
ravages Greek empire	a441	Bagnia, battle of	a339
demanding Grata Honorio	a450	Bagoas, satrap of Syria	a365
Atyade of Lydia	a1750	poisons Ochus	a338
Atydeus of Lydia	a1225	Baharam, king of Armenia	a427
Augeas and Hercules	a1215	Bala, Adrian dies at	a138
Aureus instituted	a710	Bakery, first public, at Rome	a174
AUGUSTINE, ST., born	a351	Baleus (Assyria)	? a1764
appointed bishop of Hippo	a395	Balas, Alexander, Rhodian pretender	a153
dies	a430	sends presents to Jonathan	a153
AUGUSTUS, title of Caius Octavius	a27	takes Ptolemais	a52
Octavius born	a63	murdered in Arabia	a146
marries Livia	a38	Balbinus, emperor	a288
departs for Spain	a27	Baleares Isles conquered by Metellus	a123
visits Syria	a21	Baleazar of Tyre	a1012
Pontifex Maximus	a12	Baleus (Assyria) flourishes	? a1867
returns from Gaul	a13	Balk founded	? a2160
dies at Nola	a14	Banchon monastery (Britain) founded	a446
Ana defeated by Jugurtha	a109	Banditti overrun Judaea	a50
Auletes dies	a51	Scilian, era of	a349
Anullus Gellius flourishes	a153	Baptism in churches	a351
AULUS PLAUTIUS in Britain	a43	Baptismal fonts used	a167
Aurelian born at Sirmium	a212	Barak delivers Israel	a1328
conquers Goths	a257	Barbari settled by Phut	? a2280
emperor	a270	Barchochebas' rebellion	a132
Aurelius Antoninus born	a121	Barcelona built by Hamilcar Barca	a247
Aurelius flourishes	a264	Bardanes, Gnostic, born	a154
Aurelius Victor, historian, flourishes	a358	Bardyllis defeated	a359
Aureolus, tyrant of Illyria	a266	Barea put to death	a66
Ausonius, epigrammatist, flourishes	a379	Baris castle built	a108
still flourishes	a384	Barnabas preaches at Cyprus	a45
Auticles, victor	a748	Bascama, murder of Jonathan at	a144
Autolytus flourishes	a181	Basil, Great, born	a326
Automenes of Corinth	a747	flourishes	a370
Aventinus of Alba Longa	a845	of Caesarea dies	a379
Avitus, praefect of Gaul	a439	Basil of Seleucia flourishes	a442
assumes the purple	a455	Basilens of Athens appointed	a594
Axentius, bishop of Milan	a372	Basilens, bishop of Galatia	a336
Axerdis of Assyria	a670	Basilides, Gnostic, flourishes	a119
Axum (Ethiopia) plundered	a247	Basiliscus, treachery of	a48
Aylesford, battle of	a455	rebels	a475
Ayodhya, capital of India	a37	emperor	a475
Azan the Arcadian	? a1333	Bassus opposed by Caesar	a45
Azariah, king of Judah	a810	Bastarnae invade Dacia	a180
Azotus besieged	a647	Batavian war	a69
rebuilt by Gabinus	a57	Batti colonized	a109
		Baths of Titus	a80
		of Diocletian	a286
		Bathsheba, defilement of	a1035
		Bathyllus, pantomime, flourishes	a20
		Battering-ram invented	a441
		Battus founds Cyrene	a631
		Bauto the Frank	a395
		Bedriacum, battle of	a69

B

Baal, king of Tyre	a585
deposed	a562
Baal, priests of, destroyed	a884
worshipped in Phoenicia	a1800

Bees, poem, by Eumulus	a741	Bologna university founded	2133
Belator of Tyre	a556	Boniface conquers Goths	413
Belatores (Babylon) reigns	a1418	conquers Spanish Vandals	42
Belesis rebels	a773	defeated by Genserik	420
governor of Media	a711	Boniface, bishop of Rome	418
Belgae conquered by Caesar	a57	Bonn rebuilt	359
Belgium divided into provinces	400	Bonosus and Proculus revolt	280
revolts from Rome	409	Books, all Chinese, burnt	a746
conquered by Childeric	465	Bovianum taken	a305
Belibius, king of Babylon	a702	Braccari (3), expelled Rome	394
Bellapares (Babylon) reigns	? a1418	Brahma worship	a2000
Bellerophon comes to Argos	a1361	Brasidas in Thrace	a424
Bellovesus' expedition	a588	falls	a432
Bellows invented	? a590	Bread made in Greece	? a1389
Bells invented by Paulinus	400	Breastplates invented	a527
Belochus (Babylon)	? a1759	Bregetio, Valentinian dies at	374
reigns	? a1443	Brennus I. victorious	a390
Belus II. begins to reign	? a2124	Brennus II. defeated at Delphi	a279
Beneventum, battle of	a275	Brennus, king of Britain	380
colonized	a268	Bretagne colonized by Britons	455
Benhadad I. (Syria)	a958	Brick-making (Ph. Chr.)	? a4239
king of Syria	a941	Brigantes subdued	105
invasion, first	a941	Bristol built by Brennus	? 380
invasion, third	a990	Britain, first invasion of	a55
besieges Samaria	a889	second invasion of	a54
Benjamin born	a1729	subjected by Julius Agrippa	76
Benjaminites nearly destroyed	a1391	known to be an island	84
Beorgor, king of Alans, dies	464	invaded by Constans	343
Berabde taken by Sapor	360	sends corn to Julian	360
Berenice married to Antiochus	a249	Romans leave	426
assassinated	a246	Britannicus poisoned	355
Berenice (Egypt) reigns	a81	Bronze figures, Etrurian	a800
still reigns in Egypt	a59	Brundisium taken by Romans	a267
marries Aristobulus	a16	Bruttii occupied by consuls	a206
Berillus, heretic, flourishes	242	Brutus' conspiracy	a509
bishop of Bozra	272	consul	a509
Berosus, historian, flourishes	a256	Brutus commands in Spain	a138
Berytus, school of law at	250	defeats Lusitanians	a138
Bessi conquered by Lucullus	a72	Brutus, Cassius, &c., slay Caesar	444
Bessus' treachery	a330	Bucephalia (India) founded	410
Bethbasi, siege of	a156	Budha worship (India)	a1600
Bethhoron, battle of	a160	dies (India)	a959
BETHLEHEM, CHRIST BORN AT	a4	Buffoons, profession of, abolished	88
manger of, profaned	135	Bula destroyed	a372
Bethone, Pharisees defeated at	a83	Bularchus flourishes	a775
Bethshemesi, battle of	a826	Burgundians invade Gaul	212
Bethshemites punished	a1116	war with Rome	275
Bethsura, battle of	a165	defeated by Goths	290
battle of	a163	first kingdom	413
Betis of Gaza cruelly treated	a332	Busiris builds Thebes	a2111
Biarchy of Sparta begins	a110	Byrsa built	? 873, a880
Bias, Grecian sage	a587	Byzantium founded	a715
Bibulus retreats to Antioch	a51	taken	a408
Bidpai, Hindoo fabulist	a1000	besieged by Philip	a340
Bingen rebuilt	359	plundered by Gauls	a78
Bion, archon of Athens	a458	taken by Romans	73
Bion and Moschus flourish	a370	besieged by Severus	193
Bishops (British) at Rimini	359		
BISSEXTILE first introduced	a46		
Bithynia conquered by Cræsus	a560		
a kingdom	a383		
invaded by Antiochus	a278		
added to Rome	a74		
ravaged by Goths	259		
Bleda leads Huns	424		
assassinated	443		
Blemmyes defeated in Egypt	452		
Blisters introduced at Rome	a50		
Boadicea revolts from Rome	62		
kills herself	62		
Bocchoris (Egypt)	a815		
Bocchus obtains part of Numidia	a106		
Bœotia a republic	1128		
invaded by Sparta	a395		
invaded by Sparta	a371		
Boii war with Rome	a238		
submit to Rome	a224		
defeated by Romans	a196		
immigrate to Noricum	5		
Bola taken	a414		

C

Caboul entered by Alexander	a330
Cadmus founds Thebes	a1550
Cadusian (Caucasus) war	a384
Cæcilius, comic poet, flourishes	a178
dies	a168
Cæsar, C. J., gets Gaul and Illyria	a59
enters Rome	a49
in Spain	a49
dictator	a48
lands at Alexandria	a48
reforms calendar	a46
perpetual dictator	a45
defeats Ptolemy	a47
adopts Octavius	a44
assassinated	a44
Cæsarea commenced	a22
dedicated	a10

Cain born	3399, a4003	Cappadocia conquered by Mithridates	a997
banished	a3875	bequeathed to Rome	a17
settles in Nod	a3871	Captivity, Jewish	a606
Cainah flourishes	a5281	ends	a536
Cainite sect, rise of	a152	Gapua colonized by Romans	a213
Caius, jurist, flourishes	a162	revolts from Rome	a216
Caius Caesar born	a20	re-captured by Romans	a211
defeats Tigranes	a4	Capuan army rebels	a342
dies	a4	Capys of Alba Longa	a376
Caius, bishop of Rome	a282	Caracalla (Bassianus) born	a188
Caleb rules Israel	a1427	marries Plautilla	a202
Caledonia invaded by Scythians	a307	proclaimed emperor	a211
revolts from Rome	a120	war with Volageses	a215
Caledonians invade South Britain	a296	marches against Parthia	a216
CALENDAR of Fasti and Nefasti	a312	killed by Martialis	a217
CALENDAR corrected by Augustus	a8	Caractacus (Britain) defeated	a43
Cales captured	a335	heads Silures	a50
Cali Yag (India)	a1004	in Rome	a51
(Wilford)	a3103	Caranus of Macedon	a814
Caligula, Caesar, born	a12	Carausius, tyrant of Britain	a287
emperor	a37	emperor of Britain	a290
extortion in Gaul	a39	Carbo accused by Crassus	a119
assassinated	a41	Carbo, P., defeated in Styria	a113
Callippus murders Dion	a353	Caria subdued by Antiochus	a256
besieges Catana	a351	Carinus assumes the purple	a284
Calisthenes, philosopher, slain	a328	Carmel, sacrifice on	a905
Calixtus, bishop of Rome	a218	Carmenta, prophetess	a1253
Callicrates heads Achaean League	a167	Carneades of Cyrene born	a212
Callicratidas slain	a496	flourishes	a188
Callimachus, Alexandrian poet, flourishes	a256	mission to Rome	a155
Callinicus flourishes	a264	Carnian festivals	a675
Callinus flourishes	a736	Carpet factories at Babylon	a582
Callistratus, orator, flourishes	a371	Carpi defeated	a295
banished	a361	Carpoates, Gnostic, flourishes	a122
Calneh founded	a2340	Cars invented by Erichthonius	a1486
Calpetus of Alba Longa	a316	Carseoli colonized	a298
Calpurnius' peace with Jugurtha	a111	Carthage founded	a1233, a888
CALVARY, MOUNT, profaned	a135	overthrown	a146
Calvinus, C. S., founds Aix	a122	a colony of Rome	a123
Camalodunum taken by Romans	a43	Roman province	a146
Camarina (Sicily) colonized	a599	council of	a206
Cambray, capital of Clodius' kingdom	a38	council at	a217
Cambyes reigns	a529	council at	a312
conquers Egypt	a525	besieged by Genseric	a430
invades Ethiopia	a524	capital of Vandal empire	a439
kills god Apis	a523	Carthage built by Asdrubal	a227
Camelon, king of Picts	a330	CARTHAGINIAN REPUBLIC established	a550
Camillus takes Veii	a396	Carthaginians in Sicily	a482
banished	a391	trade with Britain	a460
recalled	a390	again invade Sicily	a379
dies	a385	invade Italy	a379
Camillus defeats Gauls	a349	defeated at Crimessus	a239
Campanian revolt	a314	Carthago defeats Roman fleet	a249
Campanians conquer Cumæ	a420	Carus, emperor	a282
CANAAH conquered by Israel	a1445	Casmenæ (Sicily) founded	a644
Canals formed in Persia	a1860	Caspian, geographical survey of	a324
in Egypt	a1308	Cassander conquers Athens	a317
Candaules of Lydia	a775	Cassian dies	a410
Candia colonized	a522	Cassios and Libanos (Ph. Chr.)	a4901
CANNÆ, battle of	a216	Cassius' treaty	a493
Canoe, capital of India	a37	Cassius accuses provincial governors	a298
Canon, first ecclesiastical	a380	escapes to Syria	a263
Cantabri defeated by Lucullus	a151	defeats Parthians	a250
revolt from Rome	a22	flies to Ravenna	a250
Cape Hermæum, victory of	a255	Cassius Longinus exiled	a65
Capellianus defeats Gordians	a238	Cassius rebels in Syria	a175
Capetus (Atys) of Alba Longa	a1002	assassinated	a175
Capitol, foundation of	a616	Cassivellanus of Britain	a54
finished	a507	Castor flourishes	a133
destroyed by lightning	a183	Castor of Rhodes, chronologist, flourishes	a115
burnt	a83	Castor and Pollux save Helen	a1216
destroyed by fire	a70	CASTRA PRÆTORIANA established	a26
destroyed by fire	a69	Cataline's conspiracy	a65
rebuilt	a69	second conspiracy	a63
burnt	a80	defeated in Etruria	a62
Capitoline hill settled	a747	Catana taken by Athenians	a415
Capitoline temple dedicated	a507	Catania founded	a753
Capitoline games revived	a86	Catapult invented	a399
Capitolinus, historian, flourishes	a318	CATHOLIC PRIESTS, 80 put to death	a370
Cappadocia founded by Pharnaces	a744	persecuted at Constantinople	a370

Catholics persecuted	386	Chilon, philosopher, flourishes	a595
Cato born	a234	Chilperic, governor of Burgunds	a466
restores order in Spain	a195	Chinaladamus (Assyria)	a658
accuses Scipio	a187	Chinese second dynasty	? a1766
expels Flaminius	a184	CHINESE WALL built	a300
dies	a149	completed	a211
Cato's suicide at Utica	a46	records destroyed	a213
Catti defeated by Drusus	a12	Chionex, poet, flourishes	a487
removed from Rhine	41	Chios prepares to revolt	a412
Catullus, poet, born	a87	Chœrius, tragedian, flourishes	a523
flourishes	a60	Chœronæa, battle of	a538
Catullus victorious at Verona	a101	Chonodomarus defeated	a357
Catus (Sextus Ælius) jurist	a202	Choral music in Christian worship	374
Caucasus invaded by Pompey	a65	Chorus introduced	a556
CAUDINE FORKS, surrender at	a321	Chosroes of Parthia	107
CAUSTIC PAINTING invented	a332	restored to Parthia	117
Cecrops founds Attica	a1556	CHOSROES, king of Armenia	240
Cecrops II. at Athens	a1356	Chrestus, sophist, flourishes	179
CELESTIAL GLOBE in Greece	a368	CHRISTIAN CHURCH founded (Jerusalem)	30
"motions" taught	a502	CHRISTIANITY professed in Britain	61
Celestine, bishop of Rome	422	introduced into Scotland	201
CELIBACY, fines on	a28	established by Constantine	312
preached by St. Anthony	305	proscribed in Persia	326
Celidonius, bishop, deposed	444	court religion	330
Celsus, physician, flourishes	11	proscribed in Persia	392
Celsus, Origen writes against	246	CHRISTIANS, first so called	40
Celtiberi defeated by Tiberius Gracchus	a179	persecuted by Agrippa	41
Celts occupy Gaul and Britain	a620	retire to Pella	66
CENSOR, office of, abolished	74	persecuted in Persia	420
Censorinus, grammarian, flourishes	239	persecuted in Persia	441
CENSORS appointed	a413	persecuted in Africa	452
CÆSUS, first, of Rome	a566	CHRISTMAS DAY first celebrated	98
Cephalus, orator, flourishes	a402	Chronicle of Idatius begins	379
Cephisodorus	a402	CHRONICLES added to Old Testament	a300
Cephres, king of Egypt	a1032	Chrysanthius, philosopher, flourishes	330
Cephrines (Egypt) flourishes	a1032	Chrysippus the Stoic born	a280
Cerdo, Gnostic, flourishes	141	dies	a207
Cerealis subdues Batavia	70	Chrysopolis, battle of	323
Ceres comes to Greece	? a1383	Chrysor and Hephaistos (Ph. Chr.)	? a4404
Cerintus denies Christ's divinity	91	CHRYSOSTOM born	347
Cestius approaches Jerusalem	66	archbishop of Constantinople	398
Ceyx, king of Trachis	a1211	Chuizirus (Assyria)	a731
Chabrias' victory at Naxos	a376	CHURCH DISCIPLINE by Athanasius	373
commands	a357	CHURCH PROPERTY taxed	441
Egyptian admiral	a363	CHURCHES, Christian, built	224
Chæreus assassinates Caligula	41	CHURCHING OF WOMEN	214
Chærilus dies	a401	Chushan Rishathaim reigns	a1417
Chæronæa, battle of	a86	Cicero, orator, born	a106
CHAISE invented by Augustus	7	flourishes	a81
Chalcea ordained by Theseus	a1234	still flourishes	a66
Chalcean festival instituted	a1397	banished	a58
Chalcedon, battle of	365	returns to Rome	a57
Chalcis taken by Antiochus	a192	and Cæsar reconciled	a54
Chaldea first mentioned	? a4095	governor of Cilicia	a51
settled by Peleg	a2246	defeats Parthians	a50
Chalons-sur-Marne, battle of	451	returns to Italy	a48
Champagne, battle of	447	divorces Terentia	a45
Chanting adopted from Pagans	349	marries Publia	a45
Charchedon founds Carthage	a1233	put to death	a43
Chares commands	a357	Cilicia conquered by Alexander	a333
recalled	a356	conquered by Tigranes	a88
Chares of Lindus flourishes	a290	Cimbri invade Gaul	a110
Charidemus commands	a358	Cimbrian war	a113
Charilaus of Sparta	a873	Cimbrians repulsed in Spain	a104
CHARIOTS invented by Erichthonius	a1486	Cimmerians in Asia Minor	a891
invented (Greece)	a1486	in Palestine	a632
Charisidemus executed	a333	expelled by Alyattes	a617
Charon, historian, flourishes	a504	Cimon takes Scyros	a476
Charops at Athens	a752	embellishes Athens	a470
Chebron (Egypt) reigns	? a1635	conquered at Eurymedon	a466
Chedorlaomer flourishes	a1937	defeats Artabazus	a450
Cheops (Egypt)	a1082	Cinæthion, the poet, flourishes	a775
Cherisus, king of Egypt	a960	CINCINNATUS, consul	a460
Cherry-tree introduced into Europe	a74	dictator	a458
CHERRY-TREES FIRST IN BRITAIN	100	Cincius Alimentus flourishes	a221
Chersin* flourishes	a606	Cineas, the orator, flourishes	a280
Cherusei defeated by Drusus	a12	Cinna joins Marius	a87
Chi-hong-ti of China	a213	dies	a84
Childeric I., king of Franks	458	Circeii colonized	a534
CHILDREN, state bounty for, Rome	99	CIRCENSIAN GAMES instituted	a732

Circumcelliones, rise of	321	Clodion conquers Belgic Gaul	428
Circumcision instituted	a1897	Clodius tried for sacrilege	a61
Circumnavigation of Africa	a610	killed	a52
Circus Flaminius built	a220	Clodius Albinus in Gaul	193
Maximus built	a605	proclaimed emperor	196
Cirta granted to Massinissa	a201	Clullius of Alba Longa	a671
Cithæron, rupture at	a376	Clusium, battle of	a225
Civil commotions in Auvergne	474	Clytemnestra kills Agamemnon	a1183
Civil war (Athanasius and Frigidian)	378	C. M. Rutilius, (first plebeian dictator)	a356
(Augustus and Antony)	a33	(first plebeian censor)	a351
(Avitus and Ricimer)	456	Cn. Flavius' calendar	a312
(Constans and Constantine)	340	Cnidus, Canon's victory at	a394
(Constantine and Maxentius)	312	Cn. Scipio in Spain	a218
(second Constantine and Licinius)	322	Coalition (Greek) against Rome	a195
In Egypt	a88	Cock-fighting introduced from Persia	a478
In Jerusalem	69	CODEX Gregorianus	297
(Orestes and Odoacer)	475	Hermogenianus begins	365
In Judea	a57	Codicils first introduced	a31
Judea	a65	Codrus at Athens	a1091
(Magnentius and Constantine)	550	self-sacrifice of	a1069
(Marius and Sylla)	a88	Coele-Syria added to Egypt	a321
(Maximian and Maxentius)	309	reduced by Antiochus	a205
(Maximin and Licinius)	313	Coelestius flourishes at Rome	407
In Palestine	a89	Cænes defeats Spitames	a329
in Parthia	44	Cæpio leaves Spain	a138
(Pompey and Caesar)	a49	Coinage, new, at Rome	105
Rome	a83	Colchis taken by Mummilius	a146
Rome	a42	Collatinus (L. T.) consul	a509
In Syria	a124	Colmas, battle of	378
In Syria	a113	Colobarsus, Gnostic, flourishes	160
In Syria	a95	Colocærus defeated by Dalmatius	334
(Roman empire)	427	COLOGNE founded	50
CIVILE JUS published	a304	Colophon taken	a710
Civills heads Batavians	69	Colobasian sect	152
Civita Vecchia, harbour of	103	Colosseum of Vespasian	70
Classicus heads Batavians	70	Colossians, Epistle to, written	62
Clastidium, battle of	a222	Colossus of Rhodes begun	a290
Claudian tribe	a495	finished by Laches	a280
Claudian, epic poet, flourishes	387	Columella flourishes	32
Claudius opposes Sp. Cassius	a471	Columna Rostrata built	a260
Claudius defeats Carthaginians	a264	Comanus the Gaul	a595
fleet defeated	a249	COMEDY, rise of	a183
Claudius Caesar born	a10	COMET, visible 80 days	a560
emperor	41	Comias, archon of Athens	a291
visits Britain	43	Cominium taken	a550
marries Agrippina	49	COMITIA CENTURIATA INSTITUTED	a492
poisoned by Agrippina	54	COMITIA TRIBUTA instituted	a9
Claudius II., emperor	268	decline of	226
Cleander of Gela	a505	COMMENTARIES of Origen	a299
Cleander, commander of Romans in Britain	189	Commerce between Syria and India	a56
Cleanthus, Stoic, starved	a240	Commilus, mission of	361
Clelonius Commodus born	123	Commodianus flourishes	123
Clemens slain by Domitian	95	Commodus, Cleionus, born	161
Clemens Alexandrinus flourishes	194	Commodus born	176
Clement, bishop of Rome	? 91	associated with Antoninus	180
Cleobulus, Grecian sage	a587	emperor	192
Cleodæus heads Heraclidae	a1154	murdered	184
Cleombrotus in Boeotia	a378	Concordance, Scripture	452
slain	a371	Concordia sacked by Attila	a378
Cleomenes I. dies	a519	Confederacy (Athens and Thebes)	a172
Cleomenes II. of Sparta	a520	(Boeotian) dissolved	411
Cleomenes III. of Sparta	a236	Conference (Catholics and Donatists)	a191
overthrows Ephori	a226	(Philip and Glabrio)	a193
wars with Achæans	a224	(Syria and Rome)	446
Cleomenes (in Egypt) murdered	a323	at Verulam	a551
Cleon gains power (Athens)	a427	Confucius (China) born	a2247
falls	a422	CONFUSION of TONGUES	338
Cleonthes succeeds Zeno	a263	Congress at Corinth	a368
Cleonymus the Spartan	a273	at Delphi	a432
Cleopatra, regent of Egypt	a181	Lacedæmon	a371
repudiated	a131	Sparta	a380
Cleopatra, (younger), queen of Egypt	a129	CONIC SECTIONS, treatise on	a224
CLEOPATRA	a51	measurement of	a451
propitiates Julius Caesar	a48	Connubium forbidden	a406
suicide	a30	Conon defeats Spartans	a118
Clidicus of Athens	a732	Conspiracy against Adrian	a333
Clisthenes of Sicyon	a1088	of Amyntas and Alexander	a773
Clisthenes, victor	a582	of Arbares	156
Clitus killed by Alexander	a328	of Attilius Titianus	a21
Cloacæ built at Rome	a600	against Augustus	a21

Conspiracy of Cæcina	79	Costabarus marries Salome	a30
of Cataline	a65	COTTON MANUFACTURES (India) famed .. ?	a1900
second, of Cataline	a63	COTTON TRADE flourishes in Egypt	a301
of Celsus, jurist	95	Cottons exported from Malta	a26
of Cleopatra	a59	Cotys in Thrace	a398
of Marcellus	79	assassinated (Thrace)	a360
against Maximin	237	Cotys, king of Armenia Minor	39
(Pheroras and Antipater)	a7	COUNCILS (GENERAL).—See <i>Synods</i> —	
against Valens	373	I.	325
against Valentinian	454	II.	381
Constantians made "CÆSAR"	333	III.	431
reigns in Italy and Africa	337	IV.	451
Constantians defeats Didymus	408	Council of Achaia	250
Constantia contends with Roman bishop	440	of Alexandria	231
Constantine (Great) born	272	of Alexandria	301
CONSTANTINE, emperor of Britain	306	of Alexandria	321
appointed AUGUSTUS	308	of Alexandria	324
sole emperor	323	at Alexandria	330
Constantine II. reigns in Gaul	337	at Alexandria	363
elected emperor	406	of Ancyra	314
Constantine subdues Gaul	407	at Antioch	252
revolts in Britain	407	at Antioch	264
acknowledged emperor	408	at Antioch	269
Constantinople founded	329	at Antioch	331
Constantius Chlorus born	249	at Antioch	339
emperor of West	305	at Antioch	345
made CÆSAR	317	at Antioch	354
reigns in East	337	at Antioch	358
marries Eusebia	353	of Antioch	363
Constantius III. shares government	421	at Antioch	367
CONSTITUTION of Servius	a550	of Antioch	372
of Valentinian	426	of Antioch	391
against clerical rapacity	370	of Arles	445
CONSULAR TRIBUNES elected	a371	at Arles	314
CONSULSHIP begins	a509	of Bithynia	353
Coponius, procurator of Judæa	7	of Bosra	321
Copper coinage of Phidon	a744	at Caesarea	342
Coprates, battle near	a316	of Caesarea	354
Cora colonized	a534	of Cappadocia	372
Corbred II. resists Agricola	79	of Capua	391
Corbulo defeats Frisians	47	of Carthage	217
defeats Vologeses	52	of Carthage	251
in Armenia	54	at Carthage	252
dies at Cenchrea	67	of Carthage	253
Coreyra founded	a707	at Carthage	254
naval battle of	a432	of Carthage	255
sedition in	a427	of Carthage	256
conquered by Timotheus	a374	at Carthage	312
Coreyrian naval victory	a435	of Carthage	330
Corinium proposed as capital of Italy	a88	of Carthage	348
CORINTH founded	a1520	of Carthage	403
rebuilt	a1410	of Carthage	407
made a kingdom	? a1376	at Carthage	408
attacked	a392	of Caschar	417
joins Achæan League	a243	COUNCIL OF CHALCEDON	277
taken by Mummius	a146	of Chene	451
rebuilt	a15	at Cirtes	305
Corinthian Order invented	a540	at Constantinople	339
Corinthian war	a395	at Constantinople	340
republic	a581	at Constantinople	360
Corinthians, Epistle to, written	56	COUNCIL OF CONSTANTINOPLE	381
Coriolanus in exile	a491	at Constantinople	382
Corioli captured	a492	at Constantinople	383
Corn cultivated in Attica	a1550	of Constantinople	403
Cornelia, Vestal, buried alive	92	at Constantinople	404
Cornelius, C. the tribune	a68	of Constantinople	449
Cornelius Nepos flourishes	a44	at Cordova	349
Cornelius, centurion, converted	33	of Cyprus	399
Cornelius, bishop of Rome	251	of Egypt	332
Cornebus at the <i>deûmas</i>	a776	at Elvira	293
Coronea, battle of	a447	at Ephesus	245
battle of	a394	COUNCIL OF EPHESUS	431
Corsica rebels against Rome	a178	at Ephesus	449
subdued by Genserik	429	at Iconium	378
Corsicans oppose Romans	a238	of Iconium	231
Coruncapius, first plebeian high priest	a253	at Jerusalem	335
Corycus, naval defeat off	a190	of Jerusalem	349
Cos settled by Dorians	a552	of Jerusalem	399
Cosa colonized	a273		
Cossinius defeated by Spartans	a472		

Council of Lambesa	240	Cumæ (Italy) conquered by Campanians	a420
of Milan	346	Cunaxa, battle of	a400
of Neocæsarea	314	Cups, Etrurian, famous	a800
of Neocæsarea	358	Curio, tribune, joins Cæsar	a50
Council of NICE	325	Curetes invent "dancing to time"	a1534
of Nicopolis	372	Curtius (M) self-devotion	a560
of Rome	251	Curule Ediles instituted	a366
at Rome	256	Cuspius Fadus, procurator of Judæa	45
at Rome	258	Cuthæans colonize Samaria	a721
at Rome	260	Cyaxares (Persia)	a642
at Rome	313	Cyaxares II. (Persia)	a559
of Rome	342	Cycle, first Chinese	a2700
at Rome	349	Cycliades, Achaean prætor	a203
at Rome	352	Cyrenus slain by Hercules	a1210
at Rome	366	Cydnus, Antony and Cleopatra meet at	a42
of Rome	367	Cyclopiæ Wallis (Greece) built	a1700
at Rome	369	Cylon's rebellion	a620
at Rome	372	Cymbal used in Asia Minor	a1580
in Rome	374	Cymbeline, king of Britain	a4
of Rome	378	Cyme founded	a1033
at Rome	379	Cynic sect founded	a396
of Sida	391	Cynocephala, battle of	a364
at Sirmich	351	battle of	a197
at Sirmich	357	Cynossema, battle of	a411
of Synnada	231	Cyphon built by Herod	a14
at Tyana	366	Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, converted	246
at Tyre	335	banished	257
in Valence	374	martyrdom of	258
Courtezans, era of	a353	Cyprus, victory at	a449
Cranaus, king of Attica	a1553	sea-fight off	a385
Cranon, battle of	a322	taken by Ptolemy	a313
Crassus, L. Licinius, invades Macedon	a171	surrenders to A. Epiphanes	a168
wars with Aristomachus	a131	lost to Egypt	a80
defeated	a130	Cypselus of Corinth	a655
Crassus, orator, born	a140	Cyreneans join Thimbron	a399
dies	a91	Cyrenaic sect of philosophers	a 92
Crassus plunders "Temple"	a54	Cyrenaica lost to Egypt	a117
invades Parthia	a54	Cyrene planted	a631
Craterus aids Antipater	a322	Cyrenius, governor of Judæa	a5
Crates, comedian, flourishes	a449	taxes Judæa	7
Crates, the Cynic, flourishes	a325	Cyriades, one of "Thirty" tyrants	239
Cratinus, poet, born	a519	Cyrl of Jerusalem flourishes	352
flourishes	a454	dies	386
victor	a436	Cyrl, bishop of Antioch	279
dies	a422	Cyrl, bishop of Alexandria	412
Crauford, battle of	a457	Cyropædium, battle of	a281
Creation of the world	a4004	Cyrus born	a599
(Ch. Chr.)	a6158	becomes king	a558
Crenutius Cordus, historian, dies	25	defeats Assyrians	a553
Creon, king of Bœotia	a1225	takes Babylon	a556
Creon at Athens	a183	releases Croesus	a548
Cresphontes heads Heraclidæ	a1104	overruns Arabia	a543
Cretan war	a69	conquers Lydia	a543
Crete conquered by Metellus	a67	overruns Syria	a543
Crispus (Greece) reigns	a1652	annexes Phœnicia	a536
Crispin and Crispian, legend of	303	dies	a529
Crispina married to Commodus	177	Critus, governor of Asia Minor	a407
Crispus made Cæsar	317	conspires	a405
Critellans' mission to Rome	a155	aided by Spartans	a401
Crixus heads slaves	a73	Cythera occupied	a424
Crockery introduced into Egypt	a1490	Cyzicenus claims Syria	a123
used in Greece	a1890	slain	a95
Croesus (Lydia) born	a595	Cyzicus colonized	a1100
reigns	a562	founded	a756
subjects Asia Minor	a559	relieved by Lucullus	a74
defeated	a569		
deposed	a546		
released by Cyrus	a548		
Cross, Constantine's vision of	311		
Croton, Hannibal defeated at	a204		
Crotona settled	a710		
Crotopus of Argos	a1506		
CRUCIFIXION OF CHRIST	30		
Crucifixion abolished (Rome)	331		
Ctesias, historian, flourishes	a399		
Ctesiphon seized by Rome	116		
fall of	198		
siege of	303		
Ctistes of Pontus murdered	a302		
Cumæ (Italy) founded	a1030		

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Dacia subdued	103
a Roman province	106
Dacian war, first	86
second	104
Dadastana, Jovian dies at	364
Dædalus, sculptor, flourishes	a1300
Dagon flourishes	a2348
Daicles victor	a752
Daily sacrifices discontinued	a163
resumed	a165
cease	70
Dalmatia a Roman province	a118

Dalmatia revolts from Rome	6	Demetrius of Alexandria flourishes	192
ceded to Theodosius	437	Demetrius (Poliorcetes) defeated at Gaza	a312
Dalmatius made <i>Cæsar</i>	335	Demetrius Eucherus claims Syria	a90
Damasias of Athens	586, a639	Demetrius of India defeated	a163
Damascus built	? a1729	Demetrius II. of Macedon	a239
independence of	a980	poisoned	a186
relieved by Aristobulus	a72	Demetrius Phalaris defeated	a219
occupied by Romans	a68	Demetrius Phalerinus	a317
Damascus, bishop of Rome	366	Demetrius I. of Antioch	a162
Damon and Pythias	a387	Demetrius II. of Syria	a146
Damophilus, poet, flourishes	a595	murdered	a125
Damophon, king of Pisa	a588	Demochares, exile of	a302
Dan (father of Danes)	? a1050	Democles, archon of Athens	a278
Danaides, cruelty of	? a1475	Democracy in Epire	a212
Danaus at Argos	1475, a1500	in Sicily	a466
Dancing to time invented	a1534	Democritus, philosopher, born	a460
Daniel, chief of astrologers	a582	flourishes	a424
in lions' den	? a554	visits Persia	a405
Daonius (Bab. Chr.)	? a3795	dies	a370
Dardani (Macedon) subdued	a75	Demonata expel Gameraoi	a497
Dardania built	a1480	Demophoon of Athens	a1182
Dardanus reigns	a1480	Demosthenes, orator, born	a382
Dardanus II. reigns	a1380	flourishes	a346
Darius the Mede	a559	accused	a324
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Dascon heads Syracusans	a724	Deucalion settles in Phocis	a1558
Dasman, victor	a490	flourishes	a1433
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DAVID born	a1061	Dexter flourishes	393
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Deiotarius, king of Galatia	15	Diodotus Tryphon rebels	a143
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"DELENDA EST CARTHAGO" of Cato	a400	dies at Corinth	a323
Delhi founded	a424	Diogenes' mission to Rome	a165
Delium besieged	a1263	Diognetus at Athens	a888
Delphi (temple) built	a398	Diognetus, victor	a519
Roman embassy to	a337	Diognetus, archon at Athens	a492
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(Samar. Chr.)	a2998	Dionysius (elder) born	a431
(Septuagint)	a346	tragic victor	a367
Demades, orator, flourishes	a345	Dionysius I. of Syracuse	a406
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Duris, Lynceus, and Sotades flourish	a280	subjugated by Persia	a350
Duumviri appointed	a520	again Persian province	a332
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Heracitus, philosopher, flourishes	491, a502	assassinated	a514
Heracitus of Halicarnassus flourishes	a249	Hipparchus, poet, flourishes	a111
Heracius succeeds Augustus	426	Hipparchus' tyranny	a351
Herculaneum destroyed	79	Hippas reigns	a527
Hercules born	? a 1300	governor at Athens	a514
dies on Mount Ceta	a1209	Hippo revolts from Carthage	a241
Heronius takes capitul.	a460	Hippocrates of Gela	a497
Hernanius, eclectic philos., flourishes	246	physician flourishes	a431
Hergustus, king of Piet.	370	Hippocrates dies	a357
Hermia, mutilation of	a416	Hippodromus, sophist, flourishes	197
HERMANN born (Arminius)	a18	Hippolytus, bishop and martyr, flourishes	a220
Hermanric the Ostrogoth	350	Hippomenes at Athens	a722
king of Ostrogoths, dies	375	Hipponax, iambic poet, flourishes	a543
Hermanric (Suevan) in Spain	409	Hippothus of Corinth	a1104
Hermias' treason	a222	Hiram's alliance with David	a1046
executed	a220	alliance with Solomon	a1012
Hermes, bishop, ejected from Narbonne	461	Hiram (III.?) of Tyre	? a556
Hermias, Christian author, flourishes	195	Histaeus in Ionia	a504
Hermidas, king of Huns	453	Holofernes' expedition	a650
HERMUR, the first, Paul of Thebes	289	Holofernes of Pergamus	a158
Hermocrates the patriot	a405	HOLY OF HOLIES profaned by Pompey	a63
Hermogenes of Tarsus born	148	Homer born	? a971
flourishes	182	in Ionia	a952
Hermion flourishes	300	flourishes	a950
Hermunduri oppose Romans	121	poems collected	a566
Hernican lands divided	a486	Homerus and Philiscus flourish	a278
Hernicans subdued	a306	Homilies of Origen	220
Hered, governor of Gallilee	a47	Honorius, emperor, born	384
king of the Jews	a40	Augustus	393
Intercedes for Jews	a40	emperor of West	395
marries Mariamne	a38	dies	423
besieges Jerusalem	a38	Hophra (Egypt) slain	a670
war with Malchus	a32	Horace born	a65
submits to Augustus	a30	serves under Brutus	a42
visits Rome	a16	flourishes	a25
aids Agrippa on Euxine	a14	dies	a8
dies	a3	Horatili and Curiatili	a670
Herodes, the Greek, flourishes	143	Hormidac (Huns) defeated	a46
Herodian, grammarian, flourishes	172	Hormidas I., king of Persia	272
still flourishes	184	Hormidas II., king of Persia	301
Herodians, sect of	a28	Hormidas III., king of Persia	457
HERONOTUS born	a484	Hormuz, battle of	226
visits Egypt	a448	Horsa slain	455
flourishes	a431	Hortensius (Q.) orator, born	a114
Heruli join Goths	259	flourishes	a77
traverse Italy	263	Hosea, prophet, flourishes	a801
subdued by Hermanric	350	Hoshea murders Pekah	a739
first in Spain	456	Hoshea, king of Israel	a730
Hesiod flourishes	? a307, a44	ally of So	a725
Hexapla of Origen	210	Hosius, bishop of Corduba	325
Hezekiah, king of Judah	a726	Hostilian associated with Gallus	a51
reforms	a746	murdered by Gallus	a52
Hia dynasty (China)	? a2207	Hostilius Mancinus in Macedonia	a170
Hiarbas obtains part of Numidia	a106	defeated in Thessaly	a170
conquered by Pompey	a80	Hunnish, Great, invasion	374
Hicetas defeated in Sicily	a344	Hunnish empire extinct	469
prator of Syracuse	a289	Huns war with China	a174
Hiempsal (younger) shares Numidia	a106	overrun Bactria	a128
Hieracites' sect, rise of	291	defeat Athanaric	374
Hierapolis, council of	a240	invade Pannonia	395
Hierax leads Gauls to Babylonia	a227	invade Thrace	408
is killed in Arabia	a478	invade Persia	430
Hiero I. of Sicily	a270	ravage Germany and Scythia	433
Hiero II. defeats Mamertines	a270	irruption of, into Europe	441
king of Syracuse	a263	overrun Illyria and Thrace	441
joins Rome	? a2122	Husbandry by Cain	? a3900
Hieroglyphs invented by Athotes	? a1998	Hushang (Persia) reigns	? a2120
(China)	301	Hyagulis invents flute	a1506
Hieronimus of Cardia, historian, flourishes	a250	Hyginus, bishop of Rome (?)	139
Hieronimus of Rhodes flourishes	216	Hyskos begin to reign	? a2182
Hieronimus, king of Sicily	378	expelled from Egypt	? a1920
Hieronimus' chronicle ends	354	Hyllus killed by Echemus	a1203
Hilary, bishop of Poitiers	461	Hymns used in public worship	431
Hilary, bishop of Rome	a648	Hyperbist, murdered	a420
Himera (Sicily) founded	a480	Hyperbist, victor	a322
battle of	347	Hyperides, orator, put to death	375
Himerius flourishes	a398	Hysius, bishop of Parnassus	? a3761
Himilco and Hannibal	? a2230	Hypocorantius (Ph. Chr.)	a390
Hindostan settled by Joktan (?)		Hyrcania submits to Alexander	

Jephthah's victory	a1187	Joshua leads Israel	a1451
Jeremiah prophesies	a609	dies	a1427
Jericho taken by Joshua	a1451	Joshua, high priest	a365
rebuilt by Hiel	a918	Josiah, king of Judah	a641
taken by Ochu	a350	opposes Necho	a610
Jeroboam's revolt	a975	Jotapata reduced	.67
proclaimed king	a975	Jotham, regent of Judah	a772
Jeroboam II., king of Israel	a825	king of Judah	a758
Jerome founds monastery	.361	Jovian retreats from Persia	.363
flourishes	.357	emperor	.363
dies at Bethlehem	.420	Jovinus defeats Allemanni	.366
Jerusalem, capital of Palestine	a1047	revolts in Gaul	.412
besieged	a742	Juba and Scipio defeated	a46
taken by Nebuchadnezzar	a588	Judea invaded by So	a725
taken by Ptolemy	a320	invaded by Alexander	a332
plundered by Appollonius	a168	under Ptolemy Soter	a801
besieged	a163, a134	lost to Egypt	a203
fortified	a143	fortified	a143
adorned by Herod	a28	declared independent	a143
taken by Titus	.70	revolts from Syria	a111
ravaged by Adrian	.118	governed by Roman procurators	.6
walls of, rebuilt	.438	reduced by Plautius	.44
Jeshua I., high priest	a536	exempted from tribute	a30
Jeshua II., high priest of Judaea	a26	revolts from Rome	.66
JESUS CHRIST born	a4	tributary to Rome	a63
born, vulgar era	.1	Judah, kingdom of	a975
baptized	.27	Judas Gaulonitis, sect of	.8
ministry commences	.27	Judas Maccabaeus commands	a166
preaches in Galilee	.28	Judicia Majestatis of Tiberius	.23
cleanses temple	.28	Jugæus (Bab.)	a726
transfigured	.29	Jugurtha conquered	.430
crucified	.30	Jugurtha assassinates Hiempsal	a118
resurrection	.30	murders Adherbal	a112
Jewish rebellion at Caesarea	.66	starved to death	a104
troops aid Caesar	a48	Jugurthine war	a111
Jews resist Ptolemy	a321	Julia marries Agrippa	a21
settle in Libya	a321	Julia (daughter of Augustus) born	a39
settle in Cyrene	a321	banished to Pandataria	.2
colonize Egypt	a314	removed to Rhegium	.4
made Syrian citizens	a261	dies	.14
aid Philopater	a213	Julia, wife of Pompey, dies	a54
submit to Antiochus (Great)	a204	Julia Sæmias	.218
expelled from Rome	.19	Julian professes Paganism	.351
rebel at Cyprus	.115	apostate, Augustus	.360
expelled Judaea	.135	slain on Tigris	.362
revolt at Diocæsarea	.352	Julian, tyrant of Carthage	.256
attempt to rebuild Jerusalem	.363	Julian, sophist, flourishes	.209
Jezebel married to Ahab	a918	Julian year, first	a45
Joash, king of Judah	a578	Julius Africanus, chronogr., flourishes	.290
Job flourishes	? a1846	Julius Agrippa subjects Britain	.76
Jobates, king of Lycia	? a1361	Julius (C.) Caesar born	a100
Joel, prophet, flourishes	a787	at Mitylene	a80
Johannes usurps at Ravenna	.423	Julius Firmicus Maternus flourishes	.348
Johannists in Constantinople	.404	Julius Nepos proclaimed emperor	.474
John Hyrcanus, general	a141	Julius Sabinus in Gaul	.70
John, Epistles of, written	.68	put to death	.79
banished to Patmos	.95	Julius, bishop of Rome	.337
gospel of, written	.98	Junius Blæsus opposes Tacfarinas	.21
John, baptist, begins his ministry	.26	Jupiter first worshipped at Athens	a1550
imprisoned	.28	Ammon's temple, Alexander at	a332
beheaded	.29	Justin Martyr, conversion of	.143
Joiada, high priest	a413	"Apology"	.142
Joiakim succeeds Jeshua	a483	Justina married to Valentinian	.367
Jonah flourishes	a825	Juvenal, satirist, flourishes	.81
visits Nineveh	.787, a820	Juvencus, Christian poet, flourishes	.302
Jonathan settles at Michmash	a154	Juventinus, præfect of Rome	.366
Jonathan, high priest	a373		
revolts in Judaea	a160		
Joppa, Jews drowned at	a163		
captured by Jonathan	a148		
Joram, king of Israel	a896		
Jordan divided	a1451		
Joseph sold	a1715		
governor of Egypt	a1635		
dies	a225		
Joseph farms Jewish revenues	a39		
Joseph (Palestine) slain at Jericho	a4		
Joseph and Mary fly to Egypt	.38		
Josephus, historian, born	.71		
flourishes			

K

Kæso Quinctius	a461
Kaianite dynasty (Persia)	a641
Kalomers, first Persian king	? a160
Kalidasah, poet, (India) flourishes	.12
Kawah defeats Zohak	? a2000
Kent, kingdom of, founded	.454
Keturah married to Abraham	a1855
Kirjath-jearim, ark sent to	a1116
Korah's rebellion	a1453
Krishna flourishes (Chi. Chr.)	? a1500

L

Labdacus of Thebes	a1430	Lelex founds Laconia	a1516
Labienus assists Brutus	a442	Lentices (Goths) cross Rhine	a378
invades Syria	a440	Leocrates at Athens	a712
conquers Cilicia	a439	Leodamus, orator, flourishes	a372
put to death	a388	Leon of Sparta	a593
Labors of Thebes	a555	Leonatus, king of Mysia	a323
Labotas of Sparta	a989	Leonidas at Thermopylae	a480
Labyrinth besieged in Babylon	a510	Leonidas abdicates Spartan throne	a243
Laconia invaded by Thebans	a369	Leonidas, martyrdom of	a202
Lactantius flourishes	a314	Leontines war with Syracuse	a417
Lactantius, rhetorician, flourishes	a302	Leontium (Achaia) founded	a730
Lacus Vadimonis, battle of	a308	Leosthenes dies at Lamia	a323
Lacydes flourishes	a241	Leosthenes of Athens	a671
Lade, battle of	a494	Leotychides of Sparta	a491
Ladronius, victor	a550	Lepidus, M., regent of Egypt	a201
Lais at Corinth	a350	Lepidus defeated in Spain	a136
Laius slain	a1276	Lepidus, triumvir, dies	a12
Laius, lyric poet, flourishes	a508	Lepidus, son of the triumvir, slain	a30
Lamachus goes to Sicily	a415	Leptines of Syracuse killed	a385
Lamech died	a2354	Lesbos revolts	a428
Lamia, battle of	a214	again revolts	a412
lost to Aetolians	a190	Lesches of Mitylene	a657
Lamprides (Babylon)	a1338	LETTERS invented in Egypt	a1891
Lamprides (Babylon) reigns	a1388	known in Phoenicia	a1800
Lampridius, historian, flourishes	a318	introduced into Greece	a1550
Lampsacus founded	a654	introduced into Italy	a1250
Land tax established (Roman empire)	a312	Phoenician in Ireland	a500
Langres, battle of	a298	Leucippus, philosopher, flourishes	a424
Laodice divorced by Antiochus	a249	Leucon, king of Bosphorus	a393
Laomedon of Troy	a1260	Leuctra, battle of	a371
Laomedon governs Judaea	a323	Lever properties demonstrated	a224
Laoschang, king of Huns	a174	Lex Alia Seutla	a3
Laosthenes (Babylon)	a1031	Amilia	a433
Larancia first mentioned	a3515	Amphip	a64
Lartius, first dictator	a498	Annalis	a80
Lasthenes of Olynthus	a347	Aternia Turpeia	a455
Lathyrus of Cyprus ravages Judaea	a104	Aurelia	a70
Latin language in Hungary	a106	Calpurnia	a149
Latins conquered by Romans	a616	Canuleia	a445
and Campanians subdued	a338	Censoribus	a52
Latinus reigns	a1240	Cincia Muneralis	a204
king of Alba Longa	a1043	Cornelia Bibia	a181
Latium founded	a1240	de Bonis Cedendis	a56
Latronius, martyrdom of	a385	de Fœnere	a47
Laurentia instituted	a621	de Imperio Principis	a27
Laurentum, capital of Italy	a1240	de Maritandis Ordinibus	a18
Laurium mines	a484	de Provocatione	a508
Lavelle made Roman colony	a418	Domitia	a104
Lavinium founded	a1181	Duilia	a357
capital of Italy	a1181	Fannia	a160
LAWs of the TEN TABLES	a451	Furia	a7
Lazica, revolt of, suppressed	a456	Gabinia	a189
League, (Sparta and Persia)	a411	Gabinia	a67
(Greek cities in Italy)	a391	Gabinia	a58
(Thebes and Locris)	a357	Genucia	a342
(Apulia and Lucania)	a323	Hortensia	a286
(Umbria and Rome)	a308	Icilia	a492
(Athens, Sparta, and Egypt)	a277	Icilia	a456
(Partia and Syria)	a210	Julia	a9
(Scipio and Syphax)	a206	Julia Agraria	a59
(Aetolians) re-organized	a204	Julia de Adulteris coerecendis	a17
(of Goths, Saxons, Franks, &c.)	a201	Julia de Ambitu	a18
(Jews and Edomites, &c.)	a164	Julia Majestatis extendenda	a397
(of Cherusci and Marcomanni)	a10	Junia Norbana	a15
(Britons, Franks, Scots, &c.)	a408	Junia Peregrina	a126
Leap year first introduced	a46	Licinia Mucia	a95
Leo the Great born	a401	Licinia suspended	a129
Greek emperor	a457	Manlia	a357
Leo the Great, bishop of Rome	a440	Municipalis	a45
Leo II. assumes purple	a474	Ogulnia	a300
Lecheum, battle of	a393	Oppia	a215
Lectisternium, first	a399	Oppia repealed	a195
Lee Quce's (China) penal code	a250	Orchia	a181
Legal formulae published	a202	Pappia Poppæa	a9
Legal interest, 10 per cent	a357	Petroneia	a17
Leges Publicæ	a339	P. Mulctarum	a430
Sulpicia	a88	Poetalia	a358
Valeria	a449	Poetilla Papiria	a326
		Pompela	a52
		Porcia	a197

Lex Rabillia	a471	Lucretius, Epicurean, born	a95
Roscia	a467	flourishes	a465
Rubria	a443	dies	a455
Sempronius	a122	Lucullus' cruelty to Celts	a152
Sempronius de Fenero	a193	commands in Spain	a161
Servilla Judicaria	a106	Lucullus invades Armenia	a169
Thoria	a111	expels Tigranes from Syria	a169
Trebonia	a448	Ludi Apollinarius instituted	a212
Trebonia	a555	Capitolini	a387
Valeria	a300	Floraes instituted	a238
Vocentia	a169	Megalenses	a103
Libanius, orator, flourishes	367, 387	Scenici	a364
Liberius, bishop of Rome	352	Ludi Seculares	a246
Libraries, public, at Rome	99	celebration	88
Library of Alexandria famed	a800	fifth celebration	a17
Athenian, sent to Rome	a86	celebrated	47
first public, at Rome	a167	celebrated	248
of Lucullus	a74	Luna a Roman colony	a177
at Pergamos	a175	Lunar eclipse (Germany)	14
of Pergamus, 200,000 volumes	a33	cycle of Hipparchus	a143
Ulpian, founded	99	Lupercalia instituted	a154
at Constantinople burnt	a476	Lupercus flourishes	264
Libya settled by Phut	a2230	Lupus, bishop, at Vernulan	a46
conquered by Scythians	a2017	Lusitania, a Roman province	a138
Licinian rogations proposed	a376	again a Roman province	a99
Licinius appointed Augustus	207	Lusitanians defeat Galba	a151
made Caesar	317	Suevan kingdom of	309
Ligures submit to Rome	a115	Lustration of Delos	a326
Liguria conquered by Rome	a222	Lustrum, first of Rome	a566
ravaged by Alaric	a402	Lycean games instituted	a1320
Lilybaeum, sea-fight off	a249	Lycia, a Roman province	a43
besieged by Rome	a247	Lycón, the Peripatetic, born	a300
Linen exported from Spain	a26	dies	a226
Linus, poet, flourishes	a1280	Lycophron, Alexandrian poet, flourishes	a259
Linus, bishop of Rome (?)	66	Lycophron (Corinth) slain	a585
Lipara colonized	a627	Lycurgus, the legislator, flourishes	a884
lost to Carthage	a260	gives his "Code"	a817
Literses of Phrygia	a952	laws modified	a400
Litorius relieves Narbonne	a437	Lycurgus, king of Sparta	a20
Livius Andronicus, drama	a240	Lydamus slays Panyasis	a457
Livy, historian, born	a59	Lydia settled by Lud	a2240
flourishes	a25	invaded by Scythians	a624
dies at Patavium	18	a Persian province	a546
Locri (Italy) founded	a673	invaded by Athenians	a108
Logic introduced (Ph. Chr.) (?)	a4404	Jews sent into	a198
Lohorash (Persia) reigns	a529	Lydian war commenced	a608
Lokman, Hindoo, fabulist	a1000	Lyceus dethrones Danaus	a145
Lollus defeated by Germans	a16	Lyons, capital of Burgundians	a13
Lollius Urbicus in Britain	138	Lyre of Pythagoras	a508
Lombards first in Italy	379	Lysander commands Spartan fleet	a407
first king of	389	defeats Athenians	a405
Londox founded (?) by Romans	49	Lysandra escapes to Seleucus	a284
assailed by Picts	368	Lysias, orator, born	a453
Longinus, author of "Sublime," flourishes	a251	orator, flourishes	a401
Longinus defeated by Cimbri	a107	Lysias at Athens	a681
Longinus, Dionysius, dies	273	Lysias defeated at Bethsura	a165
Long walls of Athens built	a457	Lysimachia destroyed by earthquake	a283
Lot taken captive	a1912	rebuilt	a196
Lowlands (Scotland) occupied by Scythians	307	Lysimachus governs Thrace	a323
Lucan, poet, flourishes	51	reigns in Macedon	a287
death	65	flourishes	a241
Luca a Roman colony	a177	Lysimachus slain in treasury	a171
Luceres, tribe of Rome	a753	Lysippus, comic poet, flourishes	a434
Lucian, Gnostic, flourishes	168	Lysippus, Achaean praetor	a202
Lucian, Greek satirist, flourishes	165	Lysistratus invents moulds for wax	a328
Lucidus, bishop, recants	a475		
Luciferian sect, rise of	a351		
Lucillus, satirist, born	a148		
flourishes	a115		
dies	a103		
Lucilla married to Verus	164		
plot	183		
Lucius, bishop of Alexandria	375		
Lucius, Christian king of Britain	? 179		
Lucius, bishop of Rome	a252		
Lucius Caesar born	a17		
dies	2		
Lucius Julius Caesar, consul	a90		
Lucius Piso accused by Granius	20		
Lucretia violated	a509		

M

Macarius, ascetic, flourishes	362
Maccabean Wars commenced	a167
Macedon conquered by Persia	a508
ceded to Antigonus	a276
invaded by Gauls	a268
a Roman province	a147
Macedonian empire founded	a336
Macedonians, sect, flourishes	380
Macho, comic poet, flourishes	a230
Macrianus, emperor	261
Macrinus, emperor, born	164

Macrinus, M. O., emperor	217	Mardocepadus revolts	2710
Mæcenas born	a75	Mardonius' expedition against Greece	a492
minister of Augustus	a25	fleet lost	a492
dies	a8	Margus, battle of	285
Mæconius murders Odenatus	267	Maria married to Honorius	398
Mægus revolts	a264	Mariamne's death	a29
Maghadha, king of, dethroned	190	Marian faction crushed	a82
Magicians persecuted at Rome	367	Mark, bishop of Rome	336
Magister Equitum, first	a501	Mark Antony born	a53
Magna Græcia occupied by Romans	a266	sent to Rome	a50
Magnentius rebels in Gaul	350	Marina, princess, born	403
assumes purple	350	Mariner's compass in China	? a1952
Magnesia, battle of	a190	Marinus defeats Heraclian	413
Mago defeated	a393	Marius defeats Jugurtha	a107
slain	a383	defeats Teutones at Aix	a102
Mahabharata war (India)	a1500	victorious at Verona	a101
Majorian, emperor	457	flight to Carthage	a88
Malachi flourishes	429, a409	seconded by Sulpicius	a88
Malchus defeated by Herod	a31	returns to Rome	a87
Maldras, king of Suevi	457	dies	a86
Mallicus conspires	a44	Maroboduus, chief of Marcomanni	a6
slain at Tyre	a43	war with Cherusci	5
Malli (India) conquered	a325	treaty with Goths	5
Malta taken by Romans	a242	defeated by Hermann	19
Mamertines defeated by Hiero	a270	Marriage instituted	a4004
aided by Rome	a264	Marriage with deceased wife's sister	355
Mamylas (Assyria) reigns	a1593	Marsian war	a91
Manasseh, king of Judah	a697	Marsyas of Lydia	a1460
Manasses, son of Joiada, expelled	a409	Martial, epigrammatist, born	43
Manasses, high priest	a261	resides in Rome	66
Manchaleus (Babylon)	? a1650	flourishes	81
Mancinus commands in Spain	a138	Martin, St., of Tours, flourishes	363
Mandane married to Cambyzes	a595	Massagete invade Media	a624
Mandarins first appointed	? a2207	Mascezel sent against Gildo	397
Manetho flourishes	a279	Mascezel's sons, cruelty to	397
Manicheans persecuted,	371	Masinissa poisons Sophonisba	a203
condemned at Rome	444	harasses Carthaginians	a193
Manicheus, heresiarch, flourishes	240	defeats Carthaginians	a152
Manilius degraded	a184	dies	a149
Mamiythus (Assyria)	? a1680	Mass in Latin	395
Manlius slain	a480	Massacre of Memphian children	a525
Manlius Capitolinus accused	a385	of Samnites	a82
executed	a384	of Seleucia	167
Manlius Torquatus	a361	by Donatists	339
Manlius proceeds to Africa	a256	of Scythians	a619
Manlius conquers Galatians	a189	at Thessalonica	390
Manlius Maximus defeated by Cimbri	a105	of British chiefs	? 474
Mantineia, siege of	a385	Massilia colonized	a600
BATTLE of	a362	battle of	413
battle of	a208	taken by Euric	470
battle of	a418	Massiva murdered	a110
Manugiah (Persia) reigns	? a1860	Mathematicians expelled from Italy	16
Maogamalcha stormed	363	Mattathias retires to Madin	a169
Maps, geographical, constructed	a508	dies	a166
MARATHON, battle of	a490	Matthew, Gospel of, written	39
Marcella founds monastery	361	Mattias and Judas murdered	a136
Marcellianists condemned at Rome	377	Mauritania settled by Phut	a2230
Marcellinus, bishop of Rome	296	conquered by Rome	23
Marcellinus, Count, in Sicily	a464	Maxentius appointed Augustus	308
Marcellus defeats Gauls	a222	Maximian calls himself "Hercules"	286
Marcellus commands in Spain	a152	appointed Augustus	308
Marcellus marries Octavia	a48	Maximin, Caesar	305
dies	a41	appointed Augustus	308
Marcellus, proconsul of Judæa	37	Maximinus, C. Julius, emperor	235
Marcellus, the Edile, dies	a23	Maximinus, prefect of Rome	370
Marcellus, author, flourishes	264	Maximus, philosopher, flourishes	360
Marcellus, bishop of Rome	308	Maximus, emperor, in Britain	383
Marcian born	391	Maximus rebels in Spain	418
emperor of East	450	Maximus proclaimed emperor	455
Marcionite sect, rise of	156	Mechanidas, king of Sparta	a210
Marcus commands in Macedon	a169	Media settled by Madai	a2200
Marcus Livius Drusus, tribune	a91	subject to Arbaces	a747
Marcomanni invade Bohemia	5	entered by Alexander	a330
oppose Romans	121	Medical botany (Persia) studied	? a1860
defeated in Italy	271	Mediolanum (Milan) founded	504
Marcus Curtius' death	a362	Medon, first archon of Athens	a1045
Marcus, first Achaean prætor	a255	Medway, missionary in Britain	? 179
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bequeathed to Rome	a133	Pharamond reigns in Flanders	420
annexed to Rome	a129	Pharaoh Necho	a616
Perander in Corinth	a629	Pharaoh dynasty ends	a525
of Ambracia	a611	Pharnaces I. of Pontus	a744
Pericles against Sicily	a454	reduces Sinope	a190
of Athens	a444	Pharnaces II. of Pontus	a183
Perinthus, siege of	a340	defeated	a63
Peripatetic school founded	a330	Pharos commenced	a284
Perpenna murders Sertorius	a72	Cæsar's escape at	a248
Perpetua, martyrdom of	202	PHARSALLA, battle of	a49
Perpetua, archon abolished	a752	Phasael, governor of Jerusalem	a47
Persarmenians resist Magi	441	Pharsallis built by Herod	a14
Persecution, first Jewish, of Christians	34	Phasellis founded	a690
of Christians by Jews, second	44	Phayllus reigns	a352
PERSECUTION of Christians, first	65		

PHERECELES—PLATO.

Phereceles at Athens.....	a860	Phoroneus begins to reign.....	a1807
Pherecydes, philosopher, flourishes.....	a570	Phos, Pur, and Phlox (Ph. Chr.).....	? a5091
flourishes.....	a544	Photinians, sect, flourishes.....	380
Pherecydes, historian, flourishes.....	a480	Photius' heresy.....	343
Pheron, king of Egypt.....	? a1275	Photius Gallinus, rhetorician, flourishes.....	a477
Pheronas accuses Alexander.....	a14	Phraates of Parthia.....	a181
dies.....	a7	Phraates II. killed.....	a180
Pherozes, king of Persia.....	a458	Phraortes of Media.....	a656
Phidias, sculptor, flourishes.....	a444	Phrygia settled by Gomer (?).....	? a2200
prosecuted.....	a432	Jews sent into.....	a198
Phidon of Argos.....	783, a869	Magna given to Euergetes.....	a130
Phillager, sophist, flourishes.....	159	Phryne, the courtesan.....	a344
Philastrus, bishop of Brescia.....	386	Phrynichus, tragedian, flourishes.....	a511
Philemon, epistle to, written.....	62	Phrynichus, victor.....	a476
Philemon, new comedy, flourishes.....	a330	flourishes.....	a429
dies.....	a262	Phrynicus flourishes.....	177
Phileterus of Pergamos.....	a283	Phrynon combats Pittacus.....	a606
Philip I. of Macedon.....	a640	Phryxus murdered.....	? a1264
Philip, father of Alexander, born.....	a382	Phylarchus flourishes.....	a219
Philip of Macedon hostage.....	a369	Phylistus, historian, flourishes.....	a406
Philip II. of Macedon.....	a359	Physcon, king of Egypt.....	a169
Philip, general of the Amphictyons.....	a338	governs Libya.....	a164
Philip III., Macedon.....	a323	murders his two sons.....	a129
Philip V. of Macedon.....	a220	Picentines subdued.....	a268
Philip, tetrarch of Trachonitis.....	a3	Picts settle in South Scotland.....	a306
Philip, tetrarch of Galilee, dies.....	33	and Scots ravage South Britain.....	365
Philip the Arabian prefect.....	244	and Scots harass England.....	427
Philitre, battle of.....	a42	Pierius, historian, flourishes.....	278
Philippians, epistle to, written.....	62	Pillar of Antonine erected.....	165
Philippic, first.....	a352	Trajan's, erected.....	113
Philippides, comic poet, flourishes.....	a335	Pindar born.....	a518
Philippolis (Thrace) founded.....	a244	flourishes.....	a496
Philippus (Syria) wars with Eusebes.....	a292	Ping Vang, emperor of China.....	a770
Philippus, middle comedy, flourishes.....	a385	Piræus built.....	a477
Philiscus negotiates.....	a368	Piracy repressed by Dionysius.....	a385
Philiscus and Sosithous flourish.....	a278	Piratical war, forty days.....	a67
Philiscus, author, flourishes.....	213	Pirates, Rome wars with.....	a78
Philistus of Syracuse.....	a365	(Cilician) very formidable.....	a73
Philla married to Antigonus Gonatus.....	a377	(Saxon).....	277
Philomenes I. of Paphlagonia.....	a131	(Scandinavian) in Britain.....	286
Philon-Judaus flourishes.....	a728	(Saxon) in Britain.....	286
Philolaus of Corinth.....	a595	(Frankish) ravage Britain.....	368
Philobrotus of Athens.....	a353	(Saxon) ravage Britain.....	368
Philomelus (Phocæa) dies.....	a216	infest Mediterranean.....	436
Philopator persecutes Jews.....	a175	Pirisabor, siege of.....	a180
poisoned.....	a252	Pisa, a Roman colony.....	a646
Philopemen born.....	a194	Pisander, poet, flourishes.....	223
defeated at sea.....	a188	Pisander of Laranda flourishes.....	? a1661
conquers Sparta.....	a161	Pischadian dynasty overthrown.....	a669
Philosophers expelled Rome.....	16	Pisistratus at Athens.....	a560
expelled from Italy.....	a249	usurps government.....	a554
Philostephanus of Cyrene flourishes.....	192	expelled from Athens.....	a547
Philostatus of Lemnos born.....	213	second banishment.....	527
flourishes.....	a320	dies.....	a414
Philotas and Parmenio executed.....	a393	Pisuthnes revolts.....	a322
Philoxenus, poet, flourishes.....	a380	Pithon quells Greek mutiny.....	a651
dies.....	a394	Pittacus of Mitylene born.....	a59
Philyllus, poet, flourishes.....	145	reigns at Mitylene.....	a569
Philegon, the Greek, flourishes.....	a380	of Mitylene dies.....	142
Philius besieged.....	a1045	Pius L., bishop of Rome (?).....	a456
Phocæa founded.....	a539	Placentia, battle of.....	389
Phocæans emigrate to Gaul.....	a346	Placidia Galla born.....	a409
Phocian cities destroyed.....	a350	carried away prisoner.....	a414
Phocion in Eubœa.....	a317	marries Adolphus.....	a417
executed.....	a375	marries Constantius.....	a425
Phocis invaded by Thebans.....	a382	guardian of Valentinian.....	a431
Phœbidas seizes Cadmea.....	? a2240	pardons Boniface.....	a430
Phœnicia settled by Canaan.....	a332	Plague at Athens.....	a426
conquered by Alexander.....	a320	at Athens.....	174
revolts from Egypt.....	a62	in Europe and Asia.....	a396
a Roman province.....	a1000	in Sicily.....	a1491
Phœnician League.....	a1800	Plagues of Egypt.....	a39
naval adventure.....	a562	Plancus of Cilicia retires.....	a224
republic.....	a1828	Planetarium constructed.....	a479
Phœnicians expelled from Lower Egypt.....	a491	PLATEA, battle of.....	a427
Phœnippus, archon at Athens.....	a1617	taken by Spartans.....	a386
Phorbas (Argos) reigns.....	a947	restored.....	a429
Phorbas, archon of Athens.....	a427	Plato, philosopher, born.....	a408
Phormio commands.....	470	at Athens.....	a389
Phormis, poet, flourishes.....		visits Sicily.....	

PLATO — PSAMMETICHUS.

Plato dies	a347	Porus (Assyria)	a731
Plato, comic poet, flourishes	a428	Porus submits to Alexander	a327
Plantius (A.) subdues Mauritania	42	Posidippus, new comedy, flourishes	a293
Plantus, poet, flourishes	a206	Posidonia colonized	a273
dies	184	Posidonius calculates height of atmosphere	a79
Play, first, at Athens	a576	Post-chaises used	100
Plebeian caste, rise of	a684	Postumias, tyrant of Gaul	260
consul, first	a266	Postumius slain by soldiers	a414
Plebscita made binding	a339	Postumus sent to Greece	258
Pliny, the elder, flourishes	66	Potamena, martyrdom of	202
suffocated	79	Potamo, philosopher, of Alexandria	190
Pliny (younger) born	62	Pothinus, bishop of Lyons, martyred	177
propagator of Pontica	103	Potidea revolts	a433
Plotinus, philosopher, flourishes	25	capitulation of	a429
Plotinus, philosopher, born	205	taken by Philip	a358
flourishes	242	Potter's wheel invented	a590
Plutarch lectures at Rome	84	Praaspa, siege of	a37
flourishes	99	Pradyota (India)	a915
dies	140	Praefectures (4) of Roman empire	330
Podalirius of Caria	a700	Praefectus Annona, first	a440
Poenia subdued	a359	Prætorian guards in Rome	a30
Polece erected (Athens)	470	disbanded	312
Polemarch (Athens) appointed	a594	Prætors increased to four	a227
Polemarch, Platonic philosopher, dies	a273	increased to six	a197
Polemo of Bosphorus	a36	Prætorship instituted	a367
Polemo flourishes	133	Praxeas, heretic, flourishes	213
Pollentia, battle of	403	Praxiteles, sculptor, flourishes	a344
Pollux flourishes	177	Preacher, first, Enoch	a3000
Polyæus, jurist, flourishes	163	Preacher of righteousness, Noah	a2348
Polybiades of Sparta	a380	Preparation of Polybius begins	a264
Polybius (freedman) in power	41	Priam, king of Troy	a1220
Polybius, historian	a210	Priest-caste in Egypt	a2280
Polycaon founds Messenia	a1552	Primatus, bishop of Lemella	362
Polycarp, martyrdom of	166	Primian, bishop of Carthage	a393
Polyerates (Egypt) quells insurrection	a183	Printing known in China	a202
Polyerates of Samos	a532	Priscillianists, sect, flourishes	880
slain	a522	Priscillianus, martyrdom of	385
Polydectes of Sparta	a923	executed	71
Polydore at Thebes	a1459	Priscus, philosopher, flourishes	360
Polydorus at Sparta	a742	Privernum taken	a357
Polydorus of Phææ	a370	captured	a329
Polygamy introduced	a3300	Proeresius, sophist, born	276
Polygnotus, painter, flourishes	a435	flourishes	340
Polyhistor, (Alexander) gram., flourishes	a78	Probus proclaimed emperor	276
Polymnastus flourishes	a674	Procas in Alba Longa	a808
Polymnestor of Arcadia	a848	Proclus of Epidaurus	a626
Polynice, sister of Antigone	a1225	Proclus's school of jurisprudence	16
Polypheron of Phææ	a370	Proclus of Lycea born	410
Polyperchon in Asia Minor	a317	Procopius beleaguers Nisibis	362
Pompeii destroyed	79	tyrant, rebels	365
Pompey commands in Spain	a140	Prodician sect, rise of	a153
Pompey born	a106	Prodicus, philosopher, flourishes	a420
with Marians	a82	Prætus escapes to Lycia	a1370
and Metellus in Spain	a77	and Acrisius invent shields	a1370
conquers Spain	a72	Proletarii admitted into legions	a100
succeeds Lucullus	a66	Promotus defeats Ostrogoths	386
at Damascus	a64	Propertius, elegiast, flourishes	26
sails for Rome	a62	Propylæa commenced	a486
killed in Egypt	a48	Prosper flourishes	456
Pompey, Sextus, defeated in Sicily	a36	Protagoras, philosopher, flourishes	a23, a444
dies at Miletus	a35	visits Corinth	a422
Pomponius Mela founded	29, 45	Proterius, patriarch, condemned	457
Pontia isle, colonized by Romans	a313	Proteus reigns in Egypt	a1214
Pontianus, bishop of Rome	230	Protopogenes, painter, flourishes	a396
Pontine marshes drained	a160	Protogenos and Eon (Ph. Chr.)	a5411
Pontius unjustly executed	a291	Protus leads Phœceans	a600
PONTIUS PILATE, proconsul of Judæa	25	Pruninis of Corinth	a569
deposed	37	Prusias founded	a626
banished	a292	Prusias I. of Bithynia	a228
Pontius the Samnite taken	a67	wars with Byzantium	a220
Pontus, a Roman province	606, ? 139	defeats Gauls	a216
Pore, title of, assumed	a350	invades Mysia	a207
Popilius defeats Gauls	a139	wars with Enmenes	a184
Popillius commands in Spain	a503	Prusias II. of Bithynia	a180
Poplicola, P. V., dies	65	Prusias III., king of Bithynia	a166
Poppeæ killed by Nero	9	Prytanis, king of Sparta	a989
Poppeus Sabinus, consul	60	Prytanis, king of Bosphorus	a809
Porcius Festus, procurator of Judæa	233	Psammenitus (Egypt) revolts	a525
Porphyry, eclectic philosopher, born	a508	Psammetichus (Egypt)	a670
Porcenna takes Rome			

Psammetichus (Corinth).....	a585
Psammetichus II. (Egypt).....	a401
Psammis (Egypt).....	a600
Psammuthis (Egypt) reigns.....	a377
Pseucennes, king of Egypt.....	a1032
Pteria, battle of.....	a548
Ptolemy Alorites.....	a369
Ptolemy I. (Ptolemy) restores Egypt.....	a323
Ptolemy Cerinthus.....	a286
Ptolemy II. (Philadelphus).....	a283
sends ambassadors to Rome.....	a273
Ptolemy III. (Euergetes) of Egypt.....	a247
visits Jerusalem.....	a245
dies.....	a222
Ptolemy IV. (Philopator).....	a222
Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes).....	a205
crowned.....	a197
Ptolemy VI. (Philometor).....	a181
Ptolemy VII. (Physcon).....	a146
Ptolemy VIII. (Lathyrus).....	a117
Ptolemy IX. claims Egypt.....	a80
Ptolemy X. (Auletes).....	a80
Ptolemy XI. (Dionysus).....	a51
Ptolemy XII.....	a47
Ptolemy, king of Mauritania.....	a24
dies.....	a40
Ptolemy, geographer, flourishes.....	a123
Ptolemy, great astronomer and geographer.....	a158
Ptolemy, Gnostic, flourishes.....	a160
Public Library at Athens.....	a526
Publius Volo.....	a473
Pul colonizes Media with Jews.....	a769
(Belus II.) of Nineveh.....	a770
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Pulcheria born.....	a399
proclaimed regent.....	a414
empress, dies.....	a453
Punic war, first, 23 years.....	a264
second, 17 years.....	a218
third, 3 years.....	a149
Punjab invaded by Alexander.....	a327
Pullus fleet wrecked.....	a249
Pupienus, emperor.....	a238
Puranas (India) written.....	a1993
Purple dyes exported from Toulon.....	a26
Pydna taken.....	a359
siege of.....	a317
battle of.....	a168
Pygmalion, tyrant of Phœnicia.....	a900
Pyllades, pantomimist, flourishes.....	a20
Pylius occupied by Athenians.....	a425
Pyramid, first, begun.....	a2170
second.....	a1080
third, built.....	a960
Pyrrhæas, Ætolian prætor.....	a209
Pyrrho, the Sceptic.....	a308
Pyrrhus defeated at Sparta.....	a294
Pyrrhus II., king of Epirus.....	a312
invades Italy.....	a280
lands in Sicily.....	a278
defeats Carthaginians (Sicily).....	a278
usurper of Macedonia.....	a274
garrisons Tarentum.....	a274
invades Sparta.....	a272
dies.....	a219
Pythagoras, victor.....	a716
Pythagoras born.....	a571
settles at Crotona.....	a550
visits Egypt.....	a586
leaves Samos.....	a532
dies.....	a199
Pytharatus, archon of Athens.....	a271
Pythian games instituted.....	a136
at Delphi.....	a591
Pythius of Lydia.....	a480
Pythocritus, archon of Athens.....	a494
Pythocritus, victor.....	a574
Python governs Syria.....	a315
Python, ambassador.....	a164
Pythonice, courtesan.....	a320

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Quadi defeat Domitian.....	a89
oppose Romans.....	a121
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Quadratus in Palestine.....	a51
Quæstors appointed.....	a485
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four appointed.....	a421
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Quinctius Cincinnatus.....	a439
Quinquennialia instituted.....	a60
Quinquævir Mensarii appointed.....	a352
Quintilian flourishes.....	a81
Quintilius Varus dies.....	a24
Quintillus proclaimed emperor.....	a270
Quintus Cincinnatus takes Præneste.....	a380
Quintus Curtius, historian, flourishes.....	a66
Q. Publius Philo, first plebeian prætor.....	a337
Quirinal hill settled.....	a747

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Rachel dies.....	a1729
Radogast wars with Rome.....	a405
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Ragaba, siege of.....	a79
Ragon, battle of.....	a656
Raham subdues Egypt.....	a525
Rainbow first mentioned.....	a2347
Rameses Miamum reigns.....	1556, ? a1577
Ramnes, tribe of Rome.....	a763
Ramoth attacked by Joram.....	a885
Rampart of Agricola.....	a80
Rampses (Egypt) reigns.....	1275, ? a1481
Rape of the Sabine women.....	a750
Raphia, battle of.....	a217
Rathosis (Egypt) reigns.....	? a1440
Raven first mentioned.....	a2348
Ravenna, capital of Roman empire.....	a404
Rebekah's deceit.....	a1760
Rebellion in Alexandria.....	a130
of Cassius in Syria.....	a175
Rebuilding of Temple.....	a525
Rechiarus, king of Suevans (Spain).....	a447
Rechilda, king of Suevans.....	a438
Reformation by Nehemiah.....	a428
Regibaldus, king of Babylon.....	a693
Regifugium festival.....	a509
Regillianus, tyrant of Paunonia.....	a261
Regillus, battle of.....	a496
Regulus proceeds to Africa.....	a256
made prisoner.....	a255
mission to Rome.....	a250
is crucified?.....	a250
Regulus of Patrae converts Hergustus.....	a370
Rehoboam, king.....	a975
Remismund, king of Suevi.....	a463
Remus slain by Celer.....	a735
REPUBLIC OF ROME ends.....	a20
Corinth.....	a581
Republics of Phœnicia flourish.....	? a1800
Restoration of the Jews.....	a536
RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.....	a30
Resurrection, Origen on.....	a219
Retreat of the 10,000.....	a100
Reu, born.....	a2217
Revelation, book of, written.....	a96
Revenues, provincial, farmed by knights.....	a99
Revolt in Gaul.....	a294
(Jotapinus in Syria).....	a248
(Marinus in Mysia).....	a248
of Parthia.....	a140
of Sarmatian slaves.....	a334
in Spain.....	a99
Revolution in Athens.....	a411
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Revolution in Antioch	a162	Sabinus procurator of Syria	a2
Rezin invades Judah	a742	school of jurisprudence	16
Rezon's rebellion	a980	subdues Thrace	26
Rhadamistus of Parthia	52	Sacadas, victor	a586
Rhætia conquered by Drusus	a5	Sacred epic poetry (India)	a500
Rhamsinitus (Egypt)	a1124	(Cirrhan) war begins	a595
Rhegium (Italy) founded	a749	first (Delphi) war	a448
wars with Syracuse	a399	war, second	a356
taken by Dionysius	a387	second ends	a339
taken	a271	(Phocian) war ends	a346
Rhetoricians expelled Rome	a161	SACRIFICE instituted	a4004
Rhianus flourishes	a222	Sacrifices offered by Phoroneus	? a1773
Rhine fortified by Valentinian	369	pagan, prohibited	341
Rhodagynne married to Demetrius	a137	Sadoc founds sect of Sadducees	a286
Rhodes, siege of	a304	Sadyattes of Lydia	a620
settled by Dorians	a952	Sagillus victorious	a622
under Romans	73	Saguntum taken by Hannibal	a219
Rhodian commerce famed	a360	Sahadeva, king of South Bahar	a1400
Rhœcus casts metals	a543	Saints, invocation of	342
Rice cultivated (Persia)	? a2120	Saite dynasty (Egypt)	a781
wine in China	? a1998	Sakya (India) dies	a543
Richomer defeats Allemanni, &c.	377	Salah born	a2310
Ricimer defeats Vandals	456	Salamis founded by Teucer	a1176
Riot in Rome	a52	battle of	a480
food, in Rome	43	Salatis invades Egypt	? a2182
in Jerusalem	a1	Salian Franks on Lower Rhine	420
anti-tax, in Antioch	387	Salivahan, king of Pattan	1
Ripunjaya killed (India)	a915	Salavahan, era of, of India	78
Robber-chiefs plunder Judæa	a2	Sallust born	a86
Rogation days appointed	a469	flourishes	a60
Rogationes Licinia	a367	expelled the senate	a50
Roman ambassadors to Greece	a454	made prætor	a46
constitution restored	29	dies	a34
empire divided into four kingdoms	296	Sallust, Julian's minister	361
ROMAN EMPIRE DIVIDED	395	Salvahana of India	a56
ROMAN EMPIRE, West, ends	475	Salvius Julianus flourishes	132
fleet defeated by Carthaginians	a255	Samarra founded by Omri	a924
republic begins	a509	taken by Assyrians	a721
Romans defeated by Germans	a16	Greek colony of, uprooted	a109
Romans, Epistle to, written	57	rebuilt by Gabinus	a57
ROME FOUNDED	a753	rebuilt	a25
head of Latin confederacy	a534	Samaritan sect	408, a444
taken by Gauls	a390	Sameas rebukes Herod	a47
rebuilt	a389	Samius, poet, flourishes	a218
pillaged by Marius	a87	Sammughes, king of Assyria	a691
captured by Sylla	a82	Samnite war	a417
a monarchy	a30	power in ascendant	a414
council at	197	wars begin	a443
decline of	330	war, third	a298
besieged by Alaric	408	Samnites take Vulturum	a423
besieged	405	again defeated	a322
taken by Alaric	410	defeat Fabius	a315
plundered by Vandals	455	final victory over	a290
taken by Ricimer	472	and Lucanians revolt	a282
Romulus of Alba Longa	a864	receive franchise	a86
and Remus born	a770	Samos built	a986
Augustulus, emperor	475	Athenian colony	a352
Rotterdam built	? 56	under Romans	73
Round Towers of Ireland	a1800	Samson born	a1156
Roxana murdered	a311	death	a1117
Royalty abolished at Rome	a509	Samuel, prophet, born	a1155
Rubellius Plautus banished	60	death	a1060
Rubicon, Caesar crosses	a49	Sanballat opposes Nehemiah	a444
Rufinus, guardian of Arcadius	395	Sanchoniatho flourishes	? a1280
opposed by Eutropius	395	Sandrocoottus of India	a305
Rustem (Persia) born	? a1860	Sangala besieged	a326
RUSTEM flourishes	a598	Sanhedrim first mentioned	a198
Ruth married to Boaz	a1296	summons Herod	a47
Rutilus (C. M.) piebeian censor	a351	destroyed	a37
		Sanhedrims, five established	a57
		Sanscrit used	? a2000
SABBATH appointed	a4004	Saosduchinus (Assyria)	a668
changed to first day of week	1	Sapor I., king of Persia	241
Sabellian heresy	277	conquers Mesopotamia	258
Sabianism introduced by Nimrod	? a2240	defeated	260
Sabines conquered by Romans	a610	Sapor II. (Great) king of Persia	309
defeated	a449	takes Amida	359
Sabinia Tranquillina marries Gordian	241	reduces Armenia	365
		reduces Iberia	368
		defeated by Valens	379

Sapor III., king of Persia	384, 385	Scythians invade Bosphorus	285
Sappho flourishes	610, 4595	Sea-fight off Salamis	486
Saracens of Assyria	a630	Sebastian slain by Adolphus	412
Sarah born	a1986	Sebastianus beleaguers Nisibis	362
Sarai taken by Pharaoh	a1919	Secundus, Gnostic, flourishes	160
death of	a1859	Sedition at Corinth	a393
Sarcophagi, Etrurian	a800	of Jews in Egypt	115
Sardanapalus (Assyria)	a790	in Africa	240
Sardinia revolts from Carthage	a240	in Antioch	387
reduced by Rome	a235	Sejanus, rise of	15
rebels against Rome	a178	poisons Drusus	23
Sardis taken	a548	Selene retires to Commagene	a84
victory at	a395	Selencia, fall of	198
siege of	a215	Selencidæ dynasty founded	a312
Sarmatian war	?	reign of, ended	a65
slaves revolt	334	Selencus of Bosphorus	a431
Sarmatians defeated by Constantine	322	Selencus, Mount, battle of	352
subdued by Hermanric	350	Selencus Nicator in Babylon	a311
war with Valentinian	374	assassinated	a280
Sarus defeats Justinian	408	Selencus II. (Callinicus)	a246
Sassanide dynasty of Persia	226	killed	a226
Saticula colonized by Romans	a313	Selencus III. of Syria	a226
Saturninus colonized	a385	Selencus IV. (Philopator)	a187
Saturninus opposes Optimates	a101	Selencus sends son to Rome	a180
murdered by people	a100	Selencus, son of Demetrius, slain	a125
Saturninus, Gnostic, flourishes	100	Self-sacrifice of Decius Mus	a295
Saturninus, tyrant of Egypt	262	Selinus planted	a628
Satya Yag (India)	? a3,200,000	and Himera fall	a409
Satyrus I. of Bosphorus	a407	Sellasia, battle of	a222
Satyrus II. of Egypt	a310	Selymbria (Thrace) founded	a662
Saufeus murdered by people	a100	siege of	a340
Saul chosen king	a1095	Sematzin, emperor of China	a98
Saxon pirates	277	Semiramis reigns	2017
Saxons invade Roman territory	370	Senate, Roman, organized	a753
ravage south of England	383	of 200	a664
infest British shores	427	of 300	a616
Scales and measures in Sparta	a869	house burnt	a52
Scamander founds Troy	a1546	retires to Capua	a49
Scaurus defeated by Cimbric	a107	retires to Brundisium	a40
SCHAU, title in Persia	? a1900	retires to Dyrrachium	a49
Schism, Irenæus'	182	Seneca, moral philosopher, flourishes	30
of St. Eulalius	418	banished	41
School of Origen	220	dies	65
School of astronomy in Egypt	a300	Sennacherib (Assyria)	a714
of criticism in Egypt	a300	invasion	a713
of medicine in Egypt	a300	Sentinum, battle of	a295
of science in Egypt	a300	Septuagint commenced	a284
of statutory (Athens)	a568	Sepulchres of Æge plundered	a274
Schools of law at Constantinople	425	Seralon of Antioch flourishes	192
public, at Rome	99	Serapion flourishes	347
of divinity in Palestine	a289	Seron defeated by Judas Maccabæus	a166
Scold, first king of Denmark	a60	Sertorian war	a78
Scipio, Cn., in Spain	a218	Sertorius Macro in power	31
Scipio, P. N., victorious in Spain	a205	Sertorius goes to Spain	a83
Scipio Africanus' voluntary exile	a187	defeats Pompey	a76
dies	a183	Serug born	a2185
Scipio Africanus, Minor, in Africa	a147	Servatio, bishop of Tongres	359
at Alexandria	a143	Servianus put to death	137
dies	a129	Serville war in Italy	a73
Scipio Asiaticus dies	a185	in Sicily, second	a102
Scipios (Two) victorious in Spain	a216	in Sicily ended	a132
die in Spain	a212	in Sicily	a134
Scopas, sculptor, flourishes	a349	Servilius impeached	a475
Scopas, Ætolian prætor	a210	Servilius Ahala	a360
victorious at source of Jordan	a199	Servilius Cæpio defeated by Cimbric	a105
Scotland settled by Gomer (?)	? a2100	Servitude, first, of Israel	a1417
Scots invade Caledonia	258	second, of Israel	? a1360
and Picts ravage north of England	383	third, of Israel	a1358
Seribonia divorced	a39	fourth, of Israel	a1298
married to Octavius	a40	fifth, of Israel	a1205
Scriptures (Jewish) restored	a458	sixth, of Israel	a1156
Sculpture invented in Egypt	? a2100	seventh, of Israel	a53
Seylax of Caria	a508	Servius Sulpicius "Digest"	a578
Seyllus, statuary	a568	Servius Tullius	a1618
Scythia Parva, battle of	378	Sesostris (Egypt) reigns	? a1308
Scythians conquer Persia	a641	(Egypt)	a1299
invade Media	a637	repulsed at the Don	a522
overrun Syria	a622	Sestos colonized	a478
repulsed in Asia	a620	surrenders	a3874
invade Bactria	a486	Seth born	

Seth dyes	a2902	Simus leads Phocæans	a600
Sethite sect, rise of	a153	Sinatroces deposes Arsaces	a77
Sethos (Babylon)	? a1712	Singara taken by Sapor	360
Sethou's usurpation (Egypt)	a713	Sinkah, lexicographer, (India) flourishes	12
Seuthes in Thrace	a42	Sinope founded	a629
Seven wise men of Greece	a587	Siricius, bishop of Rome	384
Severian sect, rise of	181	Sisunnas (India)	a777
Severianus of Gabala flourishes	400	Sisyphidæ expelled Corinth	a1074
Severus conquers Barchinæbas	135	Sisyphus founds Corinth	a1397
Severus born in Africa	146	seizes Ephrya	? a1376
emperor	193	Sitalces, king of Thrace	a429
visits Palestine, Arabia, &c.	200	Sixtus I., bishop of Rome	? 119
goes to Britain	208	Sixtus II., bishop of Rome	257
dies at York	211	martyrdom of	258
Severus, F., <i>Cæsar</i>	305	Sixtus III., bishop of Rome	432
Severus III., emperor	461	Sketches of Clemens Alexandrinus	197
Sextilla, vestal, buried alive	a274	Smelting invented by Tubal-Cain	? a3400
Sextilis month, styled Augustus	a8	Smerdis made satrap	a529
Sextus Julius Cæsar, consul	a91	usurps	a522
Sextus, stoic, flourishes	166	Smyrna founded	a1015
Shallum, king of Israel	a772	taken by Alyattes	a616
Shalmaneser (Assyria)	a729	So, Ethiopian king of Egypt	a769
invasion	a728	Social war (Greece)	a357
Shamgar delivers Israel	a1369	ends	a355
Sheba, queen of, visits Solomon	a990	Social war (Greece) begins	a220
Shechem, Alexander defeated at	a89	Socrates impeached	a399
Shem born	a2445	dies by poison	a399
She-na-tsein (China) flourishes	a37	Socrates (Bithynia) murders his father	a91
Shepherd, first, Abel	? a3900	Socrates, ecclesiastical historian, flourishes	395
Shields invented in Greece	? a1370	Sodom, &c. conquered	438
Shinar settled	a2281	&c. destroyed	a1925
Shing Nong (China)	? a1998	Sogdianus assassinated	a1897
Shiraz (Persepolis?) founded	? a2040	Soissons, battle of	a425
Shishak, king of Egypt	a1032	Solar eclipse observed (China)	428
takes Jerusalem	a971	noted at Athens	? 2155
Siamek (Persia) reigns	? a2150	noted at Athens	a424
Sibylline books brought to Rome	a520	Solar year determined in Egypt	a413, a394
Sicarii (Palestine) serve Felix	53	Soldering invented	a285
Sicily colonized by Greeks	a1293	Soldier's pay at Rome	a690
occupied by Vandals	455	Solicinum, battle of	a406
expedition into	a415	Solids, measuring of	368
Carthaginian victory in	a406	Solomon born	a224
a Roman province	a212	proclaimed king	a1033
Siculi in Sicily	a1293	marries Pharaoh's daughter	a1013
Sicyon founded (a1856?)	? a2089	dies	a975
joins Achæan League	a251	Solon legislates	a594
Sideboards (Abaci) used at Rome	187	dies	a560
Sidon invents weaving	? a1960	Sopater flourishes	313
revolts against Oechus	a351	Sophocles born	a405
Sigambri on left of Rhine	a8	Sophonisba poisoned	a203
Sigeric, Gothic king of Spain	415	Sophrontius flourishes	393
Sigonia colonized	a534	Sosares (Assyria) reigns	a1358
Sigovesus' expedition	a588	Sosarmus (Babylon)	a1263
Sihon defeated	a1452	Sosibius flourishes	a251
Silanus, Junius, defeated by Cimbr	a109	minister of Ptolemy	a205
kills himself	53	Sosigenes reforms calendar	a46
Silius Italiens flourishes	82	Sosithens and Philiscus flourish	a278
Silk trade (India and Rome)	a29	Sosius joins Herod	a38
clothing introduced (Rome)	218	Sosthenes defeats Gauls	a279
Silks exported from Sicily	a26	Sostratus' usurpation (Sicily)	a278
exported from India	a26	Soter, bishop of Rome (?)	168
Silver mines worked in Egypt	a1806	Sotion, philosopher, flourishes	13
in Spain	a1000	Sozomen, ecclesiastical historian, flourishes	438
money in Sparta	a869	Spain settled by Tubal	? a2100
coined at Ægina	a783	conquered by Scipio	a206
mines in Spain	a71	a Roman province	a133
Simon, the Just, high priest	a300	lost to Rome	474
Simon II., high priest of Judæa	a217	Spamitres slays Xerxes	a465
Simon both prince and priest	a143	Spanish era	a38
murdered	a136	Sparta founded	a1490
Simon, high priest of Judæa	a25	forms a navy	a415
high priest of Judæa	68	Wars with Persia	a400
Simon of Gloræ, bandit	69	subdued by Philip	a344
heads faction in Jerusalem	a591	siege of	a272
Simonides condemned	a591	besieged by Romans	a197
Simonides of Amorgus flourishes	a540	Spartacus heads slaves	a73
Simonides, Athenian archon	a479	Sparthæus (Babylon) reigns	? a1568
Simonides, poet, flourishes	466	Spartianus, historian, flourishes	318
dies			
Simplicius, bishop of Rome			

Spartocus of Bosphorus	a433	Synod in Africa	380
Spartocus II. of Bosphorus	a353	of Alexandria	362
Spartocus III., king of Bosphorus	a304	at Alexandria	370
Spendius seizes Gisco	a241	of Anazarbia	435
slain	a241	of Ancyra	375
Spitames betrays Bessus	a329	at Antioch	341
Spoletum colonized	a240	at Antioch	361
Spolia Optima gained by Marcellus	a222	of Antioch	389
Speusippus succeeds Plato	a347	of Antioch	389
Sphacteria surrenders	a425	of Antioch	424
Sphodrias' descent on Piræus	a378	of Antioch	431
Sphærus (Assyria)	? a1618	of Antioch	432
Spurius Mælius	a440	of Antioch	471
Stabiae destroyed	a79	of Aquileia	381
Stagira founded	a654	at Besançon	444
St. Andrews (Scotland) founded	370	of Besiers	356
Standards (Roman) restored	a20	of Bordeaux	384
Standing army (first) in Rome	a50	of Byzantium	397
Statius flourishes	90	of Cabarsussi	393
Statuary, school of	a563	at Carthage	386
Stephanus, comic poet, flourishes	a332	of Carthage	390
Stephanus assassinates Domitian	96	of Carthage	397
Stephen, bishop of Rome	253	of Carthage	401
Stephen, protomartyr, dies	34	at Carthage	405
Stesichorus born	a632	of Carthage	416
flourishes	a612	of Carthage	418
dies	a553	of the Caverns	394
Stilicho the Vandal	395	of Cilicia	423
opposes Alaric (Thrace)	395	of Cirtes	412
opposes Alaric (Greece)	395	of Cyzica	376
Stoa erected (Athens)	a470	of Constantinople	386
Sthenelus at Argos	a1493	of Diospolis	415
Sthenelus at Mycene	a1296	of Ephesus	431
Strabo flourishes	a25	of Hippo	393
flourishes	11	of Hippo	422
dies	25	of Illyria	375
Strasburg, battle of	357	in Italy	381
Strato, the Peripatetic, flourishes	a276	in Italy	405
Stromata of Clemens Alexandrinus	197	of Jerusalem	415
of Origen	226	of Lampascus	364
Stuff-factories at Babylon	a582	at Laodicea	366
Su-karna-deva of India	190	at Leptes	386
Suessi colonized by Romans	a313	of Lyons	475
Suetonius Paulinus in Britain	59	of Macriana	418
Suetonius, historian, flourishes	117	of Melitena	357
Suevi on left of Rhine	a8	of Milan	347
oppose Romans	121	of Milan	355
Sulpicius Severus flourishes	400	of Milan	380
Summum Bonum of Epicurus	a341	of Milan	390
Sunaka dynasty (India)	a915	of Milevia	402
Sun-dial (first) at Rome	a293	of Milevia	416
invented	? a562	of Nismes	389
Sung dynasty in China	340	of Nyssa	375
Sun-worship at Rome	218	of Poitiers	355
Surena pursues Crassus	a53	of Ravenna	419
repulsed by Cassius	a52	of Rimini	359
Susa founded by Hushang (?)	? a2120	of Rome	364
capital of Macedonian empire	a330	of Rome	375
Susarion, comedian	a562	at Rome	386
Swedish history begins	? a2000	at Rome	390
Swine offered in Temple (Jerusalem)	a169	at Rome	400
Sybaris founded	a721	at Rome	445
rise of	a600	of Rome	375
overthrown	a511	of Puza	375
destroyed	a506	of Sangara	393
Sylla, prætor of Cilicia	a92	of Saragossa	381
restores Ariobarzanes	a92	of Sardia	359
heads Optimates	a88	of Selencia	417
returns to Rome	a83	of Septimuntia	418
perpetual dictator	a82	of Suffetula	418
abdicates	a79	of Tarsus	431
dies	a78	of Tarsus	435
Syllus' intrigues	a8	of Thenes	418
Syloson of Samos	a521	of Theveste	362
Sylvanus assumes purple	355	at Toledo	400
Sylvester I., bishop of Rome	314	at Treves	385
Sylvius Posthumus reigns	a1143	of Troyes	429
Synnachus, statesman, flourishes	390	of Turin	401
Synagogues built	a444	of Vagais	394
Synceilus, historian, flourishes	278	of Zeugma	433
		Synnada, Council of	231

Synodal Letters to Paulinus	382	Temple of Diana (Ephesus) burnt	260
Syrax defeated	a203	of Elymials plundered	a187
Syracuse founded by Archias	a734	(Ephesus) burnt	a356
flour famed	a478	on Mount Gerizim	a408
chief city in Sicily	a461	on Mount Gerizim destroyed	a120
war with	a417	of Here (Argos) burnt	a423
aided by Sparta	a414	of Janus shut, first time	a519
besieged by Athens	a414	of Janus shut, second time	a235
besieged by Carthage	a396	of Janus closed	71
taken by Timoleon	a343	of Janus shut	a29
besieged by Marcellus	a214	of Janus shut	a25
taken by Romans	a212	(Jerusalem) taken	a63
Syria settled by Aram	? a2246	(Jerusalem) rebuilt and enlarged	a17
revolts from Israel	a980	of Minerva built	a500
independence of	a980	of Olympian Zeus	129
invaded by Tiglath	a740	of Peace commenced	71
conquered by Alexander	a332	sepulchral, at Thebes	a1308
lost to Egypt	a198	of Serapis	a284
dependency of Rome	a187	of Serapis destroyed	390
conquered by Tigranes	a83	Solomon's, completed	a1005
a Roman province	a62	of Solomon burnt	a588
		second, finished	a516
		of Sun at Balbec	200
		of the Sun (Rome)	274
		of Venus at Rome	131
		of Vulcan (Egypt)	? a1308
		Temples, Pagan, destroyed at Rome	399
		TEN, government of the	a404
		Ten tables, laws of	a51
		Ten tables increased to twelve	a450
		Ten years' war (Cyprus and Persia)	a385
		Tents invented by Jabel	? a3000
		Terah born	a2136
		Terence, comedian, born	a195
		flourishes	a171
		Terentillus the tribune	a461
		Terpander flourishes	a646
		Tertullian (Carthage) flourishes	198
		dies	a223
		Tethmosis (Egypt) reigns	? a1523
		Tetrapla of Origen	210
		Tetricus, usurper, in Gaul	267
		Teucer, king of Troy	a1400
		Teuman, chief of Huns	a214
		Teutæus (Assyria) reigns	a1183
		Tentamus (Babylon) reigns	a1215
		Tentones approach Illyria	a113
		occupy Gaul	a103
		(Illyria) subdued	114
		Thais at Persepolis	a331
		Thales born	a639
		predicts an eclipse	a597
		flourishes	a578
		Thaletas flourishes	a665
		Thanet (Isle) assigned to Saxons	449
		Thapsus, battle of	a46
		Thasos founded	a718
		Theatre at Fidenæ falls	27
		(first stone) in Greece	a478
		(Greek) in Judea	a26
		of Marcellus	a31
		Pompey's, at Rome	a61
		of Pompey burnt	22
		at Rome prohibited	a184
		marble, of Scaurus	a58
		Theban (first) war	a125
		(second) war	a1216
		Thebans attempt Platea	a431
		Thebes (Egypt) founded	? a2188
		taken by Amphiion	a1388
		(Egypt) taken	a523
		revolts from Alexander	a355
		rebuilt by Cassander	a316
		taken by Mummis	a146
		(Egypt) destroyed	a82
		(Egypt) revolts	a84
		Thebeste, battle of	398
		Thelestes in Corinth	a758
		Themistius flourishes	367
		Themistocles, archon of Athens	a481

Themistocles banished to Argos	a471	Thrasea put to death	66
Themistocles in Persia	a465	Thrasylbulus reigns (Sicily)	a467
Theoclymeus of Lydia	a1490	Thrasylbulus occupies Phylæ	a494
Theocritus at court of Egypt	a282	of Athens slain	a390
and Antagoras flourish	a270	Thrasylbulus, orator, flourishes	a372
Theodemir, king of Ostrogoths	470	Thrasylus, philosopher, flourishes	29
Theodore of Mopsuestia flourishes	442	dies	36
Theodoret, bishop of Cyprus, flourishes	? 438	Thrasymene, battle of	a217
Theodoric I., king of Goths	419	Thymbra, battle of	a348
besieges Arles	425	Thucydides born	a471
besieges Narbonne	436	flourishes	a431
king of Ostrogoths	475	banished	a424
Theodoric II., the Visigoth	452	Thundering Legion, miracle of	174
Theodoric, the Great, born	455	Thunoris, or Proteus (Egypt)	a1214
Theodosian code	438	Thuringii first known	280
Theodosius, bishop of Mopsuestia	394	Thymætes deposed	a1128
Theodosius in Britain	367	Thymon's usurpation (Sicily)	a278
defeats Scots	368	Tiberianus banished	385
conquers Moors	375	Tiberinus of Alba Longa	a293
(Count) beheaded	376	Tiberius Nero restores Tigranes	a20
Theodosius (Great) emperor	379	conquers Rhætia	a15
Theodosius II. born	401	goes into exile	a6
Greek emperor	408	returns to Rome	2
marries Eudocia	421	adopted by Augustus	4
tributary to Attila	447	wars with Germans	10
Theodosius II., king of Visigoths	453	marries Julia	11
Theodotian sect, rise of	188	emperor	14
Theodotus founds kingdom of Bactria	a250	retires to Capri	26
Theodotus II., king of Bactria	a243	suffocated	37
(Syria) defeated	a222	Tiberius Alexander procurator of Judæa	a6
Theodotus of Ancyra, flourishes	442	Tibni's death	a929
Theognis, poet, flourishes	a542	Tibullus dies	a18
Theon flourishes	379	Ticinus, battle of	a218
Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, flourishes	181	Tidal (Goin) flourishes	a1937
compiles "Concordance"	184	Tigellinus banished	40
Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, dies	412	prætorian prefect	63
Theophrastus succeeds Aristotle	a321	commits suicide	69
philosopher, flourishes	a286	Tiglath Pilezer, king of Assyria	a747
Theopompus in Sparta	a770	oppresses Ahaz	a741
Theopompus, historian	a394	invades Israel	a740
Theotimus flourishes	393	Tigranes of Armenia	a96
Theras, migration of	a1074	wars with Parthia	a94
Thericles, archon of Athens	a533	defeated by Pompey	a66
Therma of Caracalla	212	Tigranes II., king of Armenia	a20
and Aqueducts (Titus)	80	Tigranes III. of Armenia	a6
Therma plundered by Philip	a219	Tigranocerta founded	a83
Thermapia married to Honorius	408	battle of	a69
THEBOPYLE, battle of	a480	Tigris, Julian's fleet in	363
battle of	a191	Timaus finishes his writings	a265
Thermusa sent to Arsaces	a20	Timasius banished	396
Therma, butchery of	a201	Timocles, tragedian, flourishes	a336
Theron dies (Agrigentum)	a472	Timocles, comic poet, flourishes	a324
Thersander of Thebes	a1215	Timocrates, mission of	a395
Thersippus of Athens	a970	Timocreon, poet, flourishes	a471
Thesens in Attica	a1257	Timoleon in Sicily	a346
and Minotaur	a1240	expedition to Sicily	a344
king of Attica	a1235	dies at Syracuse	a337
Thespia destroyed	a423	Timosthenes, admiral, flourishes	a282
Thespis at Athens	a821	Timotheus defeated	a350
Thespis, "Father of Tragedy"	a535	Timotheus invades Judæa	a165
Thessali settle in Thessaly	a1124	Timothy, martyrdom of	97
Thesicles heads Jovians	a735	Timoxenus, Achaean prætor	a221
Theudas (Judæa) the insurgent	46	Tin exported from Britain	a460
Teuth flourishes	? a2348	Tinder invented	? a390
Timbron commands	a399	Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia	a705
Thimæus (Babylon)	a1139	Tiridates I., king of Parthia	a248
THIRTY TYRANTS (Greece)	a404	Tiridates (Parthia) rebels	a78
Thirty tyrants (Rome)	259	Tiridates, king of Armenia	63
Thonus Concholerus (Assyria)	a841	Tiridates II. of Armenia	198
Thorismund, king of Goths	451	Tisias introduces chorus	a556
Thotmes I. (Egypt) reigns	? a1532	Tisicrates, victor	a196
Thrace settled by Tiras	a2200	Tisiphones of Phææ	a359
conquered by Persia	a508	Tissaphernes commands	a411
war in	a422	Titans revolt under Atlas	a1856
wars with Macedon	a398	Tithraustes commands	a395
and Illyria threaten Macedon	a335	Titienses, tribe of Rome	a753
a Roman province	26	Titus, author, flourishes	361
reduced by Plautius	47	Titus, emperor, born	40
Thracian Chersonese seized by Hannibal	a196	takes Jerusalem	70
Thracians attack Romans	a188	emperor	79

Titus Lærtius flourishes	209	Triumph of Titus	71
Tmolus, king of Lydia	a1500	of Trajan	106
Tobias goes to Ecbatana	a669	of Vespasian	71
Tobit flourishes	a721	Triumvirate, first	a60
Tobolsk (Russia) settled by Tubal	a2100	second	a43
Toga (imperial) now of silk	284	Triumviri Capitales instituted	a289
Togodumnus (Britain) defeated	43	Epulones instituted	a196
Tola judges Israel	? a1228	Trocmi invade Cappadocia	a164
Tolmides victorious	a455	Tros, king of Troy	a1320
Tolouse taken by Adolphus	414	Troar founded	a1320
under Goths	419	taken by Argonauts	a1239
capital of the Goths	419	taken by Greeks	a1183
besieged by Litoricus	439	Truce (Athens and Sparta)	a421
Romi colonized	a633	(Cære and Rome)	a353
Tournay, capital of Franks	465	ten years' (between Egypt and Syria)	a243
Trachonitis revolts	a8	(Rome) with Veii	a474
Tragedy, rise of	a595	(Rome) with Veii	a425
Trajan, emperor, born	52	(Rome and Tarquini)	a351
emperor	98	(Rome and Sannium)	a318
conquers Assyrians	115	between Rome and Arretium, &c.	a294
Transfiguration of Christ	29	(Sicily and Carthage)	a393
Translation of Enoch	a3017	Tryphæna reigns in Egypt	a59
Trapezus taken by Goths	258	Tryphon invades Palestine	a143
Treasure of Alexander	a29	defeat and death	a140
Treaty (Alaric and Arcadians)	397	Tryphon, Christian author, flourishes	254
(Ætoliens and Romans)	a211	Tsin dynasty begins	a240
(Arsaces and Antiochus)	a205	second (China)	255
(Arsaces XXIV. and Rome)	90	Tullus Hostilius	a677
(Athens and Argos)	a420	Tur obtains Turkestan	? a1900
(Athens and Sparta)	a369	Turin, battle of	311
(Corinth and Philus)	a366	Tuscan war	a434
first (Jews and Rome)	a160	Tuscanus flourishes	340
(Macedon and Hannibal)	a215	Tutor heads Batavians	70
(Numidia and Carthage)	a199	Twelve tables, laws of	a450
first (Parthia and Rome)	a92	Tyana taken by Romans	272
(Parthia and Rome)	a63	Tyllis, kingdom of, founded	a278
(Philip and Romans)	a205	Tyndareus, king of Sparta	a1266
(Phœnicia and Palestine)	a1046	and Leda married	a1248
(Rome and Carthage)	a248	Tyndaris, sea-fight off	a257
(Solomon and Hiram)	a1013	Tyrants of Phœre expelled	a352
(Zeno and Genseric)	475	Tyre founded by Agenor	? a1497
Trebatius Testa introduces "codicils"	a31	besieged	a719
Trebellius Pollio flourishes	289	besieged by Nebuchadnezzar	a585
Trebellius, historian, flourishes	378	insular, founded	a585
Trebia, battle of	a218	new, founded	a520
Trenches, battle of the	679	taken by Alexander	a332
Trêta Yug (Hindostan) begins	? a2204	Tyrian purple famed	a1260
Treves, capital of West	368	Tyrtaeus flourishes	a683
Tribigildus ravages Phrygia	399		
Tribon seized by Ætoliens	a212		
Tribunes appointed	a494		
Tribunes 10 in number	a457		
elevated to the senate	a130		
Tribuni Militum	a444		
Tribus Urbane instituted	a303		
Tribute levied in Egypt	? a1300		
Trigonometry taught by Hipparchus	a162		
Triopas of Argos	a1552		
Triparadus divided	a321		
Triphylus flourishes	347		
Trirèmes built (Greece)	a786		
Triumph of Adrian	118		
of Antonine Phil.	166		
of Aurelius Antonine	176		
of Cæsar	a445		
of Claudius	44		
of Constantius	557		
of Diocletian	304		
of Domitian	91		
of Domitian (for Chatti)	84		
of Favus	a45		
of Germanicus	17		
of Mummus	a145		
of Octavius Cæsar	a29		
of Pedius	a45		
two (of Pompey's)	a61		
of Alexander Severus	233		
of Sylla	a81		
of Theodosius	389		
of Tiberius	12		

U

Ubi transplanted to Gaul	a39
Ulpian, lawyer, banished	219
emperor's chief adviser	222
murdered by soldiery	228
Ulpian Marcellus defeats Scots	184
Ulysses, chief of Ithaca	a1183
Uranus arrives in Greece	a2042
Urban I, bishop of Rome	223
Uriah, death of, at Rabbah	a1025
Ursace condemned by Damasias	369
Ursicinus, schism of	366
Usous (Ph. Chr.)	? a1731
Utica built	a986
revolts from Carthage	a241
besieged by Scipio	a204
Uzziah, king of Judah	a810
wars with Arabians	a808
wars with Philistines	a808

V

Valens, emperor, born	328
emperor of East	364
defeats Goths	369
Valentinian I, emperor, born	321
emperor	364
resists Allemanni	365

Valentinian defeated by Maximus	387	Vestal virgins instituted	a710
Valentinian II., emperor	375	Vesuvius, eruption of	a225
Valentinian III. born	419	eruption of	79
emperor	425	eruption of	472
Valentinus, Gnostic, flourishes	139	Verano's insurrection	350
Valerian (P. L.) emperor	263	Via Flaminia constructed	a220
made prisoner	260	Vicenza plundered by Attila	452
Valerian Antias, historian, flourishes	a78	Victor L., bishop of Rome	? 189
Valerius, consul, slain	a460	Victorinus associated with Postumus	265
Valerius Corvus	a349	Victorinus, rhetorician, dies	370
conquers Samnites	a343	Victorinus calculates Paschal cycle	463
Valerius flourishes	a81	Vienne, siege of	408
Valerius Gratus, procurator of Judæa	15	Vikramaditya I. of India	a56
Valerius Maximus, historian, flourishes	21	Vindellia conquered by Tiberius	a15
still flourishes	53	Vindex revolts in Gaul	68
Valerius Poplicola	a508	Vindonissa, battle of	293
Vandal empire in Africa	439	Vine brought to Gaul	a536
Vandals oppose Romans	121	cultivated in Italy	a200
plunder Rome	455	Vines planted by Noah	a2346
Varanes I., king of Persia	273	Viriathus of Lusitania	a148
Varanes II., king of Persia	276	Virgil flourishes	a25
Varanes III., king of Persia	293	dies	a19
Varanes IV., king of Persia	390	Virginia killed by father	a449
Varanes V., king of Persia	420	Visigothic empire in Spain	a414
Vararuchi, grammarian (India) flourishes	12	Visigoths subdued by Hermanric	350
Varro, historian, born	a116	settle in Mœsia	376
dies	a28	defeat Valens	378
Varrus, governor of Syria	a5	Vision, Jacob's	a1760
enters Jerusalem	a2	Vitellius visits Jerusalem	36
encamps on Weser	6	emperor	69
defeated by Arminius (Hermann)	9	Vitruvius, architect, flourishes	a46
Varus of Perga flourishes	159	Volaterra, battle of	a298
Vases, Etrurian, famed	a800	Volero, Pubilius, tribune	a471
Vashti deposed	a462	Volsi and Aequi conquered	a462
Vedas (India) written	? a1998	Volsian war	a534
Vegetable food appointed for man	a4004	resumed	a423
Valentine lands divided	a393	Volsians lose Satricum	a346
war	a483	Volsini taken	a266
Veli taken by Romans	a395	Volusenus reconnoitres Britain	a56
war with	a427	Volusian, emperor	251
truce with	a425	Vopiscus, historian, flourishes	318
siege of	a405	Vortigern invites Saxons	449
Velia settled by Pelasgi	a1293	Angles	449
Vellitra, war with	a371	Vortimer slain	455
Velleda, prophetess, flourishes	69	Votienus Montanus banished	25
Vellius Paternus, historian, flourishes	11	Vulgate, St. Jerome's, issued	405
still flourishes	21		
Vellum introduced by Attalus	a198		
Veneti attacked by Gauls	a349		
Venetia ravaged by Alaric	402		
Venetian Commonwealth begins	? 452		
VENI, VIDI, VICI (battle of Zela)	a47		
Venones I., king of Armenia Major	16		
Ventidius sent against Parthia	a39		
conquers Arsaces	a38		
Ventidius Cumanus, procurator of Judæa	47		
Venusia a Roman colony	a291		
Marcellus slain at	a208		
Venusia colonized	a200		
Ven-vang, emperor of China	a1122		
Vercingetorix revolts	a53		
Verina, rebellion of	475		
Verulanus put to death	408		
Verona, battle of	a101		
Philip defeated at	249		
Alaric defeated at	312		
ravaged by Attila	403		
Verres impeached by Cicero	452		
Verulam (St. Albans) burnt	a70		
Verus adopted by Adrian	62		
Verus dies	135		
Verus Aurelius associated with Antoninus	138		
dies at Atrinum	161		
Vespasian born	169		
campaign in Isle of Wight	9		
in Britain	43		
supercedes Cestius	47		
reduces Perea	66		
emperor	68		
	69		

W

Wales settled by Gomer (?)	? a2100
reduced by Rome	79
WALL OF CHINA	a214
of Egypt	? a1299
around Rome	a550
of Severus	210
Wallachia occupied by Goths	200
Wallia, Visigothic king in Spain	415
Wars with Suevi	417
Wars with Allani	417
Wars with Vandals	417
Wars with Silingi	417
conquers Vandals	418
returns to Gaul	419
Walls of Athens rebuilt	a393
of Constantinople built	413
War (Ætoliars and Cassander)	a313
(Arcadia and Ellis)	a365
(Arsaces and Ariarathes)	a277
(Arsaces and Tigranes)	a277
(Athenians and Olynthians)	a360
(Attalus and Prusias)	a154
(Bactria and Media)	a206
(Carthage and Syracuse)	a368
(Constantius and Adolphus)	414
(the Cossean)	a324
(Egypt and Syria)	a246
(Egypt and Syria)	a217
(Egypt and Syria)	a205
(Genserich and Boniface)	430

War of Greek empire and Persia).....	420
(Huns and China).....	a174
(Israel and Philistines).....	a1056
(Jews and Samaritans).....	43
(the Lamian).....	a323
betwixt Lucania and Epiro.....	a352
(Macedon and Illyrians).....	a355
(Macedon and Rhodes).....	a202
(Palestine and Amalek).....	a1043
(Palestine and Syria).....	a1043
of succession (Parthia).....	a87
(Parthia and Scythia).....	a130
(Persia and Greek empire).....	430
(Persia and Indians).....	432
(Persia and Turks).....	432
(Pharnaces and Eumenes II.).....	a182
(Pyrrhus and Demetrius).....	a289
(Pyrrhus and Gauls).....	a274
(Rome and Achaëa).....	a149
(Rome and Armenia).....	241
against Arsaces, first.....	a238
against Arsaces, second.....	a236
(Rome and Astures).....	a26
(Rome and Aurlunci).....	a345
(Rome and Celtiber).....	a98
(Rome and Celtiberi).....	a154
(Rome and Celtiberi).....	a185
of Classes in Rome.....	a121
(Rome and Dalmatia).....	a156
(Rome and Etruria).....	a312
of Germanic League.....	167
(Rome and Germany).....	235
(Rome and Greece).....	a150
(Rome and Illyria).....	a229
(Rome and Insubres).....	a200
(Romans and Istri).....	a221
betwixt Romans and Latins.....	a340
(Rome and Liguria).....	a238
(Rome and Macedon).....	a214
(Rome and Macedon) second.....	a200
(Rome and Macedon) third.....	a171
(Rome and Macedon) fourth.....	a149
(Rome and Parthia).....	a40
(Rome and Parthia).....	54
(Rome and Parthia).....	162
(Romans and Pelligni).....	a308
(Rome and Persia).....	258
(Rome and Persia).....	337
(Rome and Persicus).....	a171
(Rome and Preneste).....	a382
(Rome and Sabines).....	a755
(Rome and Sicily).....	a215
(Rome and Thrace).....	a112
(Rome and Veli).....	a747
betwixt Samnium and Epiro.....	a332
(Sparta and Megalopolis).....	a352
(Suevi and Vandals).....	420
(Syracuse and Carthage).....	a317
(Syria and Egypt).....	a219
(Syria and Egypt).....	a126
(Syria and Parthia).....	a213
(Thebes and Sparta).....	a369
(Zeno and Basiliscus).....	476
War-tax levied at Rome.....	a406
Water-clock of P. C. Scipio.....	a159
Water-mill of Mithridates.....	a70
on the Tiber.....	a50
Water-pumps in Greece.....	a1485
Westphalian League.....	286
Whang-ti, emperor of China.....?	1952
Wheaten bread in China.....?	a1998
Wine first mentioned.....	a2347
Women of Arcadia repel Lacedæmonians.....	a1102
Writing known in Phœnicia.....?	a1800

X

Xanthippus in the Academy.....a339
Xanthos, historian, flourishes.....a463

Xantippus defeats Regulus.....	a255
Xenates defeated by Molon.....	a222
Xenarchus (Sicily) flourishes.....	a393
Xenia, butchery of.....	a201
Xenocles, tragic victor.....	a415
Xenocrates born.....	a396
in the Academy.....	a315
Xenon's (Syria) defeat.....	a222
Xenophanes flourishes.....	a558
Xenophon, historian, born.....	a444
retreat.....	a400
Xerxes confirms Jewish privileges.....	a486
reigns.....	a485
conquers Egypt.....	a481
expedition against Greece.....	a480
bridge.....	a480
assassinated.....	a465
Xerxes II.....	a425
Xisuthrus (Bab. Chr.).....	? a3335
Xuthus flourishes.....	? a2348

Y

Yao, emperor of China.....	? a1357
Yao's deluge (China).....	a3000
Year of confusion.....	a46
Yezdejird I., king of Persia.....	a404
conquers Armenia.....	a412
Yezdejird II., king of Persia.....	a440
York, archbishopric of.....	180

Y

Yao, emperor of China.....	? a1357
Yao's deluge (China)	a3000
Year of confusion.....	a46
Yezdejrd I., king of Persia	404
conquers Armenia.....	412
Yezdejrd II., king of Persia	440
York, archbishopric of.....	180

Z

Zab, or Zoab (Persia) reigns.....	a1721
Zabad murders Joash.....	a889
Zabina, Alexander, claims Syria.....	a125
Zaleucus, legislator, flourishes.....	a660
Zalmoxis the Getan.....	? a660
Zalzar revolts (Persia).....	? a1753
Zama, battle of.....	a202
Zamnia rebuilt by Gabinus.....	a528
Zamolxis of Thrace.....	a1090
Zanele (Italy) settled.....	a330
Zarangians defeated by Alexander.....	a126
Zebina's (Zabina) alliance with Hyrcanus.....	a776
Zechariah, king of Israel.....	a520
Zechariah prophesies.....	a599
Zedekiah, king of Judah.....	a47
Zela, battle of, "Veni, vidi, vici".....	a551
Zendavesta composed.....	a299
Zeno, founder of Stoics, born.....	a276
the Stoic flourishes.....	a207
Zeno succeeds Chrysippus.....	a206
Zeno of Tarsus, philosopher, flourishes.....	a80
Zeno of Sidon, Epicurean, flourishes.....	a71
Zeno (Constantinople) marries Ariadne.....	a74
Zeno, (Isaurian) emperor.....	a267
Zenobia, queen of Palmyra.....	a269
conquers Egypt.....	a271
Zenodotus of Ephesus, flourishes.....	? 201
Zephirus, bishop of Rome.....	a944
Zerah invades Judah.....	a941
still reigns.....	a1388
Zethus takes Thebes.....	a718
Zeuxidamus of Sparta.....	a396
Zeuxis, painter, flourishes.....	a246
Zielas of Bithynia.....	a329
Zinri murders Elah.....	a323
Zipates, king of Bithynia.....	a315
Wars with Chalcedon.....	a1100
Zoba or Nisibis founded.....	? a2010
Zohak (Persia) reigns.....	a551
Zoroaster flourishes.....	a227
religion restored.....	a536
Zorobabel's return.....	? a1233
Zorus founds Carthage.....	a17
Zosimus, bishop of Rome.....	a407
Zurich plundered.....	

TABLES

OF

DYNASTIES, SOVEREIGNS, &c.

ANCIENT DYNASTIES.

<i>Abyssinia</i> ,—	Began	<i>Greece and Macedon</i> ,—	Began
Eslebaan	400	Alcmaeonidæ	1100
Menilecian	? a1000	Eurypontidæ	a1024
<i>Assyria and Babylon</i> ,—		Heracleidan (Hercules dies)	a1209
1st Assyrian (Hales)	a2234	Peisistratidæ (Peisistratus dies)	a527
2d Assyrian	c a1260	Pelopidæ (Pelops in Argos)	a1283
3d Assyrian	c a830	Perseidæ (Perseus at Mycene)	a1457
Chaldeo-Babylonian	a604	Ptolemaic	a332
<i>China</i> ,—		Seleucidæ	a312
Chang	a1766	<i>Persian and Medo-Persian</i> —	
Fou-hi	? a2953	Arsacidæ	a250
Han	a207	Kayanian, or Median	a700
Tcheou	a1122	Mahabadean	fab.
Tien-hoang	fab.	Medo-Persian	a538
Ti-hoang	fab.	Paishadian	fab.
Tsin	254	Sassanides	a226
<i>Egypt</i> ,—		Seleucidæ	a312
Egypto-Saracen	639	<i>Rome</i> ,—	
Hyksos (Phœnician?)	a2080	Roman, the Cæsars	a44
Perso-Egyptian	a525	<i>Troy</i> ,—	
Pharaonic	a2188	Dardanidæ	a1480
Ptolemaic	a332	For dynasties less frequently mentioned, &c. q.,	
Romano-Egyptian	a30	Atyadæ, &c., vide Atyr, &c.	
Salte	a781		

BABYLON.

Chaldean Kings.

	B. C.
Nimrod	2566
Chomasbolus	2560
Porus	2552
Nechubus	2517
Abius	2474
Oniballus	2426
Zinzirus	2386

Arab Kings.

	B. C.
Mardocentes	2341
Sisimardacus	2256
Nabius	2228
Parannus	2191
Nabonnebus	2151

Babylonian Sovereigns.

(ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURE, PTOLEMY, &c.)

	B. C.
Nabonassar	747
Nadius	733
Chinzirus	731
Jugæus	726
Merodach Baladan	721
Arcianus	709
Belibus	702
Apronadius	699
Rogibelus	693
Mesemesmordak	692
Esarhaddon	680
Saosducheus or Nebuchadnezzar I.	667
Chyniladan	647
Nabopolassar or Labynetius	625
Nabopolassar	606
Nabopolassar, Bochtanser, or Nebuchadnezzar	604
Evil Merodach	561
Nericanassassar, Neriglissar, or Belshazzar ..	558
Laborsoarshod	558
Nabonadius or Labynetius II.	553

ASSYRIA.

Assyrian Kings.

(ACCORDING TO CTESIAS.)

	B. C.
Ninus.....	2126
Semiramis	2074
Ninyas	2022
Arius	1994
Arailus	1964
Xerxes or Balæus	1924
Armanithres	1894
Belochus	1857
Balæus	1821
Sethos, Altadas	1769
Mamythus.....	1734
Ascalus or Mascæus	1704
Sphærus	1674
Mamylus	1646
Sparthæus	1616
Ascatades.....	1576
Amynthes	1534
Belochus II.	1484
Baletores or Boletaras	1459
Lamprides	1425
Sosares	1388
Lampares	1363
Panyas	1338
Sosarmus	1293
Mithraeus	1251

Assyrian Kings—continued.

	B. C.
Teutamus or Tautanus.....	1214
Teutæus	1182
Thineus	1138
Dercylus	1108
Empacæus.....	1068
Laosthenes	1030
Pertiades	985
Ophrateus	955
Ephcheres	934
Acraganes	882
Thonos Concolerus or Sardanapalus	841

Assyrian Sovereigns.

(ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURE AND PTOLMEY.)

	B. C.
Arbaces (of Ctesias).....	821
Pul or Belus (Mandaues of Ctesias)	790
Tiglath-Pileser	747
Shalmaneser	726
Sennacherib	714
Esarhaddon, Assarhaddon, or Sardanapalus I.	710
Ninus III.	667
Nabuchodonosor I.	658
Sarac, or Sardanapalus II.	635

EGYPT.

Egyptian Kings.

Menes and his successors, ending with

	B. C.
Timaus	2412
Salatis, Siletes, or Nirmaryada	2159
Baion, Byon, or Babya	2140
Apachnes, Pachman, or Ruchma	2096
Apophes	2039
Janias or Sethos	1998
Assis or Aseth	1948
Alisphragmuthosis, &c.	1899
Queen Nitocris.....	1809
Amosis, Thuthmosis, or Thummosis	1742
Chebron	1648
Amenophis I.	1623
Amesses	1610
Mephres	1589
Misphragmuthosis	1567
Thmosis or Thothmosis	1554
Amenophis II.	1528
Orus or Horus	1518
Acenchrus	1488
Rathosis	1452
Acencheres I.	1440
Acencheres II.	1431
Armais or Harmais	1418
Ramesses	1398
Ramesses Meiamun	1394
Amenophis III. or Moaris	1393
Sethos, Sethosis, Sesoosis, or Sesostris.....	1327
Rampses or Pheron	1308
Cetes, Proteus, or Ramesses	1275
Amenophis IV.	1214
Rampsinites	1164
Cheops or Chemmis	1124
Cephrenes, Cephres, or Sesah	1082
Mycerinus or Chérinus.....	1032
Bocchoris or Asschis	976
Anysis	815
Sabacon or So	771
Anysis again	769
	719

	B. C.
Sebecon or Sethos.....	713
Twelve contemporary kings	673
Psammeticus I.	658
Nechus or Pharaoh Necho	619
Psammis	603
Apries or Pharaoh Hophra.....	597
Amasis	569
Psammenitus	525
Cambyses reduces Egypt	525
Darius Hystaspes	487
Xerxes	484
Artaxerxes Longimanus.....	460
Darius Nothus	413
Amyrtæus	413
Pausiris or Busiris.....	407
Psammeticus II.	401
Nephereus	395
Acoris	389
Nectanebo	375
Tachis or Tachos	373
Nectanebo II.	361
Ochus	343
Alexander	332
Ptolemy Lagus	323
Philadelphus	284
Evergetes	246
Philopater	221
Epiphanes	204
Philomator and Evergetes	180, 169
Evergetes II.	145
Lathurus Soter, and Cleopatra.....	116
Alexander and Cleopatra	106
Lathurus Soter	88
Cleopatra II., and Alexander II.	81
Ptolemy (Alexander III.)	80
Dionysius (Auletes)	65
Dionysius II., and Cleopatra III.	61
Cleopatra III., and Ptolemy	46

PALESTINE.

Judges of Israel.

	Years.
Othniel, about B.C. 1400	40
Under Eglon	18
Ehud, &c.	80
Under the Philistines	unk.
Shamgar	unk.
Under Jabin	20
Deborah and Barak	40
Under Midian	7
Gideon	40
Abimelech	3
Tola	23
Jair	18
Under the Ammonites	18
Jephthah	6
Ibzan	7
Eli	10
Abdon	8
Under the Philistines	40
Samson	20
Eli	40
Under the Philistines	20
Samuel, about	12

Kings of Israel—continued.

	B. C.
Ahab	914
Ahaziah	896
Jehoram	892
Jehu	880
Jehoahaz	852
Joash or Jehoash	836
Jeroboam II.	819
Zachariah	773
Shallum	768
Menahem	767
Pekaiiah	757
Pekah	755
Interregnum	734
Hoshea	725
Captivity	716

Kings of Judah.

	B. C.
Rehoboam	972
Abijam	954
Asa	951
Jehoshaphat	910
Jehoram	885
Ahaziah	881
Interregnum	880
Joash	874
Amaziah	835
Uzziah, or Azariah	806
Jotham	754
Ahaz	738
Hezekiah	722
Manasseh	694
Amon	639
Josiah	637
Jehoahaz	606
Jehoiakim	606
Jehoiachin	594
Zedekiah	594
Captivity	583

Kings of Israel.

	B. C.
Saul	? 1095, 1091
David	? 1055, 1051
Solomon	? 1015, 1010
Rehoboam	? 975, 971
Here occurs the revolt of the ten tribes, and the partition of the nation into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah.	
Jeroboam	975
Nadab	950
Baasha	949
Elah	926
Zimri	925
Omri	925

PERSIA.

Persian Kings.

	B. C.	A. D.
Zoroaster	2115	Darius (murdered) 331
Zoroaster II.	1082	Alexander the Great 331
Cyrus	560	Artaxerxes I. 329
Cambyses	525	Sapor 238
Darius	522	Hormisdas 273
Xerxes	490	Sapor II. 310
Artaxerxes	464	

GREECE.

Spartan Kings.

Hercules	c1280	7. Archelaus and Charilaus	c879
Hyllus	c1203	8. Teleclus and Nicander	c819
Cleodæus	c1154	9. Alcemenes and Theopompus	? 813, c779
Aristomachus	c1124	10. Polydorus, Archidamus, and Anaxandrides	c742
Aristodemus	c1124	11. Eurycrates, Zeuxidamus, and Archidamus	c718
(Generation.)		12. Anaxander, Lycorides, Anaxidamus, and Anaxilaus	c676
1. Eurysthenes and Procles	c1100	13. Eurycrates, Archidamus I., Leotyphides	c637
2. Agis and Sois	c1058	14. Leon, Agesicles, and Hippocrates	c596
3. Echestratus and Eurypon	c1024	15. Anaxandrides, Ariston, and Agis	c560
4. Labotas and Prytanis	c989	16. Cleombrotus, Leonidas, Dorieus, Cleomenes I., Demaratus and Menares	c491
5. Doryxus and Eunomus	c952		
6. Agesilaus, Polydeutes, and Lyscurgus (lawgiver)	c923		

Spartan Kings—continued.

17. Nicomedes, Pausanias, <i>Pleistarchus</i> , Eur- ryanax, Gorgo and <i>Leotychnides</i>	c408
18. Cleomenes, <i>Pleistonnax</i> , Aristocles, Zeuxidamus and Lampito	? c356
19. Pausanias and Archidamus II.	c367
20. Agesipolis I., Cleombrotus I., Agis II., Agesilaus II.	c380
21. Agesipolis II., Cleomenes II., Leotychni- des, Archidamus III.	? c367
22. Acrotatus, Cleonymus, Eudamidas I., Agis III.	c333
23. Cleombrotus II., Areus I., Leonidas II., Archidamus IV.	c256
24. Agesipolis, Cleomenes, Acrotatus, Cleo- menes III., Eudamidas II.	c246
25. Agesipolis III., Areus II., Agis IV., Ar- chidamus V.	c244
26. Eurydamidas	c210

After the eighth generation the dates are only proximate; as the most important personage is taken. The complexity of the chronology, and the doubtfulness of the genealogy, render it difficult to give a date that will suit all the monarchs in the same line. The names printed in *italics* show the descendants of the first "twin kings," *Eurysthenes* and *Procles*.

Kings of Athens.

	B. C.
Cecrops	1556
Cranaus	1553
Amphictyon	1521
Erichthonius	1494
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P. Popilius Lænas, P. Rupilius	622	M. Tullius Cicero, C. Antonius	691
P. Licinius Crassus, L. Valerius Flaccus	623	D. Junius Silanus, L. Licinius Murena	692
C. Claudius Pulcher, M. Perpenna	624	M. Puppis Piso, M. Valerius Messala Niger	693
C. Sempronius Tuditanus, M. Aquilius Nepos	625	L. Afranius, Q. Metellus Celer	694
Cn. Octavius Nepos, T. Annus Luscus	626	C. Jul. Caesar, M. Calpurnius Bibulus	695
L. Cassius Longus, L. Cornelius Cinna	627	C. Calpurnius Piso, A. Gabinius Paulus	696
L. Æmilius Lepidus, L. Aurelius Orestes	628	P. Corn. Lentulus Spithær, Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos	697
M. Plantius Hypsæus, M. Fulvius Flaccus	629	Cn. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus, L. Marcus Philippus	698
C. Cassius Longinus, L. Sextus Calvinus	630	Cn. Pompeius Magnus 2, M. Licinius Crassus 2	699
Q. Cæcilius Metellus, T. Quintus Flamininus	631	L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Ap. Claudius Pulcher	700
C. Fannius Strabo, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus	632	Cn. Domitius Calvinus, M. Valerius Messala	701
Lucius Opimius, Q. Fabius Maximus	633	Cn. Pompeius Magnus 3	702
P. Manilius Nepos, C. Papirius, Carbo	634	Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, M. Claudius Marcellus	703
L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus, L. Aurelius Cotta	635	L. Æmilius Paulus, P. Claudius Marcellus	704
M. Portius Cato, Q. Marcus Rex	636	C. Claudius Marcellus, L. Cornelius Lentulus	705
L. Cæcilius Metellus, Q. Mutius Scaevola	637	C. Julius Caesar 2, P. Servilius Isauricus	706
C. Licinius Geta, Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus	638	Q. Fusus Calenus, P. Vatinius	707
M. Cæcilius Metellus, M. Æmilius Scaurus	639	C. Julius Caesar 3, M. Æmilius Lepidus	708
M. Aclius Balbus, C. Portius Cato	640	C. Julius Caesar 4	709
C. Cæcilius Metellus, Cn. Papirius Carbo	641	C. Julius Caesar 5, M. Antonius	710
M. Livius Drusus, L. Calpurnius Piso	642	C. Julius Caesar 6, A. Hirtius	711
P. Scipio Nasica, L. Calpurnius Bestia	643	O. Vibius Pansa, A. Hirtius	712
M. Minucius Rufus, Sp. Postumius Albinus	644	L. Minucius Plancus, M. Æmilius Lepidus 2	713
Q. Cæcilius Metellus, M. Junius Silanus	645	L. Antonius, P. Servilius Isauricus 2	714
Serius Sulpicius Galba, M. Aurelius Scaurus	646	Cn. Domitius Calvinus, C. Asinius Pollio	715
C. Marius, L. Cassius	647	L. Marcus Censorinus, C. Calvisius Sabinus	716
C. Atilius Serranus, Q. Servilius Cæpio	648	Ap. Claudius Pulcher, C. Norbanus Flaccus	717
P. Rutilius Rufus, Corn. Manilius Maximus	649	M. Agrippa, L. Caninius Gallus	718
C. Marius 2, C. Flavius Fimbria	650	L. Gellius Poplicola, M. Coccæius Nerva	719
C. Marius 3, L. Aurelius Orestes	651	L. Cornificus Nepos, Sex. Pompeius Nepos	720
C. Marius 4, Q. Lutatius Catulus	652	L. Scribonius Libo, M. Antonius 2	721
C. Marius 5, M. Aquilius	653	C. Caesar Octavianus 2, L. Volcatius Tullus	722
C. Marius 6, L. Valerius Flaccus	654	Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, C. Sosius	723
M. Antonius, A. Postumius Albinus	655	C. Caesar Octavianus 3, M. Valer. Messala	724
L. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos, T. Didius	656	Corvinus	725
Cn. Corn. Lentulus, P. Licinius Crassus	657		
Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, C. Cassius Longinus	658		

ROMAN EMPERORS.

Emperors of Rome.

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Caius Caligula.....	37	Valerianus, and his son, Gallienus.....	253
Claudius (Tiber. Drusus).....	41	Gallienus.....	260
Claudius Nero.....	54	Claudius II.....	268
Servius Sulpicius Galba.....	68	Quintillus.....	270
M. Salvius Otho	69	Aurelian.....	270
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Cocceius Nerva.....	96	Carinus and Numerianus	283
Trajan (M. Ulpius Crinitus).....	97	Diocletian.....	284
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Antoninus Titus.....	138	Constantius Chlorus, and Galerius Maxi- an.....	305
Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus.....	161	Constantine	306
Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus).....	180	Maxentius.....	306
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M. Opilius Macrinus.....	217	Constantine the Great.....	324
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Alexander Severus.....	222	Constans.....	337
Caius Julius Verus Maximinus.....	235	Constantius II.....	337
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Balbinus and Pupienus.....	237	Jovian.....	363
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GREEK LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

FIRST OR ELEMENTARY PERIOD OF GREEK LITERATURE.¹

Derivation and Connection of the Greek Nation with the East.—Ancestors, viz., the Pelasgi and Thracians, Æoli, Ellenes, Achæi.—Heroic Times.—Tribes.—Amphictyons.—Solemnities and Myths.—The Dance and Metre.

B.C.	Olymp.	
(1184)	.	<i>Capture of Troy.</i>
1104	.	<i>Immigration of the Dorians.</i>

SECOND PERIOD OF LITERATURE.

From Homer to the Persian War, or Literature of the Tribes.—Productiveness of the Ionians.—The Epic.—Homeric song.—Doric Religious Sentiment.—Hesiodic Poem.—Priestly Hymns and Music.—Commencement of the Lyric through Terpander.—Development of Doric Science and Music conjointly with the Epic.—Archilocus the Ionic Epic Poet.—Elegies.—The Strains and Lyric of the Dorians.—Short Lyric compositions amongst the Æolians and Ionians.—Age of Prose formation.—Commencement of Prose.—Elements of the Drama.

(950)	.	Homer.
	.	Creophylus, Stasinus.
(850)	.	Hesiod.
	.	Cercops.
776	1	Arctinus.
765	3, 4	Cinæthou.
761	4, 4 (9)	Eumelus.
756—750	6—7 3	<i>Colonies of the Milesians.</i>
		<i>Chersiphron and Rhæcus.</i>
743—723	9, 2—14, 2	<i>First Messenian War.</i>
735, 734	11, 2, 3	<i>Naxos and Syracuse (al. 5, 3).</i>
730	12, 3	<i>Leontium and Catana.</i>
710	17, 3	Croton.
		Callinus?
708	18	<i>Tarentum and Corcyra.</i>
		Archilochus of Thasus.
		Bularchus.
693	21, 4	Simonides of Amorgus.
691 (677)	22, 2 (25, 4)	<i>Glaucus of Chios.</i>
690	22, 3	<i>Gela.</i>
		Interval between the first and second Messenian wars.
		Singers and priests of the Delphic worship.
		Terpander.
685—668	23, 4—28, 1	<i>Second Messenian War.</i>
		Tyrtæus.

¹ Several of the dates, which show a discrepancy between the author and the standard work of Fynes Clinton (*Fasti Hellenici*), are notwithstanding inserted to maintain uniformity with the rest of Bernhardt's system.

GREEK LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

B. C.	Olymp.	
676 ⁶¹	26	Thaletas.
674	26, 3	Calchedon.
672	27	Aleman, Polymnastus.
		<i>Lesbian naval supremacy.</i>
662	29, 3	Aristoxenus of Selinus.
		Asius and Xanthus?
660	30	Zaleucus.
657	30, 4	Lesches.
		<i>Byzantium.</i>
655	31, 2	<i>Cypselus Tyrannus.</i>
648	33	<i>Himera.</i>
		Pisander.
631	37, 2	<i>Cyrene.</i>
		<i>Milesians in Egypt: Naucratis.</i>
629	37, 4	<i>Sinope.</i>
		Mimnermus.
628	38	<i>Selinus.</i>
625—585	38, 4—48, 4	Periander.
		Arion; Chersias of Orchomenus?
620	39	Draco.
611	42, 2	Pittacus in Mitylene (651—569).
		Sappho, Alcæus, Stesichorus.
600	45	<i>Massilia.</i>
596	46	Epimenides in Athens.
		Chilon, Erinna.
594	46, 3	Solon, Lawgiver.
586	48, 3	Sacadas.
582	49, 3	<i>Agrigentum.</i>
578	50, 3	Susarion.
		Thales, and the other sages, Anacharsis.
		<i>Dipæus and Scyllis.</i>
572	52	Æsopus.
566	53, 3	Eugammon.
560	51, 1	<i>Peisistratus.</i>
559	55, 2	<i>Heraclea in Pontus.</i>
		Anacreon.
		Prodicus of Phocæa, Diodorus of Erythræ.
		Agias, Hegesinus.
		Aristias.
548	58	Anaximenes, Anaximander.
		Hipponax.
		<i>Tectæus and Angelion.</i>
		<i>Bupalus and Athenis.</i>
541	59, 4	<i>Dependence of the Asiatic Greeks.</i>
		Pherecydes the Syrian.
		Theognis. Phocylides.
540	60, 1	Pythagoras in Croton.
		Ibycus.
		Xenophanes.
535	61, 2	Thespis.
532—522	62, 1—64, 3	<i>Polycrates of Samos.</i>
		Theagenes.
527—510	63, 2—67, 3	<i>Peisistratidæ.</i>
523	64, 2	Chœrilus.
		(Cadmus.)
520	65, 1	Hecataeus. Dionysius.
		Melanippides the Elder

GREEK LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.	Olymp.	
520	65, 1	Onomacritus. <i>Ageladas.</i>
514	66, 3	Antiochus of Syracuse and Hippys? <i>Callon, Eutolidas, Giliadas.</i>
511	67, 2	Phrynicus the Tragedian.
510	67, 3	Telesilla.
504	69, 1	Heraclitus. Parmenides. Lasus. Cynæthos. Charon. Melesagoras and Herodorus? Acusilaus and Eugeon? Epicharmus.
500	70, 1	<i>Revolt of the Ionians.</i>
499	70, 2	Æschylus, Pratinus. Scylax and Hanno? <i>Canachus, Aglaophon.</i>

THIRD PERIOD OF LITERATURE.

From the Persian War to Alexander the Great, or Attic Literature. — Exterior Elements. — Interior, arising from Political Elements, displaying the Genius and Popular Character of the Attics — End of Literature in connection with the Tribes. — Tragedy and Comedy. — Atticism and Democracy. — The Sophists and Attic prose. — Eloquence, Historic Writing, and Philosophy.

490	72, 3	<i>Battle of Marathon.</i> Panyasis, Pindar, Simonides, Corinna, Myrtis. Leucippus, Ocellus.
487	73, 2	Chionides, Magnes, Pigres? <i>Pythagoras of Rhegium.</i> <i>Second Persian War.</i>
480	75, 1	Anaxagoras.
480—428	75, 1—88, 1	Pherecydes the Logographer. Xenophanes.
477	75, 4	Timocreon, Ecphantides.
471	77, 2	<i>Hippodamus.</i> <i>Administration of Pericles.</i>
469—429	77, 4—87, 4	Tragedies of Sophocles.
468—405	78, 1—93, 4	Diagoras the Melian.
466	78, 3	<i>Onatas, Calamis.</i> Charon, Xanthus the Logographer.
464	79, 1	Zeno the Eleatic
460	80, 1	Archilaus, Gorgias.
458	80, 3	The Orestes of Æschylus. <i>Polygnotus, Aristophan, Dionysius of Colophon.</i>
456	81, 1	Herodotus, Hellanicus. Empedocles.
455—406	81, 2—95, 3	Tragedies of Euripides.
454	81, 3	Cratinus. Aristarchus the Tegean.
451	82, 2	Ion of Chios.
450	82, 3	Crates, Bacchylides, Praxilla.
447	83, 2	<i>Phidias, Alcamenes, Agoracritus, Panæus.</i> Achæus.
444	84, 1	Protagoras. Damastes, Herodicus.

GREEK LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

B. C.	Olymp.	
44 ⁶	85, 1	Melissus.
438, 437	85, 3. 4	<i>Propylæa in Athens, and Olympian Jove, Iktinus</i>
435	86, 2	Democritus, Prodicus, Hippias.
432	87, 1	Meton.
		Hermippus, Teleclides, Phrynichus and other Comic Poets; Callias, author of <i>γραμμάτιζα</i> <i>τραγῳδία</i> .
431—405	87, 2—93, 4	<i>Myron, Polyclethus.</i> <i>Peloponnesian War.</i> Euphoriion, the Tragic Poet. Hippocrates.
429	87, 4	Eupolis, Sophron.
427	88, 2	<i>Sway of Cleon.</i>
423	88, 2	Aristophanes.
420	90, 1	Thucydides, Antiochus of Syracuse.
416	91, 1	Pherecrates.
		Agathon.
415	91, 2	Socrates.
		<i>Sicilian Expedition.</i>
412	92, 1	Hegemon of Thasus.
		Antiphon the Orator.
406	93, 3	Evenus the Sophist.
		Philistus.
		Chcerilus of Samos, Antimachus.
		Cratippus the Historian.
404	94, 1	Plato and Theopompus, the Comic Poets. <i>The Thirty Tyrants.</i> Lysias, Andocides.
		Antisthenes, Aristippus, Euclides, Æschines, and other Socratic philosophers.
401	94, 2	Archytas and Timæus?
		<i>Euclides the Archon.</i>
401	94, 4	Archinus, Cephalus, Aristophon.
399	95, 2	Xenophon in Asia, Ctesias.
		Death of Socrates.
		Plato.
396	96, 1	Timotheus, Philoxenus, Telestes.
		Sophocles the Younger.
		Meletus, Astydamas, with other Tragic Poets.
		Strattis.
390	97, 3	<i>Xeuxis, Parrhasius, Timanthes, Pauson.</i>
388	98, 1	<i>Scopas.</i>
385	98, 4	Aristophanes' Plutus, the second time; Antiphanes.
		Androtion the Orator.
373	101, 4	Alexis, Araros, Eubulus, Anaxandrides, Dinon.
368	103, 1	Callistratus the Orator; Leodamas.
367	103, 2	Eudoxus, Theodectes.
		Death of Dionysius the Elder.
364	104, 1	<i>Lysippus, Euphranor, Nicias, Praxiteles.</i> Isæus, Anaximenes, Rise of Demosthenes.
		Polyzelus.
360	105, 1	Theopompus the Historian.
359—336	105, 2—111, 1	<i>Reign of Philip.</i>
356	106	Aphareus.
		<i>Apelles, Aristides, Leochares.</i>
354—330	106, 3—112, 3	Public oratory of Demosthenes.
347	108, 2	Death of Plato, Speusippus.

GREEK LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.	Olymp.	
345	108, 4	Æschines.
342	109, 3	Aristotle.
340	110, 1	Ephorus, Diyllus, Anaxarchus.
		Xenocrates.
338	110, 3	<i>Battle of Charoneia.</i>
		Death of Isocrates. Lycurgus, Dinarchus, Demades, Hyperides, Amphis, Philippides, Cerciæas.

FOURTH PERIOD OF LITERATURE.

From Alexander the Great to the Roman Imperial rule, or Erudition and Corporate Science.—Spread of the Greek Language; Macedonian, Egyptian, Alexandrian Dialects.—Hellenicised People.—Literature at Royal Courts, chiefly at Pergamus, and above all at Alexandria.—Polymathy and Polygraphy.—Science and Knowledge, Rhetoric and Poetry, of the Age.

336—323	111, 1—114, 2	<i>Alexander the Great.</i>
		Menander, Philemon, Diphilus, Apollodorus, Timocles.
		Diogenes and Crates, Cynics; Pyrrhon.
336—323	111, 1—114, 2	Anaximenes, Hecataeus the Abderite, Marsyas, Callisthenes.
		<i>Pyrgoteles, Apollodorus, Silanion.</i>
		Pythias of Massilia?
		<i>Foundation of Alexandria.</i>
332	112, 1	Callipus.
330	112, 3	Nearchus.
326	113, 3	Demetrius Phalereus.
325	113, 4	Epicurus.
323	114, 2	Death of Aristotle. Theophrastus, Dicaearchus, Aristoxenus, Eudemus, Heracleides Ponticus.
322	114, 3	<i>Ptolemæus I., Soter.</i>
320—285	115, 1—123, 4	<i>The regal Diadoche.</i>
306	118, 3	Philochorus.
		Demochares.
302	119, 3	Arcefilaus Xeno, Metrodorus, Stilpon, Menedemus, Hegesias, Theodorus the Atheist, Euhemerus, Diodorus Cronus.
300	120, 1	Philetas, Simmias, Dosiadas.
		Rhinthon, Anyte.
		Megasthenes, Hieronymus of Cardia, Clitarchus, Herophilus.
		Euclides.
		<i>Protogenes.</i>
296	121, 1	Demetrius Phalereus in Egypt.
289	122, 4	Possidippus.
		Crates, the Academic.
285—247	123, 4—133, 2	<i>Ptolemæus II., Philadelphus.</i>
282—239	124, 2—135, 2	<i>Antigonus Gonatas.</i>
		Polemon Crantor.
		<i>Chares.</i>
280	125, 1	Aristarchus of Samos, Conon, Berosus.
		Metrodorus, Colotes, Idomeneus, Lynceus, Duris, Straton of Lampsacus.
280	125, 1	Timon of Phlius, Sotades, Sopater.

GREEK LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.	Olymp.	
280	125, 1	Tragic Pleias. Sositheus, Philiscus. Zoilus.
272	127, 1	Aratus, Alexander Ætolus, Theocritus. Bion and Moschus? Menippus and Meleager of Gadara. Xenodotus.
270	127, 3	<i>Hiero of Syracuse.</i> Death of Epicurus, Hermarchus, Polystratus, Dionysius, Basilides, Lycon, Antagoras of Rhodes, Leonidas of Tarentum, Archelaus? Manetho.
264	129, 1	Parian Marble, Timæus.
263—241	129, 2—134, 4	<i>Eumenes I. of Pergamus.</i> Cleanthes, Dionysius, Heracleotes. Lysanias, Persæus, Aristo Chius. Timosthenes.
262	129, 2	Lycophron, Callimachus.
260	130, 1	Erasistratus, Aratus of Sicyon.
250	132, 3	Hieronymus Rhodius, Sosibius Laco. Praxiphanes, Heraclitus of Halicarnassus, Philos- trophus. Nymphis Heracleotes, Euphantus Olynthius. Ctesibius?
247—222	133, 2—139, 3	<i>Ptolemæus III. Evergetes, Monumentum Adul- tanum.</i>
241—197	134, 4—146, 2	<i>Attalus I. of Pergamus.</i> Apollonius of Perga, Conon, Biton. Chrysippus, Lacydes. Lysimachus, Neanthes, Daphidas, Ister Calli- machus.
230	137, 3	Aristo Ceus, Critolaus, Teles?
230	137, 3	Eratosthenes, Euphorion, Rhianus. Machon, Nicænetus, Theodoridas, Mnaseas. Antigonus Carystius.
223—187	139, 2—148, 2	<i>Antiochus Magnus.</i> Ptolemæus Megalopolites, Phylarchus. Mnesiptolemus, Seleucus, Agesianax. Sphærus. Samius the Poet, Epinicus. Archimedes.
222—205	139, 3—143, 4	<i>Ptolemæus IV., Philopator.</i>
213	141, 4	Death of Aratus, Polybius.
212	142, 1	Death of Archimedes.
207	143, 2	Death of Chrysippus, Zeno of Tarsus, Sotion.
205—181	143, 4—149, 4	<i>Ptolemæus V., Epiphanes.</i>
200	145, 1	Aristophanes Byzantius. Polemo Periegetes, Hermippus, Silenus, Sosilus, Menodotus, Dionysius Iambus, Zeno the His- torian. Asclepiades the Elder, Hellanicus the Gram- marian.
197—159	145, 4—155, 2	Apollodorus Carystius, Alcæus Messenius.
196	146, 1	<i>Eumenes II. of Pergamus.</i>
194	146, 3	<i>Rosetta Inscription.</i>
181—146	149, 4—158, 3	Death of Eratosthenes. Appollonius Rhodius. <i>Ptolemæus VI., Philometor.</i> Nicander, Aristobulus Judæus.

GREEK LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.	Olymp.	
160	155, 1	Hipparchus. Demetrius Scepsius, Satyrus.
159—138	155, 2—160, 3	<i>Attalus II. of Pergamus.</i> Aristarchus the Grammarian, Ammonius. Crates at Pergamus, Musæus the Ephesian? <i>Embassy of Carneades.</i> Diogenes Critolaus. Kalistratus, Moschus?
155	156, 2	Heracleides Lembus.
150	157, 3	<i>Ptolemæus VII., Evergetes (Physcon).</i>
146—117	158, 3—165, 4	<i>Achaia, a Roman Province.</i> Panætius, Clitomachus, Apollodorus of Athens, Antipater of Tarsus. Ctesibius the Mechanician. <i>Attalus III. of Pergamus.</i> Antipater of Sidon. <i>Ptolemæus VIII., Soter II.</i>
138—133	160, 3—161, 4	Agatharchides, Charmadas, Diodorus Tyrius.
117—80		Dionysius Thrax, Mnaseas, Ptolemæus Pindarion.
110		Artemidorus and Meleager the Younger, Archias, Artemidorus, Artemitanus, Dionysius the Cyclographer?
100		Philo the Academician, Metrodorus the Sceptic, Scymnus.
90		Apollonius Molo, Posidonius, Antiochus, Hecaton. Hero the Mechanician, Asclepiades the Pathologist.
84		<i>Apellicon's Library at Rome.</i> Tyrannion the Elder, Alexander Polyhistor.
80—51		<i>Ptolemæus IX., Dionysius (Auletes).</i> Xeno Epicureus, Diotimus Stoicus.
60		Parthenius, Philodemus. Hermagoras, Castor, Geminus. Themison the Physician.
55		Apollodorus Pergamensis, Athenæus the Mechanician. Demetrius Magnes, Timagenes, Nicolaus of Damascus, Theophrastus of Lesbos.
51—30		<i>Cleopatra.</i> Didymus, Asclepiades the Younger, Apollonius Tyrius.
40		Sosigenes. Hybreas, Conon. Cratippus, Phædrus, Antipater Tyrius, Diodorus Siculus. Boethius Sidonius, Andronicus Rhodius, Xenarchus.

The exact date in this Period uncertain.

Apollonides Geographus, Andron, Anticlides, Ariæthus, Baton, Cephalon, Demetrius Calatianus, Dionysius Chalcedensis, Menander Ephesius, Hegesippus, Myrsilus, Phileas the oldest of all, Sosicrates, Xenagoras.
Ænesidemus the Sceptic.
Hermesianax and Phanocles, Alexander Ephesius, Babrius, Matris, Menelaus—
Poets.

FIFTH PERIOD OF LITERATURE.

From Augustus to Justinian, or Sophistic Literature.—Religion philosophized. Greeks in Rome. Productiveness of the First Century.—Superstition and Demonology.—Interior and exterior Sophistic results.—Their Apparatus and Authorship in the Second and Third Centuries, up to the appearance of the New Platonists.—Recognition of Christianity.—Studies of the Fourth Century.

B.C.	
30	<i>Egypt a Roman Province.</i> Strabo, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Cæcilius, Aristonicus. The two Athenodori, Nestor of Tarsus, Athenæus the Peripatetic, Chæremon, Cleomedes.
10	Theodorus Gadareus, Hermagoras, Theon. Asirius Pollio of Tralles, Demetrius Ixion, Isidorus of Charax, Memnon.
A.D.	
1	Juba, Thrasyllus, Philistion, Sotion.
14	<i>Tiberias.</i> Apion, Archibius, Tryphon, Habron, Apollonidas of Nicæa, Antipater Thessalonicensis.
14	Pamphilus, Soteridas, Apollonius Sophistes, Lesbonax.
40—70	Philo Judæus, Potamon. Demetrius, Musonius Rufus, Cornutus Apollonius Tyaneus. Leonidas Alexandrinus Lollius Bassus, Lucilius, Bianor. Damocrates, Xenocrates, Dioscorides, Andronicus, Erotianus. Isæus, Nicetes.
70—100	Onosander, Pamphila. Josephus. Athenæus the Physician, Archigenes, Rufus Ephesius, Soranus, Aretæus? Antiphilus, Automedon, Philippus Thessalonicus.
100—117	Epictetus Scopelianus. Plutarchus, Dio Chrysostomus, Adrastus. Theodosius of Tripolis, Menelaus, Aristides, Quintilianus the Musician, Moschion? Draco of Stratonice.
117—135	<i>Hadrian.</i> Arrianus, Favorinus, Phlegon, Cephalion, Antonius Polemon, Numenius Rhetor, Hadrianus, and Paulus of Tyrus. Philo Byblius, Telephus, Zenobius, Diogenianus, Pollio, Parthenius Phocæus, Ptolemæus Chennus. Apollonius Dyscolus, Ælius Dionysius, Irenæus, Vestinus, Pausanias Atticistes? Hermippus Berytius.
138—161	Taurus, Atticus, Cnæomachus, Secundus, Ælius Harpocration.
161—180	<i>Pius.</i> Herodes Atticus, Hephæstion, Fronto, Pausanias, Appianus. Marcellus Sidetes, Nicomachus of Gerasa, Nicostratus, Mesomedes. Aristides, Lucian, Celsus, Cebes. Ptolemæus, Hypsicles. Galenus.
180—200	Iamblicus the Erotic writer, Amyntianus. Probably Artemidorus, Polyænus, Straton, Antoninus Liberalis? Agathemerus? The Apologists of Christianity. Maximus Tyrius. Phrynicius Pollux. Sextus Empiricus, Diogenes Laertius, Alexander Aphrodisiensis. Oppianus, Nestor, Pisander. Philostratus the Elder, Athenæus, Ælianus. Clemens of Alexandria.

GREEK LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

A.D.	
222	<i>Alexander Severus.</i> Dio Cassius, Herodianus. Ammonius Saccas, Plotinus, Herennius, Origines. Origines, Doctor of the Church; Julius Africanus. Philostratus the Younger.
250—270	Longinus, Apsines, Nicagoras, Callinicus, Lupercus, Minucian. Asinius Quadratus, Dexippus. Porphyrius.
	<i>In the beginning of the Fourth Century.</i>
330	Iamblichus, Helladius the Chrestomathist, Dionysius Periegetes. <i>Inauguration of Constantinople.</i> Eusebius, Vettius Valens. Cædæsius Praxagoras.
350	Antyllus, Apsirtus, Onasimus, Ulpianus.
360—363	Bemarchius, Apollonarius the Poet, Zeno the Physician. Cæsar Julianus, Sallustius, Oribasius, Maximus. Libanius, Proæresius, Himerius, Aristænetus. Gregorius Nazianzenus, Basilus.
370—400	Ammonius of Alexandria. Theon Alexandrinus, Pappus, Hypatia, Heliodorus Larissæus, Diophantus? Themistius.
400—430	Synesius, Meletius, Heliodorus the Erotic Poet? Eunapius, Olympiodorus of Thebes, Panodorus, Zosimus the Historian. Io, Chrysostomus, Theodoretus. Palladas, Cyrus, Claudian, Eusebius the Poet. Hyperechius, Troilus, Phæbammon, Orus, Orion, Stephanus By- zantius? Syrianus.
450—480	Jacobus Psychrestus. Priscus, Lachares.
480—500	Hierocles, Proclus, Marinus. Ammonius Hermæx, Æneas Gazæus, David the Armenian. Malchus, Candidus.
	Indeterminate Time: Nonnus with his imitators, Eutocius, Hesychius, Stobæus, Sopator the Rhetorician, Marcellinus.
491—518	<i>Anastasius. Before the Burning of the Public Library.</i> Procopius, Zosimus, Timotheus of Gaza, Choricus, Eugenius. Nicolaus, Priscian the Grammarian. Marianus Macedonius, Julianus Ægyptius, Rufinus, Leontius, Arabius, Christodorus.
529	Simplicius, Damascius, Priscian the Lydian, Isidorus, Joannes Laurentius Lydus.

SIXTH PERIOD OF LITERATURE.

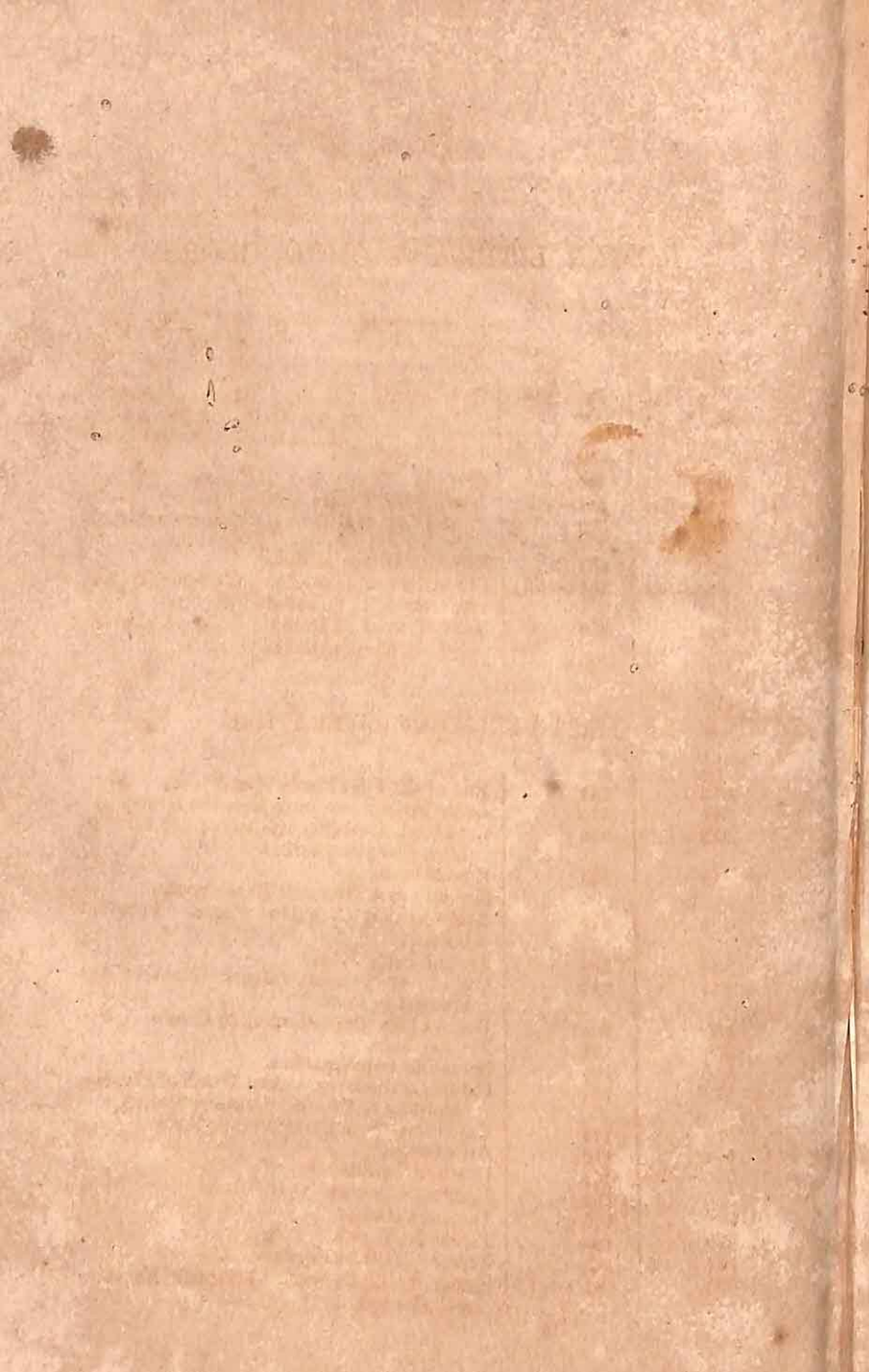
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A.D.

- 527—566 *Emperor Justinian I.*
 532 *Church of St. Sophia. Anthemius.*
Trifonius, Theophilus, Thalelaüs, Dorotheus.
 550 *Procopius, Petrus Magister, Agathias, Hesychius Illustrius,*
Theophanes, Nonnosus.
Paulus Silentiarius, Johannes of Gaza.
Agapetus, Cosmos.
 582—602 *Aëtius, Alexander Trallianus.*
Mauricius. Menander Protector.
 610—642 *Johannes Philoponus and Olympiodorus, Philosophers.*
Hercleus. Theophylactus Simocattes.
Georgius Pisides, Theophilus Protospatharius.
 638 *Palladius, Stephanus, Paulus of Ægina.*
Arabians in Alexandria.
 718—741 *Uncertain: Maximus and Antonius Melissa.*
Leo Isaurus. Johannes Damascenus.
Georgius Syncellus, Nicephorus.
Caliph: Alraschid, 786—808: Almamoun, 811—833.
 829—842 *Honain the Syrian, Achmet.*
Theophilus. Theodorus Studites, Theophanes Confessor.
 860 *Johannes Grammaticus, Icaria.*
 867—886 *Leo the Philosopher, Photius, Michael Psellus the Elder.*
 886—911 *Basilus I. the Macedonian.*
Leo the Wise.
 911—959 *Uncertain: Johannes Malalas.*
Constantine VII., Porphyrogenitus.
Simeon Logothetes, Genesis, Leo Grammaticus, Georgius Monachus, Theophanes Nonnus, Constantine Cephalas, Cassianus Bassus, Pollux?
 963—969 *Nicephorus Phocas. Theodosius the Poet.*
 976—1025 *Basilus II. Leo Diaconus.*
 1050 *Simeon, Seth, and Nicetas.*
Uncertain in the 11th Century: Georgius Cedrenus, Chronicon Paschale, John Xiphilinus, Suidas. Etymologicum Magnum.
 1059—1067 *John Mauropus.*
Constantine IX., Ducas and Eudocia.
 1081—1118 *Theophylactus, Bishop of Bulgaria.*
Alexius I. Comnenus. Anna, Nicephorus Bryenius, John Scilitzes, John Zonarias.
Michael Psellus the Younger, John Italus, Eustratius, Nicephorus Basilakes, John Doxopater, Siceliotes?
 1143—1180 *Manuel Comnenus. Isaac Porphyrogenitus.*
Theodorus Prodromus, Constantine Manasses, the two Tzetzes, John Cinnamus.
 1183 *Andronicus I., Comnenus. Eustathius.*
Uncertain: Michael Glycas, Gregorius Corinthius, Eugenian and Eustathius. Erotic writers.

GREEK LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

A.D.	
1204—1261	<i>Latin Empire.</i> Nicetas.
1250	Georgius Acropolites, Senacherim Scholiast.
1261—1282	<i>Michael VIII., Palæologus.</i> Nicephorus Blemmydes, Gregorius Cyprius, Nicephorus Chumnus, Theodorus Hyrtacenus, Demetrius Pepagomenus, John Actuarius.
1283—1332	<i>Andronicus II.</i> Georgius Pachymeres. Thomas Magister, Theodorus Metochites, Manuel Philes, Manuel Holobolus.
1330	Maximus Planudes, Manuel Bryennius.
1344—1355	<i>Johan. Cantacuzenus.</i> Nicephorus Gregoras, Georgius Lekapennius, Constantine Harmenopolus, Georgius Lapethes.
1373—1425	<i>Manuel Palæologus.</i>
1397	Manuel Chrysoloras, Manuel Moschopulus, Demetrius Triclinius.
1440	Theodorus Gaza, Gemisthus Pletho, Bessarion, Georgius Trapezuntius, Matthæus Camariota.
1453	<i>Capture of Constantinople.</i> John Ducas, Georgius Phrantzes, Georgius Codinus, Laonicus Chalcondyles. John Argyropulus, Michael Apostolius, Andronicus Callistus, the Lascari, Demetrius Chalcondyles, Musurus, Arsenius.



ROMAN LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

U. C.	A. C.	
1—244	753—510	Government of the Kings; <i>Axamenta</i> . <i>Acta Fratrum Arvalium</i> . <i>Carmen Saliare</i> . <i>Leges regiae</i> . <i>Libri lintei</i> . <i>Annales Pontificum</i> .
245	509	Consuls. Treaty with Carthage.
303—304	451—450	Laws of the Twelve Tables.
365	389	Partial Loss of Historical Documents through the burning of Rome by the Gauls.
390	364	Etruscan Drama at Rome.
450—500	304—254	Prudentes; Appius Claudius Cæcus, Ti. Cornelianus, P. Sempronius Sophus.
494	260	Naval Victory of Duilius; <i>Columna rostrata Duilii</i> ; <i>Monumenta Scipionum</i> .

FIRST PERIOD OF LITERATURE.

U. C.	A. C.	
513	241	End of the First Punic War.
514	240	Livius Andronicus introduces the Drama.
518	236	Cato born, according to Cicero; according to Livy, four years earlier.
519	235	Ennius born.
		Nævius's first Dramatic Exhibitions.
535	219	Archagathius, C. Fabius Pictor. Pacuvius born.
536	218	Second Punic War.
542	212	Capture of Syracuse. Greek Works of Art brought to Rome.
550	204	Death of Nævius, according to Cicero.
559	195	Terence born.
568	186	<i>Scutum de Bacchanalibus</i> .
570	184	Catonis orationes censoriæ. Death of Plautus according to Cicero. Cæcilius Statius.
580	174	Expulsion of the Greek Philosophers.
584	170	Attius born.
585	169	Death of Ennius.
586	168	Death of Cæcilius.
588	166	Terence's <i>Andria</i> .
589	165	Terence's <i>Hecyra</i> .
591	163	Terence's <i>Heautontimorumenos</i> .
593	161	<i>Scutum de Rhetoribus</i> . Terence's <i>Eunuchus</i> and <i>Phormio</i> .

ROMAN LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

U. C.	A. C.	
594	160	Terence's <i>Adelphi</i> .
595	159	Death of Terence.
599	155	Scutum de theatro perpetuo.
		Embassy of the three Attic Philosophers.
603	151	L. Afranius.
		A. Postumius Albinus, the Historian, Consul.
605	149	Serv. Sulpicius Galba. Death of M. Porcius Cato.
		L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, Historian.
606	148	Birth of Lucilius.
608	146	Cassius Hemina, C. Fannius, Historians.
612	142	Antonius the Orator born.
614	140	Crassus the Orator born.
620	134	Sempronius Asellio, Historian.
625	129	Death of Scipio Africanus the Younger.
631	123	Tribuneship of C. Sempronius Gracchus.
		Cælius Antipater, Historian.
638	116	C. Lucilius, S. Turpilus.
639	115	Varro born.
640	114	M. Æmilius Scaurus.
645	109	Hortensius born.
648	106	Atticus born.
651	103	Cicero born.
654	100	Deaths of Turpilus and Lucilius.
659	95	Birth of Julius Cæsar.
		Birth of Lucretius.
		"L. Pomponius Bononiensis, Atellanarum scriptor, clarus habetur."— <i>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron.</i>
663	91	The Italian Allies admitted to the Freedom of the City.
667	85	Birth of Catullus.
668	86	Birth of Sallust.
672	82	Terentius Varro and C. Licinius Calvus born.
676	76	Death of Atta.
684	70	Birth of Virgil.
689	65	Birth of Horace.
695	59	Birth of Livy.
699	55	Death of Lucretius, according to Donatus; according to Jerom, three years later.
703	51	Propertius probably born.
709	45	Laberius acts in his Mimes. His death took place two years after.

SECOND, OR AUGUSTAN PERIOD OF LITERATURE.

U. C.	A. C.	
710	44	Death of Julius Cæsar.
711	43	Death of Cicero, and birth of Ovid.
712	42	Battle of Philippi.
714	40	"Cornelius Nepos, scriptor historicus, clarus habetur."— <i>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron.</i>
720	34	Death of Sallust.
721	33	Bibliotheca Octaviana.

ROMAN LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

U. C.	A. C.	
722	32	Death of Atticus.
723	31	Battle of Actium.
726	28	Bibliotheca Palatina.
		Death of Varro.
735	19	Death of Virgil. Tibullus died soon after; and to this period belongs Ovid's acquaint- ance with Macer, Propertius, Ponticus, Bassus, Horace.
737	17	The Carmen Sæculare.
745	7	Birth of Seneca.
746	8	Fasti Capitolini et Prænestini. Death of Horace.
	P. C.	
757	4	Death of Pollio.
762	9	Banishment of Ovid.
767	14	Death of Augustus. Monumentum Ancyranum.

THIRD PERIOD OF LITERATURE.

U. C.	P. C.	
768—790	15—37	Tiberius Claudius Nero, Emperor.
771	18	Deaths of Ovid and Livy.
778	24	C. Plinius the Elder born.
786	33	Deaths of Cassius Severus and Asinius Gallus
787	34	Birth of Persius.
790	37	Caligula, Emperor.
794	41	Tiberius Claudius Cæsar, Emperor.
796	43	Martial born.
807	54	Nero Claudius Cæsar.
814	61	Birth of C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus.
815	62	Death of A. Persius Flaccus.
818	65	Deaths of Seneca and Lucan.
822	69	{ Ser. Sulpicius Galba, M. Otho, Vitellius. Titus Flavius Vespasianus.
		Dialogus de Oratoribus.
828	75	Dedication of Pliny's Natural History.
830	77	Death of the elder Pliny. Titus Cæsar Ves-
832	79	pasianus, Emperor.
834	81	T. Flavius Domitianus, Emperor.
842	89	Quinctilian teaching at Rome.
843	90	Expulsion of the Philosophers.

FOURTH PERIOD OF LITERATURE.

U. C.	P. C.	
849	96	Cæsar Nerva Trajanus, Emperor.
851	98	M. Ulpius Trajanus.
853	100	Plinii Panegyricus.
871	118	Juvenal flourished.
870—891	117—138	Ælius Hadrianus, Emperor.
885	132	Edictum perpetuum.

ROMAN LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

U. C.	P. C.	
891—914	138	Ælius Antoninus Pius (Divus Pius), Emperor.
914	161	M. Aælius Antonius Philosophus (Divus Marcus), Emperor.
		M. Cornelius Fronto, L. Apuleius.
		M. Marullus.
		M. Minucius Felix, L. Septimius Florens.
		Tertullianus.

FIFTH PERIOD OF LITERATURE.

U. C.	P. C.	
933	180	L. Aurelius Commodus, Emperor.
945	192	Pertinax, Emperor.
946	193	Severus, Emperor.
953—983	200—230	Æmilius Papinianus, Domitius Ulpianus.
		Julius Paullus, Herennius Modestinus.
		Gargilius Martialis, Serenus Sammonicus.
		Constitutio Antonini.
964	211	Caracalla, Emperor.
970	217	Macrinus, Emperor.
971	218	Heliogabalus, Emperor.
975—988	222—235	Aurelius Alexander Severus, Emperor.
		Titianus.
988	235	Maximin, Emperor.
991	238	Gordian, Emperor. Censorinus.
		Marius Maximus, Curius Fortunatianus.
997	244	Philip, Emperor.
1000	247	Cæcilius Cyprianus.
1002	249	Decius, Emperor.
1004	251	Gallus, Emperor.
1006	254	Valerian and Gallienus, Emperors.
1013	260	Valerian captured by Sapor.
1021	268	Claudius, Emperor.
1023	270	Aurelian, Emperor.
1028	275	Tacitus, Emperor.
1029	276	Probus, Emperor.
1035	282	Caius, Emperor.
1037	284	Numerian, Emperor. Diocletian, Emperor.
		M. Aurelius Olympius Nemesianus, T. Julius Calpurnius.
		Arnobius.
		Julius Capitolinus.
1058	350	Constantius and Galerius, Emperors.
1059	306	C. Flavius Valerius Constantinus, Emperor.
		Cl. Mamertinus Major, Eumenius.
		Nazarius, Julius Rufinianus, Fl. Vopiscus.
		Trebellius Pollio.
		L. Cælius, Lactantius Firmianus, C. Aquilinus.
1083	330	Vettius Juvencus, Publilius Optatianus.
1090	337	Codices Gregorianus et Hermogonianus.
		Constantine II., Constantius II., Constans, Emperors.
1093	340	Death of Constantine II.
		Julius Firmicus Maternus.
1101	348	Prudentius born.

ROMAN LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

U. C.	P. C.	
1103	350	Death of Constans.
1113	360	Flavius Julianus.
		Ælius Donatus Fabrius, Marius Victorinus,
		S. Aurelius Victor, Claudius Mamertinus
		Minor.
1114	361	Fl. Eutropius, S. Rufus.
1116	363	Julian, Emperor.
1117	364	Jovian, Emperor.
1121	368	Valentinian and Valens, Emperors.
1123	370	Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Emperors.
		Constitutio Valentiniani et Valentis de Studiis.
		Hieronymus Ambrosius, Rufus Festus
		Avienus.
		D. Magnus Ausonius, Ammianus Marcellinus.
		Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, Fl. Vegetius
		Renatus.
		Theodorus Priscianus, Marcellus Empiricus.
		Falconia Proba.
1128	375	Death of Valentinian I. Valentinian II,
		Valens, Gratian, Emperors.
1131	378	Death of Valens.
1132	379	Gratian, Valentinian II., Theodosius, Em-
		perors.
1136	383	Death of Gratian.
1145	392	Death of Valentinian,
1148	395	Arcadius and Honorius, Emperors.
		L. Aurelius Symmachus, Claudius Clau-
		dianus.
		Fl. Mallius Theodorus, S. Pompeius, Festus
		Servius.
		Maurus Honoratus, Æmilius Probus.
		Paulinus of Nola, Aurelius Augustinus.
		Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, Sulpicius
		Severus.
		Probably about this time the beginnings of
		the "Tabula Peutingerana" and "Notitia
		dignitatum."
1161	408	Death of Arcadius. Honorius and Theo-
		dosius II., Emperors.
1163	410	Aurelius Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius.
		Claudius Rutilius Numatianus.
		Paulus Orosius, Cælius Scantius, Dracontius.
1176	423	Death of Honorius.
1178	425	Theodosius II. and Valentinian III., Emperors.
1191	438	Theodosianus Codex.
1196	443	Merobaudes.
1203	450	Death of Theodosius II. Valentinian III.
		and Marcian, Emperors.
		Salmanus, C. Sollius Apollinaris.
		Modestus Sidonius, Claudianus Mamercus.
		Martianus Felix Capella. P. Cosontius.
		Rufinus.
		Julius Severianus.
1208	455	Death of Valentinian III.
1228	475	Zeno, Emperor.
1244	491	Anastasius, Emperor.

ROMAN LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

U. C.	P. C.	
1210	457	Leo, Emperor.
1253	500	Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus. Priscianus. Alcimus Avitus, Magnus Felix Ennodius. Arator. Fulgentius. Justin, Emperor. Justinian, Emperor. Justinianus Codex. Digesta Triboniani. Justin II., Emperor. Fl. Cresconius Corippus. Isidorus Hispalensis.
1271	518	
1280	527	
1281	528	
1286	533	
1318	565	
1319	566	
1359	600	

October, 1855.

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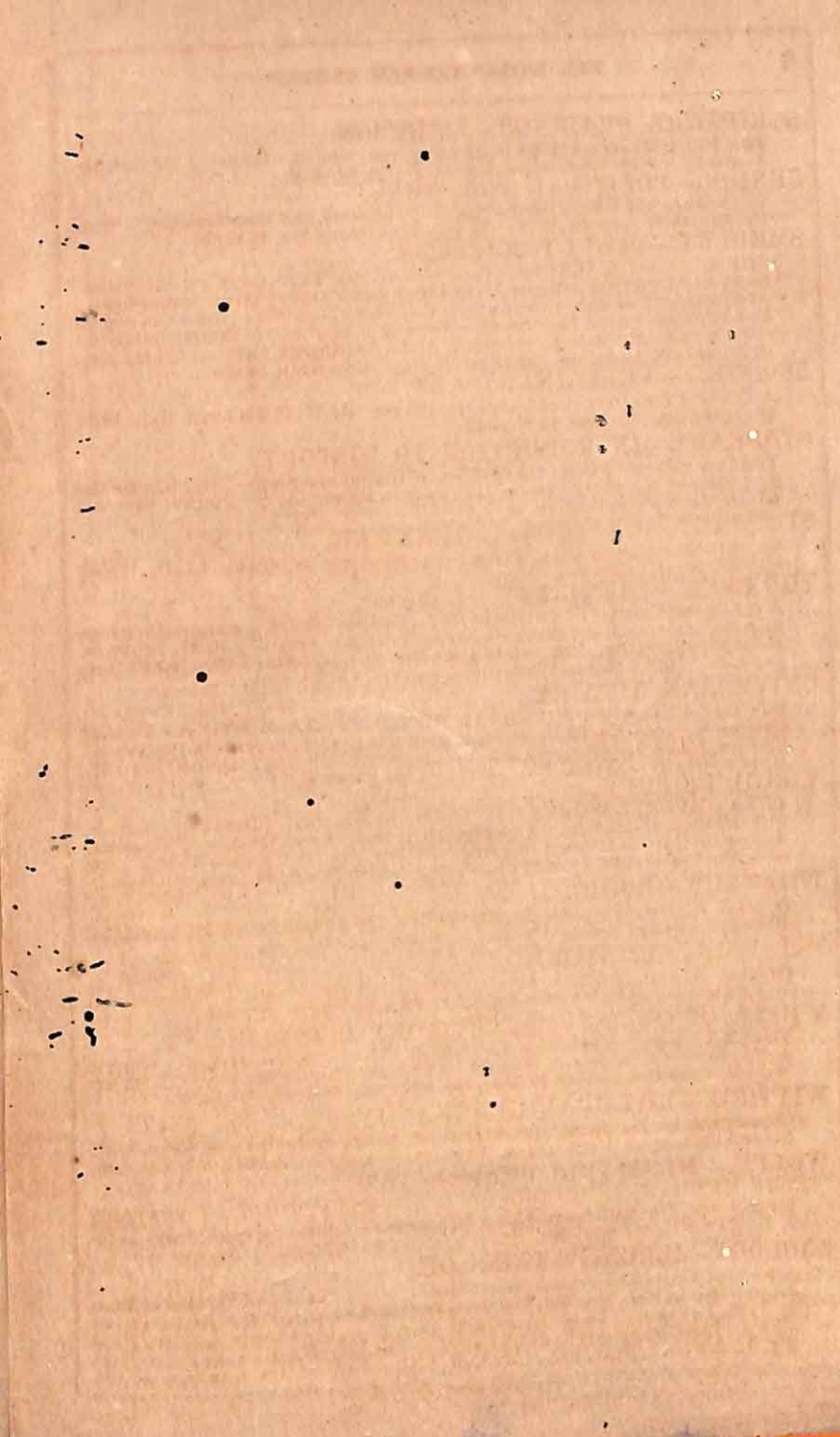
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